The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
AT THE
PUTNAM
Clothing House
FOR ONE WEEK.

LOT 8,736.
150 Men's Cassimere Frock Suits, good style, strictly all wool, dark color, sizes on coats 34 to 44. This line of Suits will be closed at $9 a suit. Extraordinary Bargain.

LOT 8,204.
104 Men's Dark Cassimere, Single Breast, Sack Suits, strictly all wool, sizes 34 to 44, to be closed at $12.50 a suit. Former price, $16.50.

LOT 8,223.
135 Men's Cassimere Suits, Double Breast, Sack, with fancy stripe, very stylish for young men. This line of Suits are worth $18. We propose to close them at the low price of $12 a suit.

LOT 8,294.
124 Men's Cutaway, Single Breast, Frock Suits, sizes 34 to 44, very stylish, not quite all wool, look to be well worth $13.50. We shall close them at $8 a suit.

LOT 8,056.
100 Men's Single Breast Frock Suits, cut and made in the very latest style, all sizes, all wool, warranted. We shall close this line of Suits at $10 each. Former price, $15.

LOT 10,279.
195 Men's Cassimere Suits, Single Breast, Frock, strictly all wool, sizes from 34 to 44. These Suits are well worth $15, but we shall close them at $10 each, which is very cheap.

LOT 8,711.
133 Men's Black Worsted, Single Breast, Sack Suits, sizes 34 to 44, cut and made in the very latest style, to be closed out at $12. Sold everywhere at $16.50 and $18.

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS
We shall offer some Gigantic Bargains that we cannot advertise, but will gladly show them at our store.
All the above Suits were made in our own manufactory, and at prices within reach of every man.
Goods sent to any part of the country on approval C. O. D. express paid.
Send for cards of self-measurement.

Putnam Clothing House,
MINER, BEAL & HACKETT,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

TO BUYERS OF
CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.,
Cor. Madison-st. and Wabash-av.,
The only Wholesale CASH CLOTHING HOUSE in the West, OFFER BARGAINS that no Long-Time House can compete with.
TERMS:
5 per cent off..............60 days.
6 per cent off..............30 days.
7 per cent off..............10 days.

AUCTION SALES.

ATTEND
THE GREAT
AUCTION SALE
OF THE
STOCK AND FIXTURES
OF
A. H. MILLER,
JEWELER,
(Corner State and Monroe-sts.). Must close business May 1. Sales daily at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.
JOHN H. FRENCH will conduct the sale.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

JOLIET & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, March 17, 1879.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The Stockholders of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the general office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m.
The transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TO RENT.

For Rent.
Suite of 3 Rooms in cor. of Reaper Block,
Second floor, over Northwestern National Bank. Also other rooms in Reaper Block and the McCormick Block, and Store 19 Lake-st. Apply at
ROOM 4 REAPER BLOCK.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York..............London..............Paris.
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, from Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., N. Y.
EVERY THURSDAY.
First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Return tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; return tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Ag'ts, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager,
124 Washington-st., Chicago.

HOTEL.

Hotel Bristol,
5th-av. and 42d-st., New York,
THE FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. Families visiting New York to remain a few weeks can secure elegant suites of apartments by addressing
J. H. COREY, Manager.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Cuticura
REMEDIES
Infallibly Cure all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Scaly Eruptions, Itchings, and Irritations.

The testimonials of permanent cures of Skin and Scalp Diseases which have been the torture of a lifetime, by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, are more wonderful than any ever before performed by any methods or remedies known to the medical profession.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a powerful Blood Purifier, is the only purifying agent which finds its way into the circulating fluid and thence through the oil and sweat-glands to the surface of the skin, thus destroying the poisonous elements with which these vessels have been daily charged.

CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, applied externally, arrests all unnatural or morbid growths which cover the surface of the diseased glands and tubes with Scaly, Itching, and Irritating Humors, speedily it removes them, leaving the pores open, healthy, and free from diseased particles of matter.

Thus internally and externally do these great remedies act in conjunction, performing cures that have astonished the most noted physicians of the day.

SALT RHEUM FOR 30 YEARS
On the Head, Face, and Greater Part of the Body, Cured.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have been a great sufferer with Salt Rheum for 30 years, commencing in my head and face and extending over the greater part of my body. I have taken gallons of medicine for the blood of different kinds, and tried good physicians, all of which did me no good, and I came to the conclusion that I could not be cured. But a friend called my attention to an article in the Union on skin diseases, and I got a box of CUTICURA. The first application was a great relief, and the third took the scales all off, and I felt like a new man. I have used three 50-cent boxes and my skin is smooth, and I consider myself entirely cured. Hoping that this may be seen by some one afflicted as I have been (if there is any) is my earnest wish. And I cheerfully recommend it to all persons afflicted with like disease. Yours truly, B. WILSON LORD.
AGAWAM, Mass., Sept. 9, 1878.

The CUTICURA SOAP should be used for cleansing all diseased surfaces, as most soaps are injurious to the skin.

LEPROSY.
A Modern Miracle. Astonishing Results from the Use of CUTICURA.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: We have a case of Leprosy in our poor-house which is being cured by your CUTICURA remedies. The county had employed all of our doctors and had sent to New York for advice, but to no avail.
The patient commenced using the CUTICURA and immediately began getting better.
He had been confined to his bed for two and one-half years. Had not had his clothes on during this time. Last week he dressed for the first time.
When he walked there would be at least one quart of scales come off of him.
This happened every day.
We think it is a wonderful cure.
We do not say he is cured, but he is in a fair way to be cured, to say the least. Yours truly,
DUNNING BROTHERS,
Druggists and Booksellers.
ALLEGAN, Mich., Feb. 11, 1879.

NOTE.—Messrs. Dunning Brothers are thoroughly reliable gentlemen, and were unknown to us prior to the receipt of this letter. We firmly believe this CUTICURA will permanently cure this very severe case of Leprosy, as it has done many others.

Prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Spasms or Fits, and Nervous, Muscular, and Spinal Affections, relieved and cured when every other plaster, liniment, lotion, and electrical appliance fails.

FURNITURE.

SPIEGEL & CO.,
251 & 253 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE!
Rare & Beautiful Designs.
Choice & Elegant Styles.
Reliable & Durable Work.
Prices the Very Lowest.

We extend a cordial invitation to all who contemplate buying any article of FURNITURE this Spring to examine our extensive stock and get OUR PRICES before making their selections.
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be mailed free upon application.
Sole Agents for The Thonet Brothers' Vienna Bent Wood Furniture.

SPIEGEL & CO.,
251 & 253 Wabash-av.,
NEAR JACKSON-ST.

RATTAN TRUNKS.

Rattan Trunks
WE ARE MAKING
What is known in Europe as
Wicker Trunks,
and covering them with Canvas or Enameled Cloth. They are universally acknowledged to be the most economical Trunk made, and will stand any amount of rough handling without injury.
We have also in stock a large variety of Lunch and Clothes Baskets, and a complete stock of
RATTAN FURNITURE.
Wakefield RATTAN CO.,
231 State-st.

TEAS.

10 POUNDS
OF
FINE SAMPLE TEA
FOR
$3.00.
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
110 & 112 MADISON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
BANKER AND DEALER IN
Government Bonds and Foreign Exchange,
OFFICE—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Talk Predominant in the Debate of Yesterday.

Largely Flavored by an Infusion of Kentucky Bourbon.

The Straight, Stiff Article in the Case of Blackburn.

But Much Diluted and Rather Insipid as Dealt Out by Knott.

Some Constitutional Considerations Presented by Robeson.

A Virgin Effort with Good Stuff in It by Barber of Chicago.

The New Hampshire Case Now Pending in the Senate.

Evident Certainty that Pro-Tem. Bell Will Be Barred Out.

The Migration of Negroes Thoroughly Alarming the Southern Planters.

THE HOUSE DEBATE.

KNOTT'S REMARKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The debate in the House to-day was well attended and interesting on both sides. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, was the first speaker. It was expected that his speech to-day would be one of great effect for the Democracy. It was a bloody-shirt speech on the Democratic side. An ardent admirer of the Bourbon stamp in the gallery said: "It is a better bloody-shirt speech than Frye's. It was a defensive argument, and was designed apparently as a reply to Garfield. Indeed, all the Democratic speakers have endeavored to refute Garfield's strong points. Proctor Knott especially tried to prove that the people of Kentucky did not originate the law which the Democrats now seek to repeal, but he was compelled to admit that the Democrats, as Garfield charged they did,

VOTED SOLIDLY FOR THE LAW.

It is now said that every Democratic Senator voted for this bill, and they did so as a step to secure human rights. Knott took the customary Democratic ground that the law should be repealed because it is unconstitutional.

Hauk, of Tennessee, almost the only Republican from the South, made his maiden speech, and it was one of the notable speeches of the session. It attracted attention as much on account of the fact that Mr. Hauk is a native of Tennessee, a Union man and Republican, as an account of its intrinsic merits. The speech was delivered in a very forcible, easy, and earnest way, and showed that the South has at least one Republican who will take prominent rank in the House. The speech was

FULL OF POINTS

which the Democrats will find it difficult to answer. Here are some of them: After the War there were disturbing elements in many places, but these elements were largest where there were the most Democrats, and where there was the largest number of colored men who desired to vote the Republican ticket. If this law should be enforced instead of repealed, fair elections in the South would be possible, and many Democrats who now falsely represent so much in Congress would be supplanted by the Republicans. No Federal soldier anywhere ever prevented a Democrat from voting or interfered with the ballot-box. The President's policy of good feeling was well meant, but

HAD NOT BEEN FAIRLY RECEIVED

by the South. Ten years ago the South was Republican. What have become of the Republican States? They have been crushed by terrorism and bulldozers. The Democrats are constantly prating about the unconstitutionality of the law. Mr. Hauk had never seen a Democrat in the South who did not thoroughly understand the Constitution, whether he could read or not.

Ex-Secretary Robeson made his first speech, which showed that he is to take rank as one of the foremost debaters in the House. The speech was strong, logical, convincing, and was delivered with great earnestness and power. Many listened to him at first out of curiosity to know of what material

ONE OF GRANT'S OLD CABINET

officers was made, but they followed him to the close out of admiration for his great ability, and his forcible presentation of the Republican side. His argument as to the constitutionality of the Republican position was unanswerable. He showed the fallacy of the Democratic assumption that the repeal proposes merely negative legislation. It is, on the contrary, he said, an affirmative declaration that the civil authorities shall not keep the peace at the polls, and the Republicans stand firm to resist the affirmative enactment of that proposition. The Democrats

FREQUENTLY INTERRUPTED

to know what jurisdiction the United States could have within a State. Mr. Robeson had at hand a decision of the Supreme Court in the first fugitive slave case, which asserts that wherever the United States has guaranteed a right, or has a duty to perform, it also has the power under the Constitution to enforce that right, and while under the decisions of the Supreme Court the United States has no voters of its own creation, it makes the electors of States its own, and under the Constitution

CAN PROTECT THEM

in the exercise of their rights in voting at Federal elections. The legal positions of Mr. Robeson's speech were stronger than those of any speech yet delivered.

An incident of Robeson's speech was the persistent, almost impertinent interruptions by Mr. McLane, of Maryland, who represents the politics of the old school on the floor, and who brings with him, apparently, the conceit, assumptions, and arrogance of that school. Mr. Robeson showed how fallacious is the parallel which Senator Thurman and Frank Hurd attempted to draw between British precedents and our institutions, and concluded with a peroration of force, strength, and eloquence that has not been surpassed in Congress for many years.

THERE WAS ONE UTTERANCE

which order-loving Republicans will be glad to note. Referring to Frank Hurd's menace of yesterday, that the President would not dare to veto the bill because "his title is so defective and his tenure of office so uncertain," Robeson said: "I hope he did not mean that. If he did, and that is the giant of revolution whose baby fingers are seen in this House, the responses from all over the country to-day are but the mutterings of a storm which will increase with resistless power until the men who endeavor to unsettle the title of the President of the United States will be forever swept from the political horizon."

MR. BLACKBURN,

of Kentucky, made a speech which was greatly praised by his admirers. It was a vigorous, earnest, personal speech, full of declamation and rounded periods, with a strong Kentucky flavor. It was rather an arraignment of the Republicans for the past than support of the Democratic position on constitutional grounds. It contained some startling statements which perhaps the Democratic party of the country would hardly approve. He maintained that the House had absolute power to control the army at any time by withholding supplies. Negative legislation, he said, is never revolutionary, and he laid down a programme for legislators which practical men will hardly be likely to adopt. He claimed that nobody entitles themselves to credit among the people by enacting affirmative laws, but by

REPEALING OBNOXIOUS ONES,

and went back to the days of tyrants for his quotations. The speech, which was delivered with great force, notified the country that the Democrats will never surrender; that they will remain here during the period of the constitutional life of Congress, March 4, 1881, unless these laws are repealed, meanwhile withholding supplies; and to warn any weak-kneed brother from the Northern wing of the Democratic party that they must follow to the end the policy of no surrender, Blackburn closes with this authoritative threat: "He who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned."

Blackburn's speech was marred by a gratuitous personal assault upon the President. The sentiment in it which will most attract the attention of the Republicans, and which will most alarm the North, is the deliberate and careful declaration of the Democratic purpose to repeal the Supervisor law and pass the proposition before the House. Mr. Blackburn, speaking by authority said, "We don't intend to stop until we have stripped the statutes of the last vestige of war legislation." In this deliberate declaration of a man who is too brave to be politic, the entire Democratic programme is revealed.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—In the House the debate on the Army Appropriation bill was continued by Mr. Knott. He spoke of the great and historical importance of the principle involved. He characterized it as the great fundamental principle of republican liberty, that the ballot-box should be protected from the slightest approach to military power, and that the voter shall be left absolutely free in exercising at the polls the highest prerogative of the citizen. He quoted the English statute of George II. for the removal of troops from the places where an election is to be held, and cited Blackstone, "That it is essential that elections shall be absolutely free, and that, therefore, all undue influences are illegal and are prohibited." He had expected that such a question would have been discussed on the other side with calmness and dignity, but in this he had been

GRIEVOUSLY DISAPPOINTED,

particularly in connection with the speech of Mr. Frye. That speech, while it might have been appropriate in the "small fry" of his party at "cross-roads" or a village barroom, was unjust to that gentleman's genial and generous nature.

Mr. Knott concluded his speech with a statement of the beneficent reforms that would be effected when the Democratic party "captured the Capitol," as he firmly believed it to be in the plans of Providence that the party of the people should so triumph.

He did not intend, and he did not think his party intended, to be led away from the question under consideration to the discussion of

ANY COLLATERAL ISSUE

whatever, but it intended to move right on to the accomplishment of the high purpose upon which they were resolved. He expressed his astonishment at the statement that the obnoxious words which it was now proposed to wipe from the statute-book had been inserted on motion of Senator Powell (Ky.), and said Kentucky was proud of many of her sons, but of none of them was she prouder than of Powell. If he had done nothing in his long and useful career except stand day after day and contend manfully (as he did) for the purity of the ballot-box and for the non-interference of the military with the elections, that act alone would have secured to him the affection of every lover of liberty, and a memorial more lasting than sculptured marble or molded brass.

The Democratic party simply intended when it

"CAPTURED THE CAPITOL"

to throw off the chains that had been thrown around the people, to plant its banner on the dome of the Capitol, emblazoned with the legend, "Equal and exact justice to all men; exclusive privileges to none." It intended to protect the purity of the ballot-box, which was the corner-stone of personal liberty and of free government, and to see to it that the military shall at all times, and under all circumstances, be subordinate to the civil authority. It intended to preserve the ancient birthright of the American citizen to trial by jury in all its purity. It intended that all ringmasters and jobbers and knaves, who had fastened like vampires on the body politic of the country for years past,

SHALL BE DRIVEN FORTH,

as the money-changers were scourged from the temple by the Savior of mankind. It intended that every abuse of power should be arraigned not only before the great bar of public opinion, but before the established tribunals of the country. It intended to preserve the rights, dignity, and equality of all the States unimpaired as the safest protection of domestic concerns, and as the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies. It intended to maintain the Federal Government as supreme in its constitutional sphere, and to let all the States, in a splendid galaxy of equal Republics, move on forever in their appointed orbits with the beauty and harmony that made the music of the spheres when "the morning stars sang together and all sons of God shouted for joy." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

HOUK.

He was followed, on the Republican side, by Mr. Houk, who argued that it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the lives and political rights of the colored and white Republicans of the South that the authority of the military to preserve the peace at the polls should be maintained. This speech, being by a Southern man, attracted much attention, and was frequently applauded on the Republican side, and jeered on the Democratic side.

When the President had offered peace and conciliation he had been answered with bloodshed and riot. He placed his opposition to the present measure on the broad ground of its merits. If permitted to stand on the statute-books, there would be free elections in the South, and the Republicans would be returned to Congress by the voice of a free people unawed by bulldozers and Rifle Clubs. Others might do as they pleased, but never, while he had a vote on this floor, would he vote to repeal those statutes until every man in the South,

WHITE OR BLACK,

whether a carpet-bagger from the North or a scalawag from the South, should have a free and equal chance at the ballot-box. [Applause on the Republican side.] It might be said that he (Houk) was waving the bloody shirt. Well, if his friends on the other side had not bloodied it he would not have it to shake. He informed his friends on the other side that in 1880 the place that knew them now would know them no more forever. Then, if he were a member of the House, he would vote for a bill providing for holding all national elections under the authority of the United States, under the protection of the United States entirely. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

ROBESON.

Mr. Robeson followed. He confined himself to the question of law involved in the discussion, and said it is proposed here to restrain the civil officers of the United States from keeping the peace at any election in any State. By what means? By civil means, not by military means, for the right of the civil officers, the Marshal of the District, if you please, to summon a posse comitatus is a right to summon the ordinary military companies that may be within the body of his bailiwick. The right to summon armed troops if they be within the body of the bailiwick is a civil, not a military right, and is in the interest of the inviolability and strength of the civil law. Can that be doubted by the any lawyer? Can it be contradicted by any man? The jurisdiction of the United States comes within the States wherever it has any United States duty to perform. That is not only sense, but good law. Wherever the United States has guaranteed a right, wherever a right comes by the Constitution and is guaranteed by it, there the United States has a right, and must have a right, to enforce and

CARRY OUT THAT POWER.

Mr. Kimmel—Where has the United States guaranteed the right to vote?

Mr. Robeson—It has guaranteed the right to every man in Maryland who has a right to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, that he shall vote at a peaceable election for members of Congress. [Applause on the Republican side.] I know that the Supreme Court has declared that the United States has no voter of its own creation in the States. I know that it has declared that the right of suffrage is not given in the States by the Constitution of the United States, but that does not cover the case. The Constitution provides that the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite of the most numerous branch of the Legislature as given by the State. The qualifications (within the limits of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution) are made by the States. The United States does not confer the right of suffrage on these individuals, but the United States adopts to its suffrage, by description, the class that has already the right of suffrage given to it by the States. It

MAKES THEM ITS VOTERS

for the election of its officers, and it is bound to guarantee to them a free and fair election. [Applause on the Republican side.] It is technically and verbally true that the United States does not confer the right of suffrage on those men who vote for the most numerous branch of a State Legislature; that the right of suffrage and qualifications necessary to it are prescribed by the States. But the United States does say that every man who belongs to that class, every man who has that qualification, shall be an elector for members of the House of Representatives. That is a right which it guarantees. What is the guarantee of the United States worth if it is not clothed with power to carry it out?

Mr. Robeson argued that the proposed legislation was unconstitutional, and continued: My friend from Ohio (Hurd) has said it becomes us to

LOOK SHARPLY AND KEENLY

as to the use of the military power, for by it Republics have always died. I take issue with him there. The last final blow at the liberty of the Republic has come from the sword, but it has not been until some branch of the Government has usurped to itself the rights which it did not enjoy under the Constitution and laws of the country. It has not been until some branch of Government—usually a branch claiming more specially to represent the popular will—has usurped to itself the powers that did not belong to it. It was only after the Long Parliament of England had disgusted the country with its disregard of civil and personal rights, and its assumption of everything that belong to the Government, that the stern soldier, Oliver Cromwell, dared to go to that House and dissolve it with military power. It was only after the French Assembly had made France, its fair fields and vine-clad hills, run red with the blood of its best citizens; not until Europe was appalled at the scenes of murder perpetrated there; not until the world itself stood aghast at the crimes that were committed in the name of liberty, that young Napoleon with his armed force was able to seize upon the Government. My friends (addressing the Democratic side of the House), it is from disrupted systems of government that military power arises. It is in the confusion, the disorder, the lack of writs to be executed by civil officers of the law; it is within the smoke of such a contest that "the man on horseback" rides in, and

LIBERTY IS SACRIFICED TO ORDER.

So long as the civil process of law may be properly executed by civil officers in this country there is no danger of military power. The strong arms, the clear heads, the brave hearts of our people North and South would never yield to a standing army were it a million strong, unless it became absolutely necessary under the pressure of the usurped and arbitrary power of some irresponsible member of the system to sacrifice liberty to order. That time will never come in this country, unless you, my friends, disregard the plain teachings of history.

My friend from Ohio (Hurd) also took occasion to say in allusion to the Executive of this country that his title was in doubt, and that his tenure was not yet certain. I do not think that my friend meant that, because if he did he meant to appeal to the giant of revolution. Let me say to him that the responses all over the country to-day are but the mutterings of a storm which will increase in vigor and fury and in resistless power until the men and party who endeavor to unsettle the title of the President will be swept forever from the political horizon. [Loud applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.]

MR. BLACKBURN

said he was but a poor student of his country's history who was not able to satisfy himself that from the foundation of the Constitution down to the present time it had ever been held (and that by the highest authorities in the land) that it was in the power of the House to control the employment of the army by withholding supplies. In the very nature of things the proposed repeal could not be revolutionary. Negative legislation was never revolutionary. The Constitution did not give the right to the President to send army forces into any State, even to suppress domestic violence. By no means. It required the President to protect any State from invasion, but only conferred upon him the right to send soldiers to that State to

SUPPRESS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

when the Legislature of that State or Governor should make a requisition upon him. He was not permitted to anticipate domestic violence,—neither he, nor the Legislature, nor the Governor. Domestic violence must have been in existence, and that fact must have been certified to him by the Legislature. More than one-third of all the permanent legislation affecting that arm of the Government had been put upon the statute books as riders upon an Army Appropriation bill. If lectures were to be read to the Democrats let them come from some quarter and some member not convicted on the record. Did the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) remember the record he had made in 1868 on an amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to an appropriation bill proposing to revolutionize the judicial system of the country, proposing to rob the co-ordinate branch of the Government, proposing to strip the Supreme Court of the prerogatives and powers that the Federal Constitution had clothed it with? Revolution! What, what was there that the party the gentleman so ably led had not done in that catalogue of crimes? In his speech on Saturday the gentleman from Ohio had

CHALLENGED ALL COMERS

to show a single instance in the history of the country where the consent of the Executive had ever been coerced. He (Blackburn) accepted the gage of battle which the gentleman had thrown down. He would read from the record and show him an instance. On the 2d of March, 1867, Andrew Johnson had signed an Army Appropriation bill under protest. Was there no coercion there? Why, the record was full of instances. He found that in the Thirty-ninth Congress that had occurred which would never fade from the minds of the American people. He referred to the effort which was made which came so nigh resulting in the successful impeachment of the Chief Executive of the country. There were two principal counts in the indictment on which it was proposed to impeach the Executive. One was the exercise of the veto power, and the other his interference, not in elections, but to prevent the interference of the army power in elections. The count had been voted upon more than once, and the gentleman from Ohio was on record every time as voting in their favor, and he had been supported in his action, and had standing by him voting side by side with him to impeach the President for the exercise of the veto power, one then comparatively obscure, and who, but for a combination of accidents, would have remained to this day, and until his dying day, in that obscurity for which Nature and his Creator seemed to have designed him,—side by side with the gentleman from Ohio had stood and voted—Mr. Hayes, of the same State. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] And now, by what sort of authority had the gentleman from Ohio come to threaten the House with a probable and possible action of the Executive? What provision of the Federal Constitution undertook to clothe anybody,—either the President himself or one of his Privy Council, even including the Premier, the Secretary of State,—to sit as he had done on the floor of the House last Saturday, and by his presence and approval seem to intimidate, overawe, and browbeat the American Congress? [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

Referring to Garfield's statement regarding Powell, Blackburn said: Did not the gentleman from Ohio know that the amendment to Powell's bill had been incorporated upon it

ON MOTION OF SENATOR POMEROY,

and that every Democrat had voted against it, Senator Powell among the number? It was not candid, it was not fair for the gentleman from Ohio to place a dead statesman in such a false position. Let one take the darkened pages of his country's history for the last seventeen long years, and read it carefully, and tell me then whether it lies in the mouth of this leader of this once great but now waning party to read lectures to anybody either on the score of revolutionary legislation or extraneous introduction of legislation on appropriation bills. Better far in the face of the record which they have made, better to listen patiently to the confirmed inebriate as he dwells on the virtues of temperance, or better let the queen of the demi-monde elaborate the beauties of female virtue, or let the Devil prate of a scheme of universal redemption, than for homilies on good morals and lectures on revolutionary legislation to be delivered from such a source. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Let it go to the country that one party in this Congress asserts that the manacles shall fall from the limbs of freemen, and that the army shall not hold its mailed hand at the throat of the sovereign, and that the other party declares that rather than release its grasp it will bring the Government to starvation. I and those with whom I stand identified are willing to accept the issue. Aye, more; we go further, and admit that we are the ones who make the issue, and we are ready for you to accept it. Planting ourselves on this broad ground, we welcome controversy. For the first time in eighteen years the Democracy is back in power in both branches of Congress. We propose to celebrate our return to power by wiping from the statute-book these degrading restrictions on freemen, and by striking away the shackles which partisan legislation has imposed. We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute-book, like those which were born of passions incident to civil strife, and which looked alone to the abrigement of the liberties of the citizen, until we have an untrammeled election, and an unsupervised ballot, and an absolute free right for the citizen to deposit his ballot as the conditions precedent which we offer to you for the passage of this bill. If the gentleman from Ohio is to be excused (for certainly he cannot be justified) for parading before this House the *argumentum in terrorem* of a veto that is cut and dried to be put upon the bill which has not yet passed, and if he is to be pardoned for warning the House that the Executive branch of the Government will never yield its assent to this measure in its present form, I ask whether I may not be warranted and justified in employing equal candor in assuring that gentleman and his associates that the dominant power in this Congress, the ruling element in this body, is

ALSO EQUALLY DETERMINED

until its just demands, sanctioned by all laws, human and divine, protected and hedged around by precedents without number, demanded by the people of this land without regard to section, clamored for, not by the South alone, but in Philadelphia as well as in New Orleans, in San Francisco and Boston as well as in Charleston and Savannah, are complied with, this side of the chamber, which has demonstrated its power, never means to yield or surrender, unless this Congress shall have died by virtue of its limitation. [Wild applause on the Democratic side.] A principle cannot be compromised. It may be surrendered, but that can only be done by its advocates giving proof to the world that they are cravens and cowards, and lack the courage of their own convictions. We cannot yield, and we will not yield. [Applause and sensation.] Let me assure my friends on the other side that this is the restoration to power of a party as old as the Government itself, which for 100 years almost has stood the best, freest, truest exponent and champion and defender of the doctrine of constitutional limitations against the doctrine of aggrandizement of power. It is this organization that has come back to rule, and rule in obedience to the law. The issue is laid down. The gage of battle is delivered. Lift it when you please, and we are willing to appeal to that sovereign arbiter to which the gentleman from Ohio so handsomely alluded—the American people—to decide between us. We intend to deny to the President of this Republic the right to exercise

SUCH UNCONSTITUTIONAL POWERS.

We do not mean to pitch this contest on the grounds of objection to him who happens, if not by "grace of of God," by the "run of luck," to be administering that office. If from yonder canvas (pointing to a picture hanging to east of the Speaker's chair) the first President of the Republic should step down to assume powers which the grateful people of an infant Republic conferred upon him as their Chief Magistrate, if he were here, fired by that patriotic ardor which moved him in the earlier and better days of this great Government, to him we would never consent to yield unconstitutional powers, or to rest the liberty of the citizens in any man's discretion; nor would he receive it. It was not for the earlier, but for the later, Executives of this Government to grasp and seek to retain such questionable prerogatives. It is made on principle, not on policy, and it

CANNOT BE SURRENDERED.

Standing on such broad ground, clothed in such a panoply, resisting this case on the broadest principle of justice, we are content to appeal to the people of this land. There is no tribunal before which we are not willing to carry this case of contest, and we are ready to allow Him who rules the doctrines of man to judge between us and give victory to the right. I do not mean to imitate the gentleman from Ohio. I disclaim any authority to state what others may do, but I do mean to say that there is not to be found a single man on this side of the House who will ever consent to abandon one jot or tittle of the faith that is in him. I would not surrender it if he would, and he would not (he begged the other side to believe) be coerced by threats or intimidated by the party in power. We are planted on our convictions. There we will stand. He who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned. [Loud applause.]

When Blackburn concluded his speech he was surrounded by his colleagues, who congratulated him upon it.

Speeches upon the legal and constitutional questions involved were made by Gibson and O. Turner, and the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

There were not a dozen members present, and but few persons in the galleries, when the House met at 7:30. The first speech of the evening was made by Mr. Barber, who premised his remarks by saying that he took the present opportunity for speaking because it seemed probable, from the present condition of affairs that this would be the last session the American Congress would ever hold, and concluded with the declaration that, should the President sign the bill, he would incur the lasting execration of an overwhelming majority of the people of the North.

OTHER SPEECHES

were made by Mr. Hawk, in opposition to the proposed repeal, and Reagan, in its favor.

Mr. Bright, in a speech in favor of repeal, alluded to the man who was under the training of the bondholders for the next Presidential candidate. That man would land at the Golden Gate and would be received by shouting thousands. They would shout hosannas to the returning hero, and would perhaps throw up the hat and bow the knee to an American Cæsar.

Horr—Bully. [Laughter.]

After further remarks by Mr. Bright, during the course of which he was frequently interrupted by Messrs White and Horr, the House took a recess until 11 to-morrow.

BARBER.

THE CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE MAKES HIS FIRST SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Representative Barber, of Chicago, made his first speech in the House to-night. He had an easy address, and spoke in substance as follows: Mr. Barber said he availed himself of the opportunity to speak, since from the tenor of the debate this might be the last session of the American Congress. He thought he ought to make at least one speech after the arduous labors of the campaign. He regarded the riders upon the Appropriation bills as a proposition to repudiate the highest obligations which the national sovereignty owes to the individual voter, that of protection at the polls in the exercise of the elective franchise. He referred to the remarks of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, that this duty had been left to the State Governments in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and said that none knew better than Mr. Stephens that

GREAT CHANGES

had taken place in the past few years; that men have changed, and the nation was changed.

He then referred to the statements made upon the floor to-day by Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, as substantially charging that several of the State Governments in the South are usurpations of the most flagrant character; that large multitudes of men were disfranchised by the perpetration of the worst crimes known to the wicked and frenzied factions, and that in fact the majority now controlling the House was secured by shameless violations of law. The proposition to repeal the Federal election laws, he said, was the response made by Congress to the suggestions of the President in his message. He understood the question to be whether this nation, having enfranchised four millions of people, should desert them, and leave them to the mercies of Southern oligarchy.

Refering to Blackburn's remarks this afternoon, he said it was not that gentleman's fault that the flag which now floats over the Capitol had not long since become the symbol of the departed glory and greatness of this country. As to the course of the President, Mr. Barber said this bill

COULD NOT BE APPROVED

by the President without his incurring the lasting execration of an overwhelming majority of the people of the North.

IN THE SENATE.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The Senate to-day began the consideration of the New Hampshire Senatorship case, but proceeded no further than to listen to the reading of the majority and minority reports from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, after which followed a running debate touching the legal and constitutional questions involved, which was, however, cut short by the adoption of a motion to go into executive session. The discussion will be resumed on Monday, until which time the Senate adjourned. There is not the slightest doubt but that the report of the majority of the Committee, declaring illegal and invalid the appointment of Mr. Charles H. Bell as Senator from New Hampshire by the Governor of that State, will be sustained. This vacancy will, therefore, continue until the New Hampshire Legislature convenes in June next and elects a Senator.

It is probable that the Senate Committee on Elections will next take up

THE CASE OF SENATOR KELLOGG,

of Louisiana, whose seat is contested by Judge Spofford. In response to an inquiry to-night, Judge Spofford declined to make known the contents of the brief he has submitted, saying he doubted the propriety of doing so at this time. He stated, however, that he regarded the case he had presented as conclusively establishing his right to Senator Kellogg's seat, and that it was much stronger than the argument he submitted two years ago. He spoke as if he felt sanguine of success. The extremely partisan tendencies of the majority of the Committee are such that it would not be surprising if they should take advantage of the first flimsy pretext that offered to

RECOMMEND THE OUSTING OF KELLOGG,

against whom the Democrats generally entertain the most bitter prejudice for his loyalty and devotion to the Republican cause during the crisis in Louisiana at the last Presidential election.

Senator Kellogg declares that he is quite ready to meet this latest attempt to unseat him, and promises to give his antagonists a warm reception. He also intimates that he will avail himself of the opportunity to make public some very interesting facts regarding the performances of the Potter Committee, in which Mr. Potter himself will not appear in an enviable light.

FREEDMEN'S BANK.

AN INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Bruce says that the story published in the Democratic papers of this morning to the effect that he feels slighted by the treatment of the Republican Senators, and asking aid of the Democrats to effect certain purposes in the interest of the colored people, is entirely without foundation. Senator Bruce has received a number of letters from colored men, asking him to move for an investigation of the Freedmen's Bank business. This he some time ago resolved to do, and prepared a resolution to offer in the Senate, asking the appointment of a special investigation committee. Mentioning his intention casually to another Republican Senator, he was reminded that the Democrats might not see fit, if they granted the Committee, to make Senator Bruce Chairman. Senator Bruce thereupon asked prominent Democratic Senators if their party would depart from the universal custom in such cases, and refuse to give the Chairmanship of the Committee to him. If so, Senator Bruce said he would have nothing to do with the matter. He was assured by the Democrats that the usual plan would not be departed from, and that he would be placed in charge of the investigation if he offered the resolution upon which it was founded. This he expects to do in a few days. Senator Bruce says he declined to serve on the Pensions Committee because he wanted to devote his time to the Freedmen's Bank investigation, and because the work of the Pensions Committee, upon which he had already served four years, was the most monotonous and least satisfactory branch of the whole work of the Senate.

BIG MONEY.

THE EASE WITH WHICH THE MAN WHO CARRIES THE BAG SPEAKS OF SEVERAL HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Secretary Sherman, in the course of an interview, takes a hopeful view of the financial situation. Speaking of the completion of the refunding of the 5-20s into 4 per cents, he says: "It will be done before the 1st of July, and it may be during the present month, though three months ago I would have been satisfied with completing it during this year. The sale in six months of $350,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, and the payment of an equal amount of 6 per cent bonds, with an annual saving of interest of $7,000,000, is one of the least wonderful results of resumption. We have only to sell $62,000,000 of 4 per cents, and then all the 5-20s will be paid off. That is what interests me now." As to the ten-dollar certificates, he said: "The Treasurer only commenced to supply orders yesterday, and sent out $500,000. The certificates will, in time, be held for sale by every bank and banker in the United States, and by several thousand Postmasters and other officers. The amount that will be taken is now

PURELY A GUESS.

The tendency is growing among farmers and men of moderate means to keep their ready money or savings in Government securities, and this is greatly to be desired. If it is found that the certificates are readily taken, I will seek to pay off by this sale the 5 per cent 10-40 bonds, but, if not, I will sell the 4 per cent consols slowly at a rate that will cover, if possible, the interest accruing during the call. There need be no hurry about refunding the

10-40s, as they amount to less than $200,000,000, and we have two years to do it in before any other bonds are redeemable."

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

SENATOR GROVER'S BILL TO EXTEND THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The bill introduced to-day by Senator Grover in regard to the Northern Pacific Railroad provides that the time for the completion of its main line shall be extended ten years, upon conditions which are, in substance, as follows:

First, That the Company shall, within one year of the enactment of the bill, begin work on the main line at or near Umatilla, Oregon, and complete not less than 200 miles of its road eastwardly every year thereafter, and shall construct a total of at least 100 miles of the main line within two years from the same date, not less than 100 miles of the main line each year thereafter, including the twenty-five miles per annum expressly designated. Secondly, That the main line between Portland and Umatilla shall be constructed on the south side of the Columbia. Thirdly, That with the exception of lands heretofore earned by the Company, all agricultural lands within its grant shall be open to purchase from the Company by actual settlers in tracts of 160 acres each at the price of $2.50 per acre. The extension of time and the continuance of all former rights and franchises are also made conditional upon the requirements that the said Company shall complete its road around the cascades of the Columbia River within two years, and around the dalles of the Columbia within three years from the enactment of this bill, and that in the use of these portage railroads the Company shall make no discrimination or excessive charges against any person or corporation. All lands heretofore withdrawn for the branch line are to be restored to the public domain except for a distance of twenty miles north of the portion now completed from Tacoma to Wilkeson, W. T. The bill embodies the provisions of the House bill of last year protecting the rights of homestead and pre-emption settlements made prior to the receipt of orders of withdrawal at the local land offices, and, in conclusion, authority is reserved for Congress to amend or repeal this act at any time (having due regard for the rights of the Company), and to provide by law against discriminations and excessive charges.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. RILEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The report has been published that the resignation of Prof. C. V. Riley, Entomologist of the Agricultural Department, was in consequence of failing health. This is an error which Prof Riley is unwilling to have remain uncorrected. He authorizes the publication of his letter of resignation, which is as follows:

> SIR: Unwilling to incur further risk, and being treated discourteously whenever I make any suggestion for the benefit of my Division, and satisfied that under the present circumstances I cannot longer remain Entomologist of this Department and yet retain my self-respect, I hereby tender my resignation. C. V. RILEY.
> W. G. LEDUC.

Prof. Riley is in the best of health. He is chief of the United States Entomological Commission, and will take an active instead of nominal control of its work, as heretofore. He is still performing the duties as Entomologist of the Agricultural Department, but will sever his connection with the Department as soon as he can complete his arrangements.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The executive session of the Senate lasted about two hours this afternoon, during which a number of appointments were confirmed. The most important were those of Clarence King, to be Director of Survey; Dr. Hamilton, to be Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service; and Gen. Strothers (Porte Crayon), to be Consul General to Mexico. A long debate occurred upon the confirmation of Mr. King. The principal objection urged was that, as a mining expert, he had charged and received enormous fees from private parties for his services while he was at the same time drawing a salary from the Government. The charge was fully met by the friends of Mr. King. No special effort was made to defeat the confirmation of Gen. Strathers. With regard to the latter, an effort has been made from some quarter during the last few days to injure his prospects by circulating among the Southern Senators the story that, as Chief of Gen. Hunter's Staff during the War, Gen. Strathers was responsible for the burning of houses, etc. The story was not considered worthy of serious attention.

A DELEGATION OF COLORED PEOPLE

from this section will attend the conference of colored men at Nashville May 6, to consider the subject of emigration from the South. It is understood that the planters will send some smart colored speakers there to use their influence against emigration.

SITTING BULL.

Col. Oberrell, from Washington, correspondent now in the Service of the Indian Bureau on the plains, has been sent to interview Sitting Bull to ascertain whether he really proposes to come to the United States with hostile intent.

MANY SENATORS

have left for their homes for a few days, which indicates a belief on their part that there will not be an early adjournment.

SENATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the credentials of Charles H. Bell, who was appointed by the Governor a Senator from New Hampshire, was taken up at the opening of the Senate.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to authorize the President to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, Brigadier General in the army on the retired list.

Mr. Hereford gave notice that on Monday he would call up the resolution of Mr. Hoar condemnatory of the Democratic policy, in order to express his views upon it.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Consuls General—David H. Strathers, of West Virginia, at the City of Mexico; James Riley Weaver, of West Virginia, at Vienna.

United States Consuls—John M. Wilson, of Ohio, at Panama; William M. Scruggs, of Georgia, at Omoa and Truxillo; Henry Dithwar, of New York, at Breslau; John M. Morton, of California, at Honolulu; George Seroggs, of Illinois, at Hamburg; John Harris, of Peensylvania, at Venice.

Miscellaneous—Clarence King, New York, to be Director of the Geological Survey; Dr. John B. Hamilton, of Illinois, to be Supervising Surgeon of the United Marine Hospital Service; William J. Pollock, of Illinois, to be Indian Inspector; Cicero Newell, of Michigan, to be Indian Agent for the Rosebud Agency.

BONDS CALLED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called the following bonds, principal and interest to be paid on and after July 3 next: Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1867; $50, No. 117,001 to No. 123,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 220,000 to No. 234,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 112,001 to No. 115,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 203,001 to No. 213,000, both inclusive. Total coupon bonds, $7,000,000. Registered bonds, "redeemable at pleasure by the United States after the 1st of July, 1872": $5,000, No. 16,451 to No. 17,050, both inclusive. Total registered bonds, $3,000,000. Aggregate, $10,000,000.

ARLINGTON.

The bill of exceptions in the Arlington case, Lee vs. Canfioan, is signed, and writ of error granted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent Government loan, since yesterday's report, amount to $1,168,200.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 3.—The State Medical Society has closed its three days' session. It recommended the adoption of stringent quarantine regulations, national and otherwise, during epidemics.

At a meeting of the State Board of Health a resolution was adopted inviting a conference of representatives of all State Boards of Health in the Mississippi Valley to be held in Memphis April 3, for the purpose of counseling together and arranging a definite plan of co-operation should events make it necessary to establish a quarantine.

THE REV. DR. LORIMER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, April 3.—It is generally understood that the Rev. Dr. Lorimer will accept the call to Chicago, in spite of the extraordinary efforts of the Tremont Temple Society to retain him. He made no allusion to the matter in his sermon to-day. His church has provided him an assistant pastor and six months' vacation, and, at the last meeting, wiped out the debt, and offered to do anything else he may require, but he evidently believes his work in Chicago will be more successful even than here.

FOREIGN.

England's Financial Condition, as Shown by the Annual Budget.

An Anonymous Threat Against the Life of Queen Victoria.

Extraordinary Precautions Adopted During Her Tour Through Italy.

The Pope Still Endeavoring to Effect a Compromise with Germany.

British Troops Win Another Easy Victory Over the Afghans.

Russian Soldiers Rapidly Evacuating Turkish Territory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NOT SETTLED.

LONDON, April 3.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that nothing had yet been settled regarding the mixed occupation of Roumelia.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

LONDON, April 3.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the budget in the House of Commons to-night. He states that last year's revenue amounted to £83,116,000; expenditures, £85,407,800. The latter includes credit for the Zulu war and other supplementary estimates. The expenditure of the financial year ending March 31, 1880, is estimated at £81,153,000, and the revenue at £83,055,000. This estimated expenditure does not include further provision for the Zulu war, nor payment of the exchequer bonds, but the Chancellor hopes the surplus may prove sufficient to meet the Zulu expenses and to cancel the £600,000 exchequer bonds, leaving £4,750,000 bonds from last year's vote for £6,000,000 credit to be provided for.

The tobacco duty is readjusted in such a manner as to add two-pence per pound on cigars. The duty on tea and the income-tax are not changed, the present condition of the country not being such as to justify additional taxation. As an alternative, Northcote prefers to ask for power to renew such amounts of exchequer bonds as may be required over another year, leaving the sinking-fund untouched. The £2,000,000 proposed to be advanced to India for the expenses of the Afghan war do not figure in the budget. They will be regarded as a loan, repayable in seven annual installments.

The resolution relative to an increase of the duty on cigars was adopted, and the debate adjourned.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK INTERVIEWED.

BERLIN, April 3.—Windport's (Clerical) interview with Bismarck is the principal subject of conversation and newspaper comment. It is denied that the interview had any bearing on the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican, or that these negotiations are proceeding slowly.

THE EMPEROR.

The surgeons have painlessly extracted the grains of powder which remained in the Emperor's head since Nobiling's attempt on his life.

THE TARIFF.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Bundesrath has rejected the proposal to refer the Tariff bill to the Committee of the Whole. The question will be settled at the next sitting of the Bundesrath.

THE NEW TARIFF.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Bundesrath approved the draft of the new customs tariff with a few modifications. The Reichstag adjourned until April 28.

VON MOLTKE STATUE.

BERLIN, April 3.—At a banquet given at Cologne on the occasion of the inauguration of Bismarck's statue, 30,000 marks were collected for the statue of Count Moltke.

THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, April 3.—The *Official Gazette* still announces almost daily the suppression of Socialist societies and publications.

FRANCE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS.

PARIS, April 3.—Although the supplementary elections for members of the Chambers of Deputies take place in eighteen departments on Sunday next, the Conservatives have candidates only in three.

DEAD.

PARIS, April 3.—Alexandre de Lavaissie de Lavergne, novelist and dramatic author, is dead.

CENSURED.

PARIS, April 3.—The Government has censured several Sub-Prefects and Mayors of the Department of the Seine-et Loire, who permitted the De Broglie protest against the vote of censure to be posted, and ordered its instant removal.

THE IRRECONCILABLES.

PARIS, April 3.—The *Marseillaise*, *Rappell*, and *Revolution Francaise* publish a manifesto of the Communists at Geneva calling upon proscribed Frenchmen to spurn the clemency accorded to a portion of their number under the French Government's perverted interpretation of the Amnesty bill.

RECLUS.

The same journals publish a letter from Elisee Reclus, saying he would be the vilest of men if the first use made of his recovered rights were not to declare his respect and affection for his companions who still people the prisons and convict settlements of New Caledonia.

TURKEY.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

LONDON, April 3.—Up to the end of the third week in March six Russian divisions passed homeward by way of Bourgas and Varna, and four by way of Rustchuk, besides great trains of artillery, a brigade of sappers, and six regiments of Cossacks.

COMPLIMENTARY MISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.—The Sultan will send Hobart Pasha and Rustern Pasha to Italy on a complimentary mission to Queen Victoria.

THE GREEK FRONTIER.

LONDON, April 3.—Greece asks the Powers to mediate for the settlement of the Turko-Hellenic frontier.

AFGHANISTAN.

BRITISH VICTORY.

LAHORE, April 3.—The British, under Capt. Gough, defeated 5,000 Afghans, killing 400. The British loss was three officers and three men killed and thirty-two wounded.

THE HITCH.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Lahore states that the hitch in the negotiations is caused by Yakoob Khan demanding to be guaranteed possession of the throne, which is impossible.

RUSSIA.

SCHOUVALOFF'S INFLUENCE.

LONDON, April 3.—According to intelligence from a trustworthy source, the Russian Imperial Council countermanded the expedition to Merv in consequence of strong representations from Count Schouvaloff. It is stated on the same authority that it has been decided that Count Schouvaloff shall succeed Prince Gortschakoff as soon as the mixed-occupation question is settled.

BURMAH.

THE THREATENED TROUBLE.

LONDON, April 3.—A correspondent at Rangoon reports that some powerful Chiefs have renounced their allegiance to the King of Burmah. This probably will be presented as the result of British intrigues, and may precipitate a crisis. Burmese war vessels are posted on the rivers with the evident intention of preventing the residents at Mandalay from escaping by water.

ROME.

GARIBALDI.

ROME, April 3.—Garibaldi has laft Caprera for Rome. Some political importance is attached to the visit because of Garibaldi's recent letter in regard to Menotti Garibaldi's New Guinea colonization scheme.

SUMMONED TO THE VATICAN.

ROME, April 3.—The Pope has summoned to the Vatican several ecclesiastics who had been punished in Germany for infractions of the May laws. His Holiness desires to find a line of conduct calculated to avoid any conflict with the law.

SOUTH AMERICA.

WAR DECLARED.

VALPARAISO, April 2, via Rio Janeiro, April 3.—Peru and Bolivia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance, and both countries have declared war against Chili.

ITALY.

THREAT AGAINST THE LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Baveno says the Italian Government recently received an anonymous letter giving a warning that an attempt would be made to assassinate Queen Victoria between the frontier and Turin. It was believed the sole object of the writer was to embarrass the Government, but every precaution was taken to insure the Queen's safety.

AFRICA.

ALLEGED USURPATION.

LONDON, April 3.—West African newspapers confirm the report that two French gunboats had landed a company of soldiers on the British Island of Matacong, and a British official was prevented from hosting his flag on the British Island of Kikonkeh.

HUNGARY.

SZEGEDIN.

SZEGEDIN, April 3.—The contractor has undertaken to repair and raise the dams within thirty-eight days. The rebuilding of the town commences in June.

BY MAIL.

ITALIAN FINANCIAL ESTIMATES.

ROME, March 19.—The long-expected report of the Commission on the provisional estimates of income and expenditure for 1879 has been submitted to the Deputies. It will be remembered that these estimates were originally prepared by the last Minister of Finance, Signor Seismit Doda, whose anticipation of a surplus of 60,000,000 and whose intention of repealing the grist-tax were denounced in such unmeasured terms during the struggle for the overthrow of the Cairoli Cabinet. The new Minister of Finance, Signor Magliani, though calculating that the revenue will yield eleven millions less and the expenditure amount to seven millions more than Signor Seismit Doda expected to get in, nevertheless expresses confidence in obtaining a surplus of not less than forty-two millions, and the majority of the Commission indorse his anticipations to the extent of forty millions. The minority, however, of the Commission, who were more directly antagonistic to Signor Seismit Doda, consider the income announced by Signor Magliani as overestimated to the extent of eighteen millions, and, therefore, predict that the surplus will not exceed twenty-two millions.

DIPHTHERIA IN RUSSIA.

London Times.

Our correspondent at Odessa writes under date March 8: "In one of my letters to you lately reference was made to the prevalence of diphtheria in many of the rural districts of Russia. I now send you some remarks from the (Russian) *Medical Gazette* upon the subject, by which will be seen the terrible ravages made by that epidemic, especially among the country children. For instance, the village of Kaploonorka (Charkoff Government), between the 10th and 28th of last December, lost fifty children, and that of Pakhomovka, last January, 200, in addition to adults. In the environs of the latter village, a little hamlet, about the same time, lost more than a hundred of its inhabitants. In the Government of Tchernigoff diphtheria has also made much havoc in more than one village. In the district of Marioopol the daily number of deaths rose to seven and even to nine. At Havropol the disease has become so strongly rooted that a correspondent of the *Kavkaz* newspaper maintains 'epidemic' to be no longer the proper term for it. At Kishineff, in the environs of Poltava, of Kieff, and of Odessa, and in Erivan, the infant mortality is excessive, and in the larger number of instances diphtheria is the cause. The *Medical Gazette* states that this disease has raged in the District of Meergorod (Poltava Government) ever since 1875, during which time it has gone from one village to another, and increased in intensity from year to year. From its appearance (1875) till December, 1878, the number of persons in that district who were attacked with it amounted to 14,598, of whom 6,224 died. In respect to the entire population of the district, that gives 12 per cent stricken by the disease, and 5½ per cent who have died of it. These figures are sufficiently striking to allow of an epidemical character being attributed to the malady, which probably has its source in the unfavorable hygienic condition of the populations. And the Zemstvo (Rural Council) of Meergorod seems to be the first body that has recognized the necessity of introducing such sanitary measures into its district as the disinfection of the inhabitants, the isolation of the sick, the augmentation of doctors, and the election of Sanitary Commissioners. But, says the *Medical Gazette*, that will not suffice. It therefore strongly urges that the same means be adopted wherever else diphtheria has appeared."

A NEW YORK SENSATION.

The Son of the Murdered Nathan Shot, but Not Dangerously, by an Adventuress.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Miss Alice Harrison, the actress, who begins an engagement in Boston Monday next, has been living at the Coleman House recently, occupying a parlor and bed-room on the first floor, and receiving her callers in her apartments. Wednesday night late there arrived at the Coleman a well-dressed lady with maid, who registered as Miss Zuland, of Philadelphia, and said she must have a parlor and bed-room on the first floor. This accommodation was provided her this morning, in quarters adjoining Miss Harrison's. Miss Zuland sat by her door where she could command a view of the hall, and evidently waited for somebody. About 10 o'clock a tall man in an ulster came to Miss Harrison's door and was admitted. Miss Zuland sent her maid to reconnoitre, and, on pretense of mistaking the room, the maid saw the visitor. She informed her mistress that the gentleman was Washington Nathan, son of Benjamin Nathan, so mysteriously murdered in his own house some years ago. This was plainly what Miss Zuland expected. She immediately ran to Miss Harrison's door, opened it without knocking, walked into the parlor, and, raising her right hand, in which she had a small revolver, fired two shots straight at Mr. Nathan. Miss Harrison ran into the hall, screaming "murder," and sought refuge in the servants' dining-room. When the proprietor of the Coleman got to the scene, Miss Harrison's room was empty. Miss Zuland had returned to her apartments. Mr. Nathan had also departed, carrying one of the bullets in his neck, in search of a physician. The other bullet made a hole in the wall. Mr. Nathan's wound, it was ascertained, was not dangerous, the bullet having passed through a fleshy part of the neck back of the ear. The Miss Zuland is believed to be Marion Ward, a divorced wife of an actor, and a woman who has the reputation of having been mistress to various well-known citizens. She told the proprietor, who found her in a state of great excitement, that she shot Nathan because of something he said or did to Miss Barrett, declaring that to be her name. She was hustled out of the hotel, and every effort made to hush up the affair. Probably no attempt will be made to arrest the woman.

LANSING, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 3.—Despite the unseasonable weather, the attendance at the Teachers' Institute continues large. The County Association held their spring meeting last evening. The leading address was by J. M. Scott, of Chicago. Several papers were presented by parties assigned, and subsequently discussed.

Delegates of the Women's Christian Temperance from each county in this Congressional district met in semi-annual Convention at Tecumseh Opera-House yesterday. A mass-meeting last evening was addressed by Mrs. Lothrop, of Jackson. The gathering adjourned today.

THE RAILROADS.

RAILROADS IN CONGRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The Representatives from some of the frontier States were very active in the last Congress to secure the passage of a bill authorizing the building of a railroad to the Black Hills. But last Congress was not a good Congress for railroad bills of any sort. The effort is already renewed in this Congress by a bill from Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, granting the right-of-way through the public lands to the Cheyenne, Black Hills & Montana Railroad and Telegraph Company. It provides that, for the purpose of enabling the Cheyenne, Black Hills & Montana Railroad and Telegraph Company—a corporation organized under the laws of the Territory of Wyoming—to construct and build its line from Cheyenne, in Wyoming Territory, by way of Fort Laramie, Deadwood, and through the Territories of Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana, to a connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the Territory of Montana, by the most advantageous and practicable line, to be selected by said Company, the right of way through the public lands in the Territories of Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana is hereby granted to said Company.

Senator Saunders has introduced into the United States Senate a bill for the construction of the Omaha & National Park Railway and Telegraph Line, which provides that, for the purpose of aiding the Omaha & National Park Railway Company—the same being a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Nebraska—to construct and operate a railroad and telegraph line from a point at or near Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in a northwesterly direction, by the most eligible and direct route, to be selected by the Company, to a point on the Niobrara River, east of the 103d degree of west longitude; thence, by the most eligible and direct route, northwesterly through the Territories of Dakota and Wyoming to the National Park; thence, by the most practicable route, through the Territory of Montana to a point of intersection and forming a connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the Territory of Montana, east of 113th degree of west longitude, there be given the necessary right of way.

Senator Windom asks Congress to authorize the Worthington & Sioux Falls Railroad Company to extend its road from the Village of Sioux Falls, in the Territory of Dakota, through or into the Counties of Minnehaha, McCook, Hanson, Davidson, Cragin, Brule and Buffalo, to the east bank of the Missouri, at such point as said Company may select: *Provided*, That all proceedings of said Company taken under this act shall conform to the laws of said Dakota Territory.

Senator Ferry asks Congress to pass a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to sell or lease to the Port Huron & Northwestern Railway Company a portion of the Fort Gratiot Military Reserve, and to authorize the City of Port Huron to grant to that Railway Company the right of way through Pine Grove Park.

THE WESTERN IRON-CLAD AGREEMENT.

The General Managers and General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the Western roads centering in this city held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the general office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, corner of Adams and Dearborn streets, to take final action in regard to the so-called iron-clad agreement which was published in full in THE TRIBUNE of March 4, but of which the other papers have not heard until now, and which they will no doubt dish up this morning as something entirely new. There were present J. C. McMullin, General Manager, and James Charlton, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Alton; A. Kimball, General Superintendent, and E. St. Johns, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Rock Island; Marvin Hughitt, General Manager, W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent, and William Thrall, General Ticket Agent of the Northwestern; C. W. Smith, General Traffic Manager, and James R. Wood, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Burlington; J. F. Tucker, General Traffic Manager, and W. P. Johns, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central. Mr. C. W. Smith was elected Chairman, and Mr. J. F. Tucker Secretary.

The agreement was fully discussed, and was finally adopted in substantially the same form as first published in THE TRIBUNE, with the exception of Sec. 1, which was rejected. This section reads as follows:

> "With the exception of one man, to be employed as a bill-poster only, the employes of each passenger department in the city shall consist of one ticket-agent, one assistant ticket-agent, and one porter to wait upon trains of said company in their own depot."

This section was defeated on account of the objections of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The following exception to the rules was also stricken out:

> "Military officers and wives traveling at their own expense, properly identified, shall be carried at half-fare."

The agreement does away with the commission system by all Western roads from this city.

A strong effort will, no doubt, now be made to enforce the provisions of the agreement, which is a good one, and would prove beneficial to the roads if carried out; but fears are expressed that, owing to the rivalry between some of the roads, it cannot be kept up for any length of time, as one or the other violate some of its provisions, which, when found out, will compel the other roads to take the same action.

THE WABASH.

TOLEDO, O., April 3.—The *Commercial* this morning has the following in regard to the recent suits against the Wabash Railroad Company in the alleged interest of the holders of the bonds of the old Toledo & Wabash Railroad Company, and including the application for the appointment of a Receiver for the Wabash Railway Company:

Information has been received at the office of the Wabash Railway Company here that recent erroneous accounts of legal proceedings against the Company are traceable to one of the parties in a firm of brokers in railroad securities in New York. The accounts are all calculated to injuriously affect the stock of the corporation, and their frequency is thought to denote the existence of a desperate short interest. The professed object of the suits is to fasten upon the Wabash Railway, by way of lien, $600,000 of unsecured bonds issued in 1862 by the old Toledo & Wabash Railroad Company, and on which no interest has been paid for several years. New bills are filed weekly, and one-sided accounts immediately sent out. Five different attempts in as many years to fasten these bonds on the Wabash Railway have already failed, and none of the recent proceedings have given, thus far, promise of any different results.

SOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 3.—The sale of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, from Muncie, Ind., to the Eastern Illinois State Line, comprising its entire property, track, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, etc., was consummated to-day at the Court-House steps in this city at 11 o'clock, by W. P. Fishback, Master. The sale was by order of the United States District Court, on a foreclosure by the bondholders. Only one bid was made, that of E. H. R. Lyman, C. R. Cummings, Daniel P. Eells, and J. S. Newberry, Trustees for the bondholders, and it sold at $1,413,000. The sale was complete without relief or privilege of redemption. It is understood the Trustees represent all the bonds on both divisions, and are largely interested in the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Road, and expect to consolidate the whole line from Bloomington, Ill., to Muncie, and issue consolidation bonds to take the place of the present ones. The purchasers with friends took a special train to Bloomington this afternoon. Soon as the sale is confirmed the new organization will be effected. It will take probably sixty days to close up the Receivership and give the purchasers possession of the road.

DETROIT EXCITED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, April 3.—A big meeting at the Chamber of Commerce building to-night to take action relative to the construction of a bridge or tunnel at this point. There were present the members of the Board of Trade, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, and capitalists not members of either body, in all over 200. Speeches were made by a dozen representative citizens. The statement was made that some kind of a crossing here was an imperative necessity, whether Vanderbilt does or does not carry out his Grosse-Isle tunnel project. It was decided that the best course would be to bond the city for the sum necessary to build a bridge or tunnel, and a committee of fifteen was appointed to secure the necessary legislation for this purpose at Lansing, and to secure the right of way from American and Canadian Governments.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—The successful bidders for the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Extension from Patterson to James River are Danforth & Co., of Minneapolis. Their bid does not include bridging, which will be done by the Company, and includes structures across the Big Sioux and James Rivers.

On Monday arguments will be heard in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Dyer and Drummond, in the case of Barnes against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Barnes, who was one of the holders of the mortgage upon the old Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad, executed in 1858, by legislation secured a foreclosure of the mortgage, and at the sale bid in by the road, after which it was operated under the title of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company. Liens bearing date prior to Barnes' mortgage finally turned up, and, on sale under such liens, the road once more passed out of the hands of Barnes and his friends, and was organized as "the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Now, Barnes claims that there was no foreclosure of the mortgage in which he had an interest, and that, consequently, the formation of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company was fraudulent and illegal. He, therefore, asks that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company be compelled to show the earnings of the road under their management, with a view of recovering a sum anywhere from $450,000 to $700,000. The St. Paul Company interposes that the statement of Barnes and his backers is a bar to their claim, and asks that the case be set aside on this ground.

CENTRAL IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—Bids were opened yesterday at the general offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in this city for the construction of an extension of the Central Iowa Line from the present terminus at Patterson to the James River, a distance of ninety-five miles, the work to be completed before another winter sets in. The bids, which were quite numerous, are still under consideration, and a decision as to the successful bidder or bidders will not be reached before to-morrow. From the James River the line will be completed to Brule City in 1880, and thence onward to Deadwood in the year following. Thus far the officers of the St. Paul Company have not manifested the slightest desire or intention to yield to the appeals of interested parties to have the road diverge from an air-line so as to reach points which they consider vital,—to themselves, of course. There is now not the slightest reason to doubt that within two or three years the gigantic Wisconsin railway will reach to and possibly beyond the Black Hills.

THE FREE-PASS AGREEMENT.

Mr. J. W. Midgley, Secretary of the Transportation Association, has issued the following circular:

> The Executive Committee, at a meeting held April 2, 1879, considered suggestions to secure a strict maintenance of the agreement.
>
> The Committee concluded that, as the Association had provided no penalties for violations and none could be prescribed by the Committee, the permanency of the agreement and its faithful observance depend solely upon its proving beneficial to each party, and upon the honor of members pledged to maintain it; therefore it is recommended:
>
> That all parties to the agreement of Feb. 12, 1879, make honest and earnest efforts to observe its conditions faithfully; and, in case any party deems it advisable to reduce the price of 1,000-mile tickets below three cents per mile, that they first confer with all parties whose interests would be affected by such action, and endeavor to agree upon the course to be pursued, failing which, that they report the disagreement to the Executive Committee.
>
> The Committee also recommend that the parties who have issued one-thousand-mile tickets at reduced rates, without concert of action as provided in Sec. 7 of the agreement, immediately withdraw the same from sale until a conference and an agreement can be had.

A SERIOUS DISPUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—A very serious trouble is reported between the Adams Express Company and the Louisville & Nashvile Railroad concerning their contract to transport money and freight. Several conferences have been held in Cincinnati and no result reached. The local officers of the Express Company state and they know nothing whatever of these differences. The Louisville & Nashville people give no information, but acknowledge the fact of conferences of late relative to the adjustment of their old contract and agreement upon a new one. It is said that the trouble originated by the discovery that the Louisville & Nashille has for five years past failed to receive full rates for the amount of moneys and freight actually carried on its line. Fifty thousand dollars in compromise have been refused.

THE SOUTHERN WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3.—The break in the Southern railroad pool, foreshadowed in your dispatches, opened yesterday, and is growing bitterer hourly. The break in freights was from $1.25 to 60 cents, and to-day it goes down to 40. The East Tennessee & Virginia Line, which has always held pool rates while opposing the pool, claimed the pool road had secretly dropped in their rates, and the East Tennessee & Virginia determined to cut openly. A pool meeting is called, but it is believed that there can be no compromise or conciliation. The fight is intense, and based on natural competition. A prominent officer told me to-day that freights would drop to 25 cents within the week.

LAFAYETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 3.—The Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, from Lafayette to Bloomington, was sold to-day at Lafayette to Lyman of New York, Eels of Cleveland, and Cummings of Pekin, for $1,450,000. Cummings is President of the line from this city to Lafayette.

PACIFIC MAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—It is reported that the Pacific Mail and Central Pacific are negotiating for the sale by the former of its Australian line to the railroad company.

ITEMS.

The Managers and General Freight Agents of the Iowa roads were to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the Rock Island Company to revise the freight rates from this city to points in Iowa, but owing to the inability of some of the Managers to attend it was postponed until this morning.

Mr. Marsh, of the Executive Committee of the Carnival of Authors, made a statement, at a committee meeting Wednesday, that all the roads except the Michigan Central and Baltimore & Ohio bad agreed to sell excursion-tickets to parties participating in that carnival at one and one-fifth fare for the round trip. This statement is said to be erroneous by the railroads. All the Eastern roads refused to make any reduction, and the Western roads agreed to take parties of ten persons or more at one and one-fifth fare for the round trip.

The managers and general officers of the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe held a meeting at Kansas City, April 1, for the purpose of forming a pool on all competitive business of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads and branches. An agreement was drawn up, but was not fully adopted, though enough headway was made to warrant the belief that the difficulties yet in the way to a final settlement will soon be overcome. The agreement has been sent East to the Directors of those roads to agree upon the terms. An advance in both passenger and freight rates to points on those roads may confidently be looked for.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad was held yesterday morning at the office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, No. 81 Clark street. Mr. M. L. Doherty was elected Chairman, and A. H. Crocker Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: D. A. Jones, John Tyrell, J. A. Walsh, N. Ludington, C. H. Hudson, M. L. Doherty, William Keyser, George R. Dennis, J. K. Cowan. No statements were submitted, since this road is simply the Chicago branch of the Baltimore & Ohio, and the election has to be held to comply with the terms of the charter. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected: M. L. Doherty, President; J. H. Tutor, Secretary and Treasurer; J. L. Randolph, Chief Engineer.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of yesterday has the following:

> The people of Fond du Lac are just now excited over a fool transaction of its Common Council with a supposed agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. When the Northwestern Union Railroad was built, the City of Fond du Lac voted bonds to the amount of $75,000 in aid of the road, receiving stock of the Company, dollar for dollar, in return. This was with the understanding that the road should be a separate and competing line to Milwaukee for ten years. Six years have passed, and in four years more the road will be consolidated with the Chicago & Northwestern, or, rather, swallowed up in name, as it now is in fact, and this stock will be of the same value as any other common stock of the Company. The cause of the indignation of Fond du Lac people is that, after holding this stock for six years, a special meeting of the Council, with barely a quorum present, sold $10,000 of the stock for four cents on the dollar. The Company, it is alleged, has been buying up this stock all along the road, finishing at Fond du Lac, but it is probable that they will get no more at any such figures, and the web-footers are hopeful that they will never be saddled with another Council like the last one which crowned its career by the trade above mentioned.

POLITICAL.

HAZELTON'S DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 3.—It has been known here for some time that the Hon. Owen King had postponed his idea of contesting the seat of the Hon. George C. Hazelton, member of Congress from the Third Wisconsin District, till December, and perhaps for good. The reason for this contest was the necessity of adding one vote to the Democratic strength in Congress, and the neutralizing of the vote of the State in case the election of President were thrown into the House of Representatives. The facts in the case are that, in the official return from Grant County, Mr. Hazelton was given 3,245 votes in the certificate, when the actual vote for him was 3,345, as shown by the adding up of his vote by towns. This fact is shown by an examination of the returns in the office of the Secretary of State. The certificate reads "3,245," and the footing of the column of figures in the tabular statement by towns accompanying the returns corresponds with the certificate, but, on a careful adding of Mr. Hazelton's columns, it appears that the footing should be 3,345, thus giving Mr. Hazelton 100 more votes than were given him in the canvass. In making the official canvass by the State Board this blunder would not naturally be discovered, as the certificate and the footing in the tabular statement by towns agreed, and, of course, no addition of the column would be made. Indeed, the tabular statement is not a necessary part of the return, as the certificate is relied upon by the State Canvassers. This blunder is really inexcusable on the part of the County Canvassers, and its correction would give Mr. Hazelton a majority of about 200, which would serve to blast the Congressional aspiration that was swelling in the Hon. Owen King's ambitious bosom.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 3.—The Democrats held their adjourned City Convention tonight, and, after a protracted debate and quite a bitter struggle, refused to adopt the Citizens' ticket as made by Democrats and Republicans combined, and afterwards ratified by the Republican City Convention, and formed a coalition with the Nationals. The new ticket is as follows: Henry C. Smith, for Mayor; Frank Berles, Jr., for Clerk; Jacob Barnes, for Treasurer; John Van Strien, for Controller; Isaac Sigler, for Marshal; P. S. Hulbert, for Director of the Poor; John Grady, Democrat, and A. W. Johnston, National, for members of the Board of Review. This coalition disgusts many Democrats, and causes a most serious division in the National party, for the great bulk of the National party favored going into the canvass with a straight ticket. The Republicans and honest-money men are greatly pleased with the prospect, and confidently expect a rousing victory for their entire ticket.

A COALITION AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., April 3.—A coalition of the Democratic and National parties of this city was effected to-day. The delegates of each party are now in Convention, assembled for the purpose of nominating municipal officers.

LATER.—The National-Democratic party nominated Waldemar Otis for Mayor by acclamation.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—Block Island gives Van Zandt, 109; Segar, 148. The total vote of the State foots up as follows: Republican, 9,718; Democrat, 5,515; Greenback and scattering, 377.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 3.—The municipal election at Wellsburg to-day resulted in the defeat of M. W. Caldwell for Mayor by 6 majority. The Anti-License ticket is elected by a handsome majority.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 3.—Ehrenberg, Democrat, will contest the seat of Walsh, the only Greenbacker elected, as Alderman of the First Ward.

CANADA.

The Lettellier Case Submitted to the Home Government—Rearrangement of the Public Departments—Enfranchisement of Indians—The Rag-Baby—The Tariff—Celebration of the Queen's Birthday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 3.—William Bruce died of lockjaw in great agony in the hospital to-day from the effects of a nail running into the sole of his foot.

A Bostonian named George H. Flint died very suddenly during the night at the American Hotel here. He is believed to have committed suicide, as a bottle of poison was found in his vest pocket.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, April 3.—A severe snow-storm with a high wind has been raging throughout the eastern portion of Ontario for the past two days, and the roads are very much drifted. Trains on the branch lines are considerably behind time, and, unless the storm speedily abates, the result will be a complete stoppage altogether. The weather looks more like January than April.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 3.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir John A. Macdonald stated, in regard to the Letellier matter, that after the House had cast the vote of censure on Lieut.-Gov. Letellier he (Sir John) waited on the Governor-General and informed him it was the opinion of his Excellency's advisers that the usefulness of Lieut.-Gov. Letellier was gone, and advised him in the public interest that it was expedient he should be removed from office. His Excellency replied that, as the Federal system introduced under the British Northern America act of 1867 was until then unknown in Great Britain and her colonies, there were no precedents to guide us to a decision of the present case, and settle for future relations between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments so far as the office of Lieutenant-Governors was concerned, and he therefore deemed it expedient to submit the advice offered him, and the whole case, with all the attendant circumstances, to her Majesty's Government for their consideration and advice.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 3.—Mr. Robertson's bill to legalize pool-selling under the auspices of regularly-organized Turf Associations has been thrown out of the House of Commons.

Dr. Tupper's bill for the rearrangement of the public departments has been printed. It provides that there shall be a Minister of Public Works. The Governor in Council is authorized to transfer at any time, and from time to time, the building of lighthouses to the Minister of Public Works. There shall be a Deputy, a Secretary, one or more Chief Engineers, a Chief Architect, and other necessary officials for each department.

Mr. Dawson, in moving for a return of all Indians who had become enfranchised within the past ten years, with their names, complained of the system under which Indians, in order to become enfranchised, must break all ties with their tribes. So long as no other system was provided, few Indians would take advantage of the privilege of enfranchisement. He mentioned the case of an Indian who sent his children to receive their education, and yet he could not be enfranchised because he belonged to an Indian band. He said Indians should be allowed to vote without breaking their tribal relations.

At the "rag-baby" meeting which was held the other day, the resolutions submitted contemplate the substitution of a national currency for that now issued by the banks; doing away with the gold basis; having the bonds secured on the public domain; the smaller notes to be the medium of exchange, and the larger ones absolute property, non-transferable, except the transfer be registered in the office of issue. A motion to this effect will be introduced to the House on Monday, when, in all probability, the baby will be strangled.

There is a lull in the tide of deputations, and the Finance Minister has a breathing-spell. In the meantime, however, the Dominion is stirred with excitement from one end to the other. The protests from New Brunswick are becoming more violent, and the threats of secession will probably gather force from the fact that the price of bread in St. John has been increased. Members are in receipt of letters of complaint from their constituents in every part of the Dominion. The employes of the International Salt-Works, Goderich, have had their wages reduced from 75 to 50 cents per day. They were informed at the time of the reduction that such a proceeding was rendered compulsory by the introduction of the National policy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 3.—It seems now to be definitely settled that the Queen's Own, the Shefford Battery of Artillery, the Ottawa Field-Battery, the Governor-General's Foot-Guards, and the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment will be in line on the Queen's birthday in this city. The Quebec Field-Battery and the Eighth and Ninth Battalions will also be present. The Governor-General and the Princess Louise will arrive here on the 23d of May, and remain the rest of the week, and will proceed to Quebec before returning to Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, April 3.—A Church-Court of the Methodist Church—consisting of the Rev. Mr. Ryckman, President of the London Conference, and about thirty-five ministers—are investigating into the conduct of the Rev. W. R. Parker, pastor of the Riddell Street Methodist Church in this place. The investigation is owing to a petition of the congregation praying for his removal from the Woodstock Church.

CASUALTIES.

SCHOOL PANIC.

NEW YORK, April 3.—An alarm of fire this morning set the teachers and pupils in Grammar School No. 17 in a wild state of fright and commotion. The scholars were in their various class-rooms when the alarm was given, and soon everything was in a state of frenzy and panic. The police station adjoins the school, and as soon as the alarm was given Capt. Ward, with all the men at his command, rushed into the school-house, and by almost superhuman exertions succeeded in quieting the panic-stricken children. Mothers, bareheaded, were running wildly about through the streets wringing their hands and making the air heavy with their lamentations. Brothers, sisters, and fathers were also there, each striving to get into the building. The police were in control, and nobody was hurt.

A STRANGE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 3.—Henry Durker, a young man employed in the coal mines at Happy Hollow, Rock Island County, Ill., was killed this morning by falling down an air-shaft. He had gone upon the platform to close the shaft, when, from some cause, the nails holding the platform gave way, precipitating him, scaffold and all, to the bottom. A strange fact connected with the case was that, not more than five minutes before the accident happened, two men whose united weight was 425 pounds stood on the platform without its showing any signs of weakness.

TORNADO.

DANVILLE, Va., April 3.—A severe tornado passed over Brown Summit, N. C., to-day. Several houses were blown down, scattering furniture broadcast. One boy was killed. Many were seriously injured by falling timbers. Trees and fences were prostrated. Wheat damaged some.

TALMAGE.

The Christian at Work Rather Too Sharp a Witness for the Preacher's Counsel.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Mr. Hallock, proprietor of the *Christian at Work*, and the amusing witness in the Talmage case yesterday, was cross-examined to-day vigorously, but without making any damaging admissions, or having his direct testimony shaken. Among other things, he said:

"I have not sworn on this trial that Dr. Talmage told any falsehoods. I said I was willing to swear, and I repeat that to-day, that Dr. Talmage made this statement in the Tabernacle on the 15th of October, 1876: 'I have withdrawn from the *Christian at Work* and gone to the *Advance*. This was not sudden. [That was a falsehood. The change was sudden, or else I don't know what sudden means.] Last Monday I learned the paper had been surreptitiously [that is another falsehood]—without my knowledge—[that is another]—sold to the publisher of a Unitarian paper. [That's another falsehood.] When Dr. Talmage asked me whether I could get out another paper in a week, I mean to swear it was the understanding that both papers would be published. I would regard that as a very dishonorable thing in a business man, but didn't think he knew enough about it to see the impropriety. I thought it was more misapprehension than dishonesty. When I went to see Dr. Talmage, after his withdrawal, I didn't charge him with violating any agreement with me. He said something about being willing to leave it to ministers. I was too full to say much to him."

The witness disclaimed any malice, though he was highly indignant at the time, and felt that he had been badly treated. The defendant's counsel were glad to have done with so witty and troublesome a witness.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear, or pretty cloudy weather, westerly winds, becoming variable, with stationary or higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds shifting to southeasterly, stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, with stationary or higher temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather, and light snow, followed by partly cloudy weather, northwest to southwest winds, with stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, and Sec. 5, Sandusky and Toledo.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 3.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.080	18	84	N. W....	8	.03	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.091	27	81	W......	12	....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.059	30	57	W......	14	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.053	30	57	W......	12	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.052	30	68	W......	8	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.060	30	68	W......	7	....	Clear.

Maximum, 31; minimum, 17.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 3—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather
Albany	29.53	24	N. W., brisk	—	Cloudy.
Alpena	29.80	15	N. W., brisk	.27	Lt. snow.
Breckinridge	30.36	18	N., fresh	....	Clear.
Buffalo	29.67	19	W., brisk	.08	Lt. snow.
Cairo	30.26	39	N. W., light	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.04	45	W., gentle	....	Clear.
Chicago	30.06	30	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.15	26	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.85	23	N. W., gale	.06	Hy. snow.
Davenport	30.18	30	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Denver	30.07	49	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Des Moines	30.28	24	N. W., gen.	....	Clear.
Detroit	29.87	24	N. W., fresh	.03	Cloudy.
Dodge City	30.01	38	S. E., gen.	....	Clear.
Duluth, Minn	30.13	19	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Erie	29.76	23	W., brisk	.10	Lt. snow.
Escanaba	29.90	17	N. W., brisk	....	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	30.43	8	N. W., gen.	....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.20	49	Calm	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.00	22	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.07	28	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.21	31	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.16	27	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.21	38	N. W., gen.	....	Clear.
Louisville	30.13	30	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Madison	30.09	27	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Marquette	29.98	13	N. W., light	....	Clear.
Memphis	30.26	42	N. E., light	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.03	30	W., brisk	....	Clear.
Nashville	30.25	36	N. W., high	....	Clear.
New Orleans	30.14	61	N., fresh	....	Clear.
North Platte	29.92	35	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Omaha	30.27	43	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Oswego	29.61	21	N. W., brisk	—	Cloudy.
Pembina	30.42	7	Calm	....	Cloudy.
Pioche	29.80	49	S., gentle	....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	29.82	26	W., brisk	.06	Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.82	21	N. W., brisk	.01	Cloudy.
Rochester	29.64	18	N. W., brisk	.10	Cloudy.
Sacramento	29.90	65	N., gentle	....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.94	57	E., light	....	Clear.
Sandusky	29.92	26	N. W., high	.01	Lt. snow.
San Francisco	29.93	59	W., fresh	....	Fair.
Shreveport	30.21	53	N. E., gen.	....	Clear.
St. Louis	30.23	34	N. W., light	....	Clear.
St. Paul	30.19	28	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Toledo	29.91	24	W., brisk	....	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.27	49	N. E., gen.	....	Clear.
Winnemucca	29.95	40	S. E., fresh	....	Lt. rain.
Yankton	30.41	29	N. W., light	....	Clear.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the

REBATES.

Charges by the "Social'st" Against City-Hall Officers.

Allegation that There Is Not Money to Pay Rebates Due Property-Owners.

Difficulties of Getting Exact Information from the Officials.

Lots of Money, but No Way of Getting at the Amount.

The *Socialist* of a recent date, under the head of "The Rebate Theft," after giving Ald. Stauber credit for exposing the "swindle," went on to say that he employed a clerk to write out from the Comptroller's books the names of parties who had paid special assessments and the amounts due them on account of rebates; that the "embezzlement" turned out to be of such magnitude that the clerk, after two weeks' work, "had to be discharged on the ground that the money due to citizens on over-paid assessments was not in the City Treasury"; that the list prepared by the clerk from only two of the Comptroller's books involved a sum of not less than $120,000. Money was paid to the applicants," said the *Socialist*, "until the funds were exhausted; but in every case where the sums had been in the Comptroller's hands for ten years, drawing interest, the rightful owners received the interest, not the principal. The whole theft," continued the *Socialist*, "committed by the Comptroller amounts, perhaps, to $1,000,000."

These statements are absurd and untrue,—on a par with the one made by the same paper that Mr. Farwell, the Republican candidate for Treasurer, held that office, and had made "short loans" out of the Treasury to a friend,—but that

SOMETHING IS WRONG,

with respect to the rebates is, and has been, believed for a long time by every one who has endeavored to find out anything regarding them. There seems to be a disposition to conceal facts, or else an unaccountable ignorance prevails on the subject at the City-Hall. Aldermen have tried in vain to get information. The Treasurer, who acknowledges that he is a mere figure-head, refers one to the Comptroller. The Comptroller knows nothing, or says very little, passes the inquirer on to the special-assessment clerk. This individual receives the inquirer politely, and lets him look over his books if he wishes, but as to the aggregate amount of rebates he has no means of ascertaining it unless he goes over ten books of 400 pages each, in which there are something over 140,000 entries, a work which his time "at present" will not permit him to undertake.

THE TRIBUNE has several times gone into this subject to a limited extent,—limited by reason of the impossibility of getting information needed,—and the result was an instruction from the Comptroller to the special-assessment clerk to

SEND OUT NOTICES

to the parties to whom rebates are due,—something which has not been done since 1870. This order was given fully two months ago,—at least it was understood that it was given,—but, inasmuch as nothing has yet been done in this direction, not even a commencement made, there are some people who are inclined to the belief that, if the direction was given, it was given with the qualification, "When you like." Since the special-assessment clerk has to do all the work of his office himself,—certainly enough for one man,—it is questionable whether he will ever find time to run over those 140,000 entries. His present intention is to do it in "a week or two." But that has been his intention for the last sixty days.

The charges in the *Socialist* were of such a character that it was but an act of justice to the Comptroller to give him an opportunity for explanation.

When the allegations referred to were read to

THE COMPTROLLER

he said:

"It is a lie. No one has been working on my books."

"What books did Stauber's man have?"

"Some in the special assessment department. Jones can tell you more about it than I."

"Do you know the amount of the rebates in the special assessment fund?"

"No."

"Has any one ever been refused payment?"

"Not on the ground that the money wasn't in the Treasury. The only thing there was any question about was this, and I told Stauber and others: That when Gage took money out of the Treasury he took part of the special-assessment fund, and, of course, the proportion of the Gage defalcation which was chargeable to the special-assessment fund was not in the Treasury. But so far as anybody being refused the payment of any rebate, it has never been done. If receipts were presented for an excess due, the money was paid. Some of Stauber's constituents came down here with receipts which showed on their face that the rebates had been refunded in 1869 and 1870."

"All entitled to a rebate can have the money when they call for it?"

"Certainly; but

WE CANNOT HUNT AROUND

and find out who the parties are. A great many assessments are made without any names being given. The amount is charged against the lot. We have been refunding excesses on special assessments every day almost since I have been in office."

"Do you send out no notices?"

"We have notified some who are on the newer warrants, and have always been in the habit of notifying more or less when we could find the parties and the rebate had been ascertained."

"Have you no memorandum on your books which shows the total of rebates now in the Treasury?"

"No: the books are not in my department. When there is an excess vouchers are made out by the special-assessment clerk, and I draw a warrant on the Treasurer for the amount. I couldn't tell to save my life how much is due on this account, but [laughing] I know it is not a million."

"How much was to the credit of the fund Feb. 28?"

After looking at a book, the Comptroller said "$153,021.11."

Having been referred to

JONES,

who is the head, body, and feet of the special-assessment department, as one who knew more than the Comptroller, the reporter called on the affable gentleman, but didn't add materially to his stock of knowledge.

"Do you know how much Stauber's man found to be due people who had paid special assessments?"

"No."

"How many books did he look over?"

"I don't know that either."

"Do you believe he found $120,000 in two books?"

"No."

"Have $1,000,000 in rebates been stolen from the people?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know whether your books and the Comptroller's balance or not?"

"No."

"Don't you ever balance with him?"

"No. I can't."

"Why not?"

"I enter on my books the full amount of the assessment, and he credits on his books each payment as it comes in from the Collector. Consequently, our books will never balance."

"Have you no means of knowing whether the amounts on your books in the shape of rebates with what has been paid on special assessments will balance the total the Treasurer has on hand to the credit of the fund?"

"I suppose they will."

"Can you tell?"

"I could by going through my books and striking a balance on each warrant."

"Did you ever do that?"

"No."

"Do you ever balance your own books?"

"Yes,—usually every quarter; make a trial balance simply to see if they are correct."

"Have you any figures showing the aggregate amount of rebates on your books?"

"No, but I could get the amount by going through the books."

"Have you ever gone over them to find out?"

"No."

"Then you don't know what they will foot up?"

"No."

"Can you give me an estimate?"

"No."

"A million?"

"No—what are you talking about?"

"Well, $120,000."

"I don't think so."

"There is no way of learning the sum except going over your books?"

"That is the only way."

"How many books are there?"

"Ten."

"What is the number of pages?"

"In all about 4,000."

"And the entries on a page?"

"They will average thirty-five."

"That would make 140,000?"

"Yes."

"What do the rebates average?"

"It is hard to tell. They run from fifty cents to $30 or $40. Nearly all are for small sums,—a few dollars."

"How do you account for Stauber's man, if what he says is true, digging out $120,000 from two books?"

"He didn't know what he was doing, I guess, and simply added up the columns of rebates, paying no attention to the memorandums showing when most of them had been refunded."

"You said a while ago that you had not

SENT OUT ANY NOTICES.

How long has it been since any were sent out?"

"Under the old system, all the money that was paid in was paid out to the contractors for work done. That was in 1870. Then the system was changed by the Board of Public Works, the contractors being required to wait for the uncollected amounts, and any one who paid an assessment was entitled to his portion of the excess as soon as the work was completed. Previous to the fire, notices of the existence of a rebate were sent out, but after the fire the practice was discontinued, and it has never been revived."

"Who directed the discontinuance?"

"Mr. Taylor, who was Comptroller at that time."

"Do you know the reason why?"

"No; I suppose because things were mixed."

"To whom should parties apply for the amount due?"

"To me. If a man comes in with his receipt for the special assessment, I look at my book, and, if there is a rebate, I indorse the amount on the receipt, and then he can go to the Comptroller and get a warrant on the Treasurer for the money."

There being no more water in Mr. Jones' well, the reporter turned to

THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT BOOKS

for further light, and, in running over three or four, found that, under the head of every improvement, there were amounts, varying in size, due the property-owners. A random page, with the caption "Curbing, filling, grading, and paving with wooden blocks, Wabash avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth street," revealed the following:

Lot.	*Block.*	*Rebate.*
12	21	$37.52
13	21	36.68
15	21	28.43
16	21	28.43
17	21	28.43
18	21	28.43
19	21	27.86
15	33	33.21
16	33	33.21
17	33	33.21
18	33	33.21

This money has been in the Treasury "waiting to be called for" since 1869, at least that is the date the improvement was ordered,—certainly for seven or eight years; and, never having been notified, the owners of the lots mentioned doubtless have no knowledge that it belongs to them. Out of 617 lots, against which there were assessments for this particular improvement, the owners of only 195 have applied for the excess, though there is something to the credit of all the others, the sums ranging from 50 cents to $36, and aggregating about $3,000. If the assertion be true that it has been the habit of City Treasurers to invest three-fourths of the special-assessment fund from year to year (all the chances, on account of the prevailing system of doing things, being against a sudden call for the money), the rebates on this one warrant at 6 per cent have yielded in the neighborhood of $1,400.

Another page, containing the assessment for grading Jackson street, from Michigan avenue to State,—the work having been done ten years ago,—showed that $180.82 was due to three lot-owners.

The reporter next went to

THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE

to learn, if possible, the amount in the Treasury to the credit of the special-assessment fund, and to what extent warrants had been drawn against it. The appended table gives the amount paid out on warrants in the months named, and the cash in the fund on the last day of the month. The figures were taken from the debit book, and consequently the receipts for respective months were not ascertained:

	Paid out.	*Balance.*
November, 1878	$37,809	$240,329
December, 1878	79,672	189,332
January, 1879	14,120	184,943
February, 1879	67,821	207,857
March, 1879	51,161	171,857

The balance covers not only the rebates, but the assessments which are received from day to day. While it varies constantly, the reporter noticed, in glancing over the book, that there was always considerably more than $150,000 on hand—never under that amount; if so, the figures escaped him, which is very probable, as the examination was a cursory one.

The Treasurer was questioned as to the proportion of rebates in the balance of March 31,—$171,857,—but he couldn't give the amount, saying that he had no means of finding out. All he knew was that he had the money, and when a warrant against fund was presented he paid it. The Comptroller could doubtless furnish the information.

But the Comptroller had said he could not, as had Jones, to whom the reporter was sent by the Comptroller. Realizing that it was futile to dig longer, the scribe left the "rookery."

THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY

of finding out the aggregate amount of rebates on the books of the special-assessment clerk, and that is for the Council to pass an order directing him to make out a list of the lots and the amounts, and to add up the latter. Mr. Jones, as before stated, says he intends to do this "in a week or two." The order, if it required him to submit the result in three weeks, say, would permit him to carry out his intention. Although several Aldermen, long before Stauber took an interest in the subject, had vainly sought to get this information, it is singular that none of them ever presented to the Council a resolution of the kind indicated above to accomplish what was beyond their personal efforts. In the meantime, lot-owners who have been assessed for improvements within the last ten years should hunt up and look at their receipts. If the papers have on them no memorandum showing that a rebate or excess has been refunded, the holders should call at the Special Assessment Department in the City-Hall, and get what is due them. The assessments are invariably larger than the cost of the work, and, though the surplus may be, as a rule, less than $10, there is something which belongs to the property-owners—perhaps 50 cents, possibly $50; in any event, a sum which will compensate one for making the journey to get it. And now is the proper time to do this. A new Treasurer has been elected, and if the bulk of the money has been out at interest (Mr. Larrabee says nothing of the kind has been done since he held the office) it is now available, and there can be no trouble about getting it.

THE MENOMINEE RANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—In an article on the discovery of gold in the iron mines of the Menominee range, the *Advocate* says the Company owning the Emmett Mine is as far now from knowing whether it will pay to work the mine for these ores as it was when the first discovery was made. Some ores have been tested that yielded neither gold nor silver, and, therefore, it is evident that the auriferous and argentiferous ores are not evenly distributed throughout the mine. It will be the work of time first to ascertain in what portion of the mine these ores exist in the greatest quantity, and then to make a practical test of them to ascertain whether it will pay to work them for gold and silver. The Company will probably put in a two-stamp mill for the purpose of making this thorough test. There is a second-hand one to be obtained, which can be operated by the same boiler and engine running the pumping machinery.

If these ores exist in paying quantities in the Emmett Mine, it is highly probable that they also do in the Breen, on the adjoining forty acres, the opening of which is only about 100 yards distant from the Emmett. There is reason for believing, says the *Advocate*, that, rich as these gold and silver discoveries are reported to be, the most valuable deposits have not yet been found, and when discovered they will create as big an excitement as did the discovery of similar ores in the Black Hills.

Street-Accidents in London.

During the ten years ended Dec. 31, 1877, no fewer than 1,159 persons were killed in London and 23,379 maimed or injured by vehicles of various descriptions, the largest proportion of accidents being caused by light carts, by which 215 persons lost their lives and 7,131 were injured. Vans, although responsible for a smaller number of accidents—namely 3,685—caused as many as 265 deaths. Cabs, omnibuses, and cars killed 244 and injured no fewer than 6,712 persons during the ten years. Saddle horses occasioned the death of 28 persons and injured 735 others, while one person was killed and 45 were injured by velocipedes. The police returns show an alarming increase in the number of street accidents year by year; for whereas in 1868 there were 1,348 accidents, causing the death of 83 persons, in 1877 the number of accidents registered was 2,956, or more than double those in 1868, while no fewer than 120 persons lost their lives.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The Members Get Their Pay at the Rate of $5 a Day.

Increasing the Wages of Employes—Miscellaneous Business Transacted.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Senne in the chair.

Under the head of unfinished business, Mr. Fitzgerald submitted a very small coffin for the burial of the Republican party, which was received and laid over under the rules.

DRAWING JURORS.

A communication from A. M. Pence, Chairman of the Chicago Bar Association Committee, was read. This complimented the Board upon its efforts to reform the method of drawing juries, and suggested as a still fairer means that a wheel should be constructed, into which the names of proposed jurymen should be placed and drawn out, after being well mixed and shaken up. As a reason for this assertion, it was affirmed that a great many times the juries were composed of several men from the same district or neighborhood, and thereby the jury was prejudiced.

The communication was received and placed on file.

A number of bills were received and referred to the proper committees.

THE SOUTH PARK BOARD.

Commissioner Fitzgerald asked for information why it was that the South Park Board did not report back their regular reports to the County Board, so that the Finance Committee could get at the facts and make an intelligent report to the County Board, etc.

Mr. Stewart explained that the South Park Board was required by law to make two reports, one to the city and one to the county. As it was at present, it was impossible for the Committee or anybody else to get at the books of the Park Board without going to its office and asking to do so. He was himself a taxpayer to that institution, and he found the taxes very burdensome. He, for one, would like to have the books of the South Park Board investigated, and if there was anything there that was not right the people who paid the taxes ought to know it.

Mr. Spofford was of the same opinion. He did not say or know that there was anything wrong with the reports of the South Park Board, but he thought there should be some authority by which the proceedings of that Board could be seen by the public.

Mr. Wheeler also was of the same mind. He thought the County Board should assume the right to investigate their books.

Mr. Fitzgerald said there was a difference between the books of the Park Board and their printed reports of $152,000. Last year alone there was a difference of $22,000, showing that the Board had paid out that amount more than the printed report showed. He moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to take steps toward investigating the books of the South Park Board, and compare the printed reports with them, and report to the County Board at the next meeting.

The motion was adopted.

BILLS.

The reports of standing committees showed the following totals of bills, which were allowed: Judiciary, $436.66; city relations, $351.99; education, $1,165.70; hospital, $1,345; pay-roll, $2,540.03; charities, $4,721 and $4,156.74.

On motion, it was agreed to accept the lease of P. W. Gates' building, on Washington street, for the use of the County Agent, and it was referred to the County Attorney.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported favorably upon a lot of bills, amounting in all to $4,110.65, which amount constituted the pay-roll of that institution. The amount was allowed.

The Committee on Public Service reported favorably upon a number of bills amounting to $5,052.82, which included the pay-roll of the Probate Court, $1,252. The report was concurred in.

The following committees reported, and their reports were concurred in: Public Service, $4,685; Records, $1,238.97; Printing and Stationery, $1,238.97.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

The Committee also reported upon the per diem of several of the County Commissioners for the last quarter, as follows: W. E. Wheeler, $430.60; James Bradley, $400.10; George Hoffmann, $394.50; August Meyer, $390.60; Henry J. Lenzen, $393.40; Albert Boese, $394.50; C. G. Ayars, $492.40; Adam Miller, $584; George W. Spofford, $310.40. Total, $3,790.50, or $5 per day.

The report was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Boese, Bradley, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Meyer, Miller, Stewart, Spofford, Wheeler—11.

Nays—Wood, Senne—2.

On motion of Mr. Ayars, the bill of Mr. Fitzgerald for the quarter ending in February, amounting to $405, was allowed.

THE HOSPITAL MATRON.

Mr. Ayars moved that so much of the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of March 3 as related to the fixing of the salary of the Matron of the County Hospital at $30 a month be rescinded.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved to lay Mr. Ayars' motion upon the table. Lost.

A long discussion was held upon this subject, and finally the motion to rescind was adopted by a vote of 9 to 4.

Mr. Ayars then moved that the salary of the Matron of the County Hospital be fixed at $50 a month.

Another long discussion was commenced, and had gotten under good headway, when Mr. Stewart made a speech and then choked the rest off by moving the previous question.

This motion was carried and the previous question was put, the roll was called, and each Commissioner explained his "peculiar position" in the case in a lengthy speech. The yeas were 8 and the nays 5. It was accordingly adopted.

Commissioner Lenzen moved to rescind the action of the Board fixing the salary of the Matron of the Insane Asylum at $30 a month, as he stated that her duties were double those of the Matron of the Hospital.

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Charities, to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Bradley moved that the salary of the ambulance-drivers be changed from $40 to $25 per month, and the Warden authorized to employ a hostler at a salary not to exceed $15 a month.

Mr. Senne moved to lay this motion over until the 1st of October, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Spofford moved to increase the salary of the baker at the County Hospital from $30 to $40 a month. Laid over to the 1st of October, with Mr. Bradley's resolution.

Mr. Senne submitted a resolution to the effect that no member of the Board should be allowed to speak more than twice to each question, and not more than five minutes at each time. Adopted,—8 to 5.

The Board then adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

The Dresses at the Royal Wedding.

Our lady readers will thank us for giving them the following full, true, and particular account of the costumes worn at the late Royal wedding at Windsor by some of the most distinguished dames and damsels of the British Crown:

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore her exquisite toilette of Oriental pearl-colored brocade, richly embroidered in pearls, with ruffles of point d'Angleterre and narrow bands of sable. The train was composed of the darkest amethyst velvet, lined with richest Oriental satin, bordered in narrow sable; a smaller train of matchless point d'Angleterre entirely covering the centre, was fastened on by large medallions of pearls. The corsage was profusely studded with pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a tiara of diamonds, white ostrich feathers, and a long tulle veil, and necklace of rows of pearls and diamonds.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales were attired in dresses of Oriental pearl-colored brocade, with stomachers of Malines lace and ceintures of darkest amethyst velvet, over jupes of poult-de-soie of the same tint, with small volants of Malines lace.

The dress worn by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck was one of regal magnificence. The corsage and jupe were of the palest primrose and olive brocade, with plisses and draperies of olive satin, festooned with volants of the finest Honiton lace; the train of the richest olive velvet, lined and bordered in ermine, was fixed on one shoulder, with diamond clasps, and diamond stomacher on corsage. Her Royal Highness also wore a tiara of diamonds, lappets, ostrich feathers, and diamond necklace.

The Duchess of Sutherland wore a magnificent dress of gold and silver brocade, mixed with a new shade of Scabieuse velvet, and finest point de Venise. The corsage was trimmed with matchless rubies and diamonds, which blended beautifully with the new shade of velvet. Her Grace wore a tiara of diamonds, white ostrich feathers, and gold and silver veil.

The Marchioness of Salisbury wore a most picturesque dress of antique Louis XV. brocade, of a very pale reseda hue, with embossed wreaths and bouquets of myosotis and leaves; the jupe was composed of the darkest reseda velvet draped in brocade, with festoons of myosotis satin. The corsage was of velvet, with a Louis XV. waistcoat of brocade and beautiful diamond ornaments; the headdress a tiara of diamonds, white plumes, and veil.

The Marchioness of Conyngham wore a lovely toilette of mauve satin and costly antique lace, the skirt strewed with branches of natural mauve and white lilacs. Her Ladyship also wore a tiara of diamonds, white feathers with veil and branches of lilacs.

The Viscountess Cranbrook wore a dress of Russian gray satin duchesse, draped with guipure lace, and velvet of the same rich shade. Headdress, diamonds, plumes, and lappets.

SPRINGFIELD.

Cruelty to Animals—The Pekin Whisky-Ring Cases Closed Up.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—The Governor to-day received the reports of the State Agents at Chicago and East St. Louis, whose duty it is to enforce the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals at stock-yards, for the quarter ending March 31. John McDonald, the Agent at Chicago, reports that twelve arrests were made, and ten fines imposed, during the quarter, and that the officers of the Stock-Yards and dealers co-operate with him in carrying out the spirit of the law.

The Chicago Senators held a long consultation with Gov. Cullom this morning relative to his nominations for Justices of the Peace in Chicago. He had intended to send the names to the Senate this afternoon, but, in consequence of this conference, decided to withhold them until to-morrow. He says he will make several changes in the list originally submitted to him by the Judges, but declined to state who would be dropped. E. M. Haines is here laboring to secure the nomination of Charles Haines, but it is not believed that he can succeed.

Gordis R. Cobleigh, another of the Pekin indicted, to-day pleaded guilty to three indictments. He was fined $100 on one, sentence being suspended on the others.

James H. White, Chief of the Peoria Fire Department, also put in his plea, and was fined $50 and costs, while James G. Spear, of Peoria, who was indicted with him, was fined $400 and costs. Cobleigh was connected with the McIntires in removing crooked whisky. White and Spear were connected with the rectifying house where the spirits were dumped.

This disposes of all the cases set for trial prior to the 15th inst., and the jury will probably be discharged to-morrow, the District-Attorney being of the opinion that none of the ten remaining cases will be contested.

District-Attorney Connolly to-day received a letter from Commissioner Raum thanking him on behalf of the Internal Revenue Department for the manner in which he has conducted the prosecution of the Pekin Whisky Ring.

THE RISING REBEL YELL.

A Protest by the Leading Democratic Paper of Mississippi Against the Payment of Pensions to Soldiers of the Union Army.

Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, March 26.

Not to be considered censorious, the Southern members (whose names we do not know, because we have not examined the record, and, therefore, we are not aiming at anybody in particular) overstepped the bounds of magnanimity itself in voting these $50,000,000 of extra pay to the armies that fought, and desolated, and impoverished their own States in the late War. It is an open question, so far as the opinion of mankind at large is concerned, whether that War was a just one; but it is not an open question with the people of the South, who have always held to be a slander the charge that they were seeking to destroy the Government from which they proposed to withdraw and establish a Government of their own, based upon the principle that just Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed.

If bygones are to be bygones, let them be so in fact as well as in pretension; but this system of pensioning the soldiers who fought on the winning side of the War at the expense of the side that lost (because of the overwhelming odds against them) is not only a disagreeable reminder of bygones, but a most unfair and iniquitous proceeding. While large numbers of the soldiers on the side of the North honestly believe they were fighting to save their Government and were impelled by patriotic motives, others were mere soldiers of fortune from abroad, who enlisted for pay, regardless of the cause involved. On the side of the South, the struggle was for home and altar and the right of self-government.

It is a monstrous crime against the peace of the reunited country for its Government to pursue a course which will perpetually remind the weaker side that it is to be a beast of burden for the other.

It is only twelve months ago that a bill passed the Republican Senate voting a princely pension to Gen. Grant, the leader of the Northern armies, notwithstanding he had been crowned with the highest honors of the country and had received hundreds of thousands of dollars from the public treasury. And but the other day the same body passed an amendment to the Mexican War Pension bill, excluding Jefferson Davis from its benefits, though he was one of the most gallant and successful leaders of the armies of the United States in that war.

The King of Tramps.

New Haven Palladium.

The king of tramps has put in an appearance at Danbury. This remarkable personage answers to the name of John Wilson, and when the officers found him upon the street he was clothed in a mass of rags that fluttered from his body like a thousand streamers. He was taken to the jail and searched. Nine pairs of pants, a dozen vests, and an equal number of coats were removed before the searchers came upon the framework of the "man" himself. This mass of ragged clothing weighed in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, including the contents of the numerous pockets. Upon searching these receptacles the officers were astonished to find over a dozen pairs of rusty scissors of all shapes and sizes, broken nails, knives, chisels, buckles, tin-cans, horse-shoes, and every conceivable article of hardware. The accumulated mass of rubbish must have been a load to carry about during his long time of wanderings, for when taken from their resting-places they appeared to have lain there for a number of years. Each pocket contained also a mass of rags, paper, card-board, and even lumps of soil. Amid all this rubbish, carefully concealed in bits of paper, was the sum of $147 in greenbacks, some of them issued in 1861, faded and worn as if they had lain there undisturbed for a decade. The mass of rags, iron, and other valuables taken from his pockets would fill an ordinary flour-barrel.

Even in Dreams.

Hartford Times.

A gentleman of this city went to look at his two little girls as they were sleeping before he retired. Finding one partially uncovered, he said: "I never find this little girl covered, never." The little sleeper softly murmured, "Hardly ever."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—THE GENTLEMAN WHO SAT NEXT to lady in light-brown sacque, light complexion, at Hooley's Theatre, in "Camille," week ago Wednesday night, afterwards met her on State-st., near Palmer House, desires her acquaintance very much; strictly honorable. Address, stating other particulars, W 10, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—RACY: WILL YOU GIVE ME AN address where letter will be sure to reach you? Address V 64, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—E. C. HAMILTON, DETECTIVE, please call at 622 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME IVY 10 YEARS old; also an oleander six years. Address Y 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PATENT ICE BOX WORTH $200; TO be sold for the worth of the lumber on account of change in business. 76 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL FIRE-PROOF SAFE, NICE office desk, chairs, etc., cheap. 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—GROCERY FIXTURES, consisting of cornice, shelves, drawers, and bins in good order. A. BLAKE, 635 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—ELEGANT PIANO-forte, rich parlor suit, parlor organ, and Singer sewing-machine. 842 Wabash-av.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE—WE HAVE two designs of elegant black walnut office furniture, which will dispose of at a reasonable price. Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SEVERAL TRAVELING ENgines, all in the best working order. Address H. H. SCOVILL & CO., No. 52 Canal-st., Chicago; or A. H. DELAMATER, No. 211 Franklin-av., Cleveland, Ohio.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

West Side.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—3-STORY BRICK house, 40 Harvard-st.; $15, 3-story brick, 18 Holbrook-st.; $16.67, 3-story brick, 9 Grenshaw-st.; $13, 2-story brick, 442 Irving-place; $15, 2-story frame, 21 Fillmore-st.; $12.50, 2-story brick, 31 Grenshaw-st.; $10, 6 room cottage, 3 Harvard-st.; $12, 6 room cottage, 1161 West Taylor-st.; $8, 6 large rooms, 29 Harvard-st.; $8, 6 large rooms, 1147 West Taylor-st. Inquire at 505 South Western-av.

TO RENT—TWO STONE-FRONT HOUSES, TWO-story and basement, 659 and 661 Adams-st., and one-story frame cottage 665 Adams-st. J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 545 AND 547 WASHington-st., stone fronts; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; very complete; barns. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 631 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., south front, near Lincoln, a two-story and basement octagon stone front house, with all modern improvements. For terms apply to CHAS. A. KERFOOT & CO., 95 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 569 HUBBARD-ST., CORNER OF Wood, a very large frame house, about 16 rooms, in good order; fine large billiard-room; lot 100x110 ft. fronts south on a paved street; good sidewalk and beautiful shade trees all around the lot. For terms apply to CHAS. A. KERFOOT & CO., 95 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE 104 WALNUT-ST.; 7-room, Park-av.; 6 and 8 room flats, Madison-st. LEONARD, 998 Madison-st., or Room 2, Clark-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE 2-STORY AND basement brick row on the southeast corner of Jackson-st. and Centre-av., 9 rooms, all modern improvements, gas fixtures, furnace, hot and cold water on all the floors; first-class, and will be put in first-class order. For particulars apply to the owner at the corner, 382 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TWO STONE-FRONT HOUSES, TWO-story and basement, 659 and 661 Adams-st. J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—$45 PER MONTH—ELEGANT MARBLE front house, 1143 Michigan-av.; all modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., bank.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—THE ELEGANT MARble front houses 1457 and 1459 Prairie-av.; also, $25 per month, the fine two-story and basement frame, 182 Thirty-second-st. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—NO. 1383 WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRty-first-st., four-story brown stone front dwelling; very desirable house and location; will rent low for a term of years to a good party. Apply to D. H. KEYES, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—HOUSES 388, 390, 392 CALUMET-AV., and 928 Michigan-av. BULLOCK BROS., 149 and 151 State-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FRAME DWELLING, NEWly repaired, hot and cold water and gas fixtures; possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 1064 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT HOUSES AT THE head of Grand-boulevard, corner Thirty-fifth-st.; finest block in city; rents very low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Harrison-st., a first-class, convenient house, heated with steam, all modern improvements. Address Y 50, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—$65—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR SCHILler-st., 2-story and basement brick, with modern improvements. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—243 NORTH LASALLE-st., 10 rooms, water, gas, furnace; good order. PURINGTON & CO., Agents, 128 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGton-st.:

674 Wabash-av., $70.

Southeast corner Oakwood and Ellis-avs. (large lot), $35.

Southeast corner Oakwood-av. and Drexel boulevard, $50; very desirable, and near horse and steam cars.

Greenwood-av., second house south of Forty-third-st., good order, near station, D. R. K. and two parlors on main floor, $30.

Desirable flats near business centre.

421 West Monroe-st., all modern improvements, $50.

387 West Adams-st., all modern improvements, $65.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—FIRST-CLASS ELEVen-room brick house, in choice location, five minutes' walk from depot. Has hot and cold water, bathroom, gas, furnace, carriage house, etc. Wm. BLANCHARD, 242 South Water-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE IN EVANSTON, 7 ROOMS, lake water, gas, furnace, large yard, 3 blocks from depot; possession given immediately. PURINGTON & CO., Agents, 128 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS ON THE NORTH SIDE. A. F. STEVENSON, 38 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM ON PRAIRIE-AV., near Twenty-fourth-st., without board. Y 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITE OF THREE ROOMS IN CORner of Reaper Block, second floor, over Northwestern National Bank; also other rooms in Reaper Block and McCormick Block, and store 19 Lake-st. Apply at Room 4 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X70 FEET, IN Thompson Block, on West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Pirie; business centre of the West Side; plate glass front, and suitable for any first class business; possession at once. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT LIGHT STORE NO. 29 Washington-st., four stories and basement, with entrance from the broad alley; to be rented all together, for nice business only. T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT STORE, 56X150 feet, five stories and basement, Nos. 112, 114, and 116 Lake-st. T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORES, MADISON-ST. and Western-av.; also 6 and 8 room flats; good location for business. D. LEONARD, 998 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 24X80, WITH OR WITHOUT basement, on South Clark-st., near Madison; large show-windows. Inquire at Room 4 Times Building.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, 133 VAN BUREN-st., opposite Rock Island Depot; good business location. Inquire at Room 4 Times Building.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FOUR ROOMS IN REAR; low rent to desirable tenant. Inquire of JANITOR, northeast corner Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av.

TO RENT—BY THE OWNERS, STORES AND offices desirably located; among others, the large store building 72 and 74 Wabash-av., near Randolph-st., 48x163 feet, which will be rented in parts or as a whole; and offices in Lakeside Building, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts. Inquire at Room 5, Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE AND BASEment 79 Randolph-st., between State and Dearborn. Inquire on premises.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT — LARGE AND SMALL WELL-lighted rooms for manufacturing, with power and elevators. 63 to 69 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH STEAM POWER SUITAble for bookbinding, printing, lithographing, or manufacturing. PITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st., in rear.

TO RENT—DOUBLE CORNER BASEMENT 133 Van Buren-st.; old saloon-stand. Inquire at Room 4 Times Building.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS TENant, a two-story house, with barn; must be in perfect order and situated north of Twenty-second-st., or east of Ashland-av. Address, with price and location, Y 39, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — GOOD FURNISHED room by gentleman in private family; five to ten minutes' walk from State-st. bridge, north or south. Y 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentleman, wife, and daughter (young lady), one large room and two bedrooms, well furnished, within two or three squares of the restaurants on Madison-st., near Aberdeen, or other good restaurant further west. Address Y 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WANT RESPONSIBLE party that has a business that will go well with stoves, etc., to rent store on Clark-st. with us. W 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE CONtaining not less than four rooms, good location, rent not higher than $10 per month. Apply till Saturday morning at 381 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, 4 OR 5 rooms on first or second floor, east and south windows, east of Clark and north of Indiana; first-class. Send word or call at 103 State-st., between 10 and 1. Mrs. Dr. COOK.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, cheap, on the South Side, in a good locality. Furnished preferred. Best of references. W 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 ROOMS IN BLOCK BY A workingman for family. Not over $7 per month. Address Y 37, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal, also on other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIanos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MERchandise of every description at 10 per cent per annum. Storage rates lowest in the city. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, furniture, machinery, and other good collaterals. J. J. OWEN, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CURrent rates on city real estate. J. H. KOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS and city improved, at 8 per cent interest. W. P. DICKINSON, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF business ability and $40,000 to $50,000 capital wanted in a first-class paying business, established over forty years ago. One desiring active business, with capital stated, will find this a rare chance. References given and required. Address Y 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SPLENDID BUSINESS where but little capital is required; profits large and plenty of business; good references. V 57, Tribune.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE LIBRARIES OR SINgle volumes. Buy books of all kinds in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—JOHNSON'S CYCLOPEDIA, 8 VOLumes, nearly new; scholars pronounce this the best Cyclopedia. Address W 23, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ELIGIBLY LOcated.

Vacant lots eligibly located.

Acre property suitable for subdivision.

These properties will be sold with a small payment down and balance on quarterly or semi-annual payments; interest at 6 per cent.

They have been purchased by an insurance company through foreclosure sales, and will be sold low on above easy plan of payment. E. A. WARFIELD, Financial Agent, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,900 WILL PURCHASE NO. 59 Langley-av.; this house has six large rooms, gas, water, and sewerage; is in a splendid neighborhood, and to any one wishing a nice home, is certainly cheap; is located just south of Thirty-eighth-st. I have also a nice east-front house on Vernon-av., just south of Thirty-fifth-st., for $1,800. These are both bargains. Look before purchasing. D. W. POTTER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOME ELEGANT BUILDING LOTS near Thirty-fifth-st. and city limits, at panic prices. D. W. POTTER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, IN FINE order, on Washington-st., near Lincoln; 30 years' lease. J. L. LEE, 176 Washington-st., southwest corner Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, the frame house and 25-foot lot No. 654 Wabash-av; $5,500 cash, for a few days only. T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—THE STONE-FRONT 2-STORY AND basement dwelling, 416 Washington-st., at a bargain for a few days. If not sold by April 20, will be for rent. T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—NICE 2-STORY AND basement house, furnished, stone front, hall in centre, east front, dining-room on main floor, nice brick barn. Location Prairie-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Inquire of EDWARD ELY, 163 and 165 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL HUNDRED feet of dock property, fitted up complete with railroad track, office, and planking, for lumber business. For particulars inquire of GEO. P. DERRICKSON, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st., or R. B. MASON, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 40X188, ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Eighteenth-st., at a bargain. D. G. HAMILTON, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick No. 825 West Congress-st., west of Hoyne. Lot, 20x135. This is one of the most conveniently arranged houses in the city, and can be had at a very low price; terms to suit. Also, two-story bricks adjoining, only $3,500; lots same size. These houses have all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON NORTH, South, and West Sides, at bottom prices and on satisfactory terms. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$13,000 WILL PURchase the elegant 4-story marble-front house 396 Michigan-av. Has all modern improvements. Inquire of JOHN L. WOODCOCK, Matteson House.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK NO. 70 HONORE-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.; 12 rooms; is now being put in first-rate order. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—TWO FINE COUNTRY homes in the Village of Winnetka, with from 3 to 7 acres of land; buildings good and plenty of fruit of all kinds. THOMAS FREEMAN, 120 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE, 222 Campbell-av., clear, for brick house between Robey and Halsted, Jackson and Fulton-sts; will assume small amount.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE—THE FINE RESIdence formerly occupied by President Bartlett, with about 2½ acres of ground; the house is first-class in every respect, and the grounds are well supplied with bearing fruit trees, and small fruits; price, only $5,600 and on easy terms. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HOUSE and lot at Hyde Park near station; very conveniently arranged. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWENTY ACRES, suitable for subdivision, in the beautiful suburb of Mount Forest, at a great bargain. Address W 34, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FOR SALE—$4,600—NO. 73 SEELEY-AV., NEAR Adams-st., D. R. & K. on parlor floor, all conveniences; 50-ft. lot, facing east; easy terms. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH of Eighteenth-st., east of State; quarterly payments; give number and price. W 19, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., THREE DOORS FROM the bridge—First-class board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $3.50.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $5 per week; five minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts.

South Side.

531 WABASH-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT room to rent with board.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., five blocks south of the Palmer House—100 rooms; board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single warm rooms, $4.50 to $6.00 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, $3.50. Transients, $1 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board $5 to $7 per week; transient, $1.50 per day; day-board, $4.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—THE DEMAND FROM THE BEST CLASS of people (mostly business-men) for first-class board and rooms is increasing every day, and we cannot supply the demand from the places now on hand. Those wanting boarders or roomers should call on us at once. Private families can leave descriptions of their accommodations with us in confidence, with the assurance that they will be shown only to such as they desire to accommodate. We will call when requested. Reliable people only. References required. ROOM RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND TWO CHILdren; will furnish everything; pay $55 per month in advance, and remain a year; rooms first or second floor; best of references. Address Y 38, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY IN PRIVATE family on the North Side, east of Clark-st.; references given and required. W 12, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LAWYER; ADVICE FREE; WILL GAIN YOU something or charge nothing; private matters confidential; money loaned on anything. C 5, Tribune.

A. A. LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE, 103 Randolph-st.—All the spring styles, $1; finest, $1.25 to $2; best silk hat, $3 and $4; caps, 25c, 50c, 75c.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of Davis & Duncan is to-day dissolved by mutual consent. L. D. Davis, who will continue the business, is authorized to collect all outstanding debts, and will settle all liabilities.

L. D. DAVIS.

Chicago, April 2, 1879. R. B. DUNCAN.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE — NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the copartnership between George N. Beek and George C. Robinson, under style and firm of Beek & Robinson, is this day dissolved. GEORGE N. BEEK, Chicago, Ill., March 31, 1879.

I AM PREPARED TO BUY GOODS FOR CASH to any amount from parties obliged to sell. Communications strictly confidential. Dry goods, woolens, groceries, furniture, etc. Address Y 48, Tribune.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment in a doctor's family. Private and confidential. Female complaints a specialty. Box 363, Chicago.

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class boarding-houses, and for many private families who will not advertise. Reliable people will save time, trouble, and disappointment, and get full information free of charge, by calling on us. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO BE INFORMED OF WALKING feats. I am prepared to walk in any contest where there are three or more walking any distance from 50 to 1,500 miles. HARRY L. ST. CLAIR, Commercial Hotel.

TO EXCHANGE.

FINE KANSAS LANDS TO EXCHANGE FOR city or country property, merchandise, stock, wagons, carriages. Address J. G. SMITH, Box 96, Humboldt, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL estate for country drug store in town of 3,000 or more inhabitants. Address ANTHONY E. BRAUNE, Gault House, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE 640 ACRES, NORTH OF Dallas, Texas; was selected for a homestead. 78 Fifth-av., Room 2.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE GOOD OHIO PROPerty for lands in this State, Michigan, or the Far West. I own one-third interest in one of the best stone-quarries in Ohio which I will exchange for business in this city or Western lands. H. L. ST. CLAIR, Commercial Hotel.

STORAGE.

A REGULAR AND COMPLETE STOREHOUSE for furniture and house goods; 200 to 206 Randolph (Hale Building); fairest rates.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, pianos, and merchandise. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, and household goods, at bottom prices on easy payments. HIRAM BRUSH, 272 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

ANNOUNCEMENT!—THE UNION FURNITURE Company, 503 West Madison-st., will sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices.

WANTED—ABOUT 30 YARDS OF BRUSSELS OR ingrain carpeting; small pattern. X 80, Tribune.

$65 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT PARLOR SUIT, rich covering, 7 pieces; furniture for cash or on easy payments. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. RICE'S MAGICAL THOROUGH BASS charts guarantee piano accompaniments almost instantly. Send address for descriptions. Charts, $1. Parlors, 208 State-st.

WANTED—STUDENTS AT NATHAN NEUFELD'S Art Academy. Instruction, paint, and canvas free. Apply at 50 West Van Buren-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM CONTAINING 160 ACRES, known as the Phelps Farm, situated five miles southwest of the city limits and two and a half miles east of Summit Station, near the farm of the Hon. John Wentworth; farm in good state of cultivation; good house, barn, fences, etc. For particulars apply at 104 West Adams-st., Chicago, or to AARON PHELPS, on the premises. Farm implements for sale.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BUILDING BRICK, IN ANY QUANtity desired. P. J. SEXTON, 58 and 60 Pacific-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL PONIES, HARNESS, AND phaeton; perfectly kind for lady. Address W 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING CLERK. Apply by letter only, stating experience and wages expected. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS carriage painter. Will give steady employment. J. H. FLANAGAN, Fourth-av., Clinton, Ia.

WANTED—2 PRACTICAL SWEDISH TAILORS. Apply at 232 Huron-st.

WANTED—GOOD PANTS-MAKER; MUST BE A sober man. J. S. JOHNSTON, merchant tailor, 42 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH-HELPER AT 62 AND 64 Pacific-av.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS. APPLY at A. W. MURRAY'S, 811 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER. C. H. BLAKELY & CO., 88 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SIGNWRITER. 157 Cottage Grove-av. ALLAWAY & SCHERNING.

WANTED—A WOOD-TURNER, CABINET-MAKer, and band-sawyer. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—25 FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS. APPLY at 176 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED — A CHAIRMAKER OR MAN WHO understands driving up chairs rapidly at 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES, carriage, and cow. Must have first-class city references. German preferred. Apply at No. 316 South Franklin-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY IMPORTERS—TEA AGENTS, MEN and women, city and country; sell to families; small capital. Garden Tea Co., P. O. Box 295, Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE BEST FAST-selling articles out. Prices always lowest. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR THE CELLULOID collars and cuffs. No more wash bills; when they are soiled sponge them off, wipe them, and they are ready for use. The cheapest and best goods out; $10 to $20 a day sure. Sample collar, 50 cents; sample cuffs, $1, post-paid. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 17 TO 20 YEARS OF age; must be a good penman; first-class references required. Address W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO WORK AROUND commission house; must write good hand. Apply at 11 a. m. to-day at 261 West Water-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, WILLING MAN; ONE who understands the care of horse and carriage, and is willing to make himself generally useful about the house. Call at 121 Loomis-st., before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A BRIGHT LAD OF ABOUT 18 YEARS, who desires to learn the men's furnishing business, wholesale; but little compensation until a good knowledge of the business gained. Address Y 43, Tribune office, giving name and address.

WANTED—MAN FOR IMMEDIATE WORK, WITH $100 cash, to join me in legitimate, paying business. No risk. 197 Madison-st., Office 10.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC BUSINESS man as manager of Chicago branch of an established New York subscription-book house; must be conversant with details of subscription-book business, both in parts and volumes, capable of handling canvassers, and with push and ambition to make his branch a success. Address, for three days, stating age, business experience, references, and other particulars, Box 1334 Post-Office, New York.

WANTED—WHO HAS BEST HOUSE (CLEAR), West Side, for $2,500, spot cash? Give full particulars to receive attention. Address Y 47, Tribune.

WANTED—BOY IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE AT small salary; must be a good penman. Address Y 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—WAITER AT EXCHANGE RESTAUrant at Union Stock-Yards. Apply to JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN GIRL IN A SMALL family to take charge of the house. 184 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL AT 126 GOETHE-st., North Side, between Clark and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Swede girl to do general housework. Must be a good cook, and bring recommendations. Apply Friday at 652 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. None but those having best of references need apply. Two in family. German or Swede preferred. Apply at 679 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD DANISH OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework. Small family. 439 Warren-av.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND GIRL AT 21 South Elizabeth-st. References required.

WANTED—ONE SCRUB WOMAN AND ONE chambermaid at the Ogden House, northwest corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in an American family immediately. Apply at 279 South Park-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD WAIST FINISHERS, OPERator, and apprentices. Apply to Mme. RAPP, 567 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a child 2 years old. Must be competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 1 Forest-av., corner of Thirty-first-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS CASHIER IN A market. Apply at 76 North Clark-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESladies for laces and embroideries. Apply for two days at 74 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS had 25 years' active experience in the butter and general produce and grocery business, as a salesman in some commission or grocery house; can command considerable Texas trade. Address W 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN OLD COMMERCIAL traveler, with best of references and extensive experience, wishes to find a wholesale house who are desirous of securing Western trade at very moderate cost. Address W 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BUSINESS-man, with energy and experience, as bookkeeper, salesman, etc.; will work for small salary. Address W 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF long experience in the retail hosiery, furnishing goods, and notion business. Address W 7, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OFfice or corresponding clerk in some wholesale house; groceries preferred; can control a good country trade; No. 1 references. Address Y 44, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DYER of twenty years' experience on wool and piece dyeing and indigo blue-vats and fancy colors. Address Box 4006, Birmingham, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COLLECT AND TAKE orders in this city, by a respectable and active young man, willing to work hard when necessary. Pay moderate at first, but increased when he knows the business. Address Y 35, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family, by a competent girl. Apply at 168 North Franklin-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, at general housework. Inquire for two days at No. 119 North Mark-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT English Protestant cook and laundress who can furnish best of references; no postals. 296 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant girl for general housework, city or country. Call for two days at 33 Indiana-av., east of Thirteenth-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG woman as wet-nurse. Call or address 269 Calumet.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a party of refined gentlemen by an educated and competent lady, unincumbered. Address V 98, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE POPULAR KIMBALL PIANOS.

Persons wishing to buy on installments can be accommodated.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

GREAT BARGAINS—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

SMITH
KIMBALL } ORGANS,
SHONINGER
AT W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS—FROM $50 UPWARDS, $15 cash and $10 per month.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS—From $40 upwards, $10 cash, and $5 per month.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

$150 WILL BUY A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD pianoforte, rich carved legs and lyre. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

$200 BUYS STANDARD NEW ROSEWOOD piano; monthly payments of $8 taken; five years' legal warrantee given. Inquire at 148 Illinois-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE GROCERY STORE AT 346 WEST Harrison-st., on account of other business.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES, WITH three years' lease, of a grocery store and saloon in a good locality; a good store and small rent; will be sold cheap for cash. 127 Brown-st., corner Maxwell.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COAL YARD, STOCK, and fixtures, doing a good business, at 450 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE STORE—STOCK about $3,000 and fixtures complete. This is a good chance for a man with small capital to make $75 per week. Address W 5, Tribune office.

THE BEST STAND IN CHICAGO FOR HANdling and cleaning grain, or storage purposes, with office furniture, steam fanning-mills, etc., can be bought at a low figure. It will pay you to investigate. Apply at 196 and 198 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO TAKE A half interest in a valuable patent; $50,000 can easily be made within the next two years. Address W 24, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, between Hershey Music Hall and 238 State-st., a diploma marked V. P. Boyle, given by Chicago Homeopathic College. Will the finder please return it to the above number and receive reward?

STRAYED OR STOLEN—BAY HORSE AND SKELeton buggy, from corner of Green and Madison-sts. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to F. KELLOGG, Austin, Ill.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet	2.50
Saturday Edition, sixteen pages	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of four	5.00
Club of ten	11.00
Club of twenty	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MAHLER, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Dion Boucicault. "The Shaughraun."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Mme. Modjeska. "Romeo and Juliet."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Pauline Markham. "H. M. S. Pinafore."

McCormick Hall.
North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Dissolving Panoramic Views. Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, Meath, Down.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Regular convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on the Mark Degree. Visiting companions cordially invited. By order of the H. P.
CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1879.

The crop reports which we print this morning, forwarded from various points in the Northwest, represent in the main a most flattering prospect for winter and spring wheat. Dry weather has to some extent delayed the sowing of spring grain, but there is plenty of time yet, and what with the large increase in acreage over last year, the look ahead is most encouraging.

New Orleans is moving early this year to guard against a recurrence of the yellow-fever scourge. Her citizens may not be seriously alarmed, but if they are wise they will get scared just enough to adopt the most rigid preventive measures. The merchants and business men propose to coöperate with the municipal and health authorities in the effort to ward off the return of the pestilence, and have organized what is known as the Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

The perpetration of frauds on the revenue seems somehow to run in the blood of the TILDEN family. The example set by the Reformer SAMUEL J. in evading the payment of his income tax seems to have encouraged his brother in the drug-manufacturing business to undertake a similar achievement in reference to the stamp tax, judging from some developments which led to the seizure yesterday by the Internal-Revenue Collector of a quantity of unstamped goods from the TILDEN manufactory.

An interesting case of alleged poisoning has been added to the list of murder-trials now awaiting disposition in the Cook County Criminal Court, the Coroner's jury having ordered the commitment without bail of the surviving members of two connubial partnerships dissolved by death. Dr. MEYER and Mrs. GELDERMAN are jointly charged with the murder of the wife of the former and the husband of the latter, the analysis of the stomachs of the deceased having resulted in detecting the presence of poisons in kind and quantity sufficient to cause death.

The County Commissioners have concluded to disregard the opinion of the Illinois Attorney-General, and have voted themselves a compensation of $5 per day, or just double the amount which that officer thinks they are entitled to. It is possible for the Commissioners to so attend to the interests of the taxpayers that the latter will not begrudge them $5 per day, and if they earn the money they need have no fear of being called on to disgorge. Their work well done is worth what they have voted themselves; badly done, the people could better afford to pay them big wages to do nothing.

After eighty-five days of existence in alleged continuous session, the aid of a powerful telescope would be required to discern at Springfield any prospect of adjournment with anything more than a small fraction of the business of the session transacted. Some hundreds of bills will die an obscure death, which is no loss, for they ought never to have been projected into being; but there will necessarily be neglected many matters which the people strongly desire should receive attention, and there will be no need of bad and careless legislation resulting from the hurry and confusion of closing days and hours of an unprofitable session. The people of Illinois are getting their minds prepared for a fixed limitation by constitutional amendment of the power of the Legislature to meet and do nothing.

Once more JOHN P. PHAIR has been reprieved, this time for six days. His execution for the murder of Mrs. FRIEZE in 1874, was first set for April 6, 1877, and a reprieve of four weeks was granted, and subsequently extended to two years. This expired to-day, and it was confidently expected that the sentence of the law would be executed, but the Governor of Vermont last evening yielded to the urgent entreaties of those who honestly believe that another trial would clear up the mystery attaching to the crime and acquit PHAIR of all complicity. His conviction was upon circumstantial evidence solely, and the efforts of his friends to reopen the case have been put forth with a persistent earnestness born of the confident belief that the life of an innocent man was at stake. Just what benefit they will derive from the six days' reprieve is not now apparent, but it is to be presumed that interesting developments will be made before this last lease of life terminates.

The debate on the Army bill is drawing to a close. The prominent speeches on the Democratic side yesterday were made by KNOTT and BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, which State during the late Rebellion was in, and yet was practically out of the Union, so far as sympathy went. KNOTT'S effort hardly came up to that in which he earned the lasting good-will of the denizens of Duluth. It was, in fact, a tame affair as compared with other speeches which preceded it. It remained for BLACKBURN, of the same State, to mount upon the wings of fiery eloquence, and, representing the cause which was once supposed to be lost, but which is now struggling for resurrection, boasted of the victories already gained over the North, and dilated still more strongly upon the hoped-for conquests which the Brigadiers look forward to when they shall have possession of the entire Capital as they have now of the halls of Congress. One of the most notable speeches of the day was that of Representative HOUK, of Tennessee, almost the only Republican Representative from the South, whose arguments attracted general attention from their fearlessness of tone and the many telling points made against the Bourbon Democracy. His reference to the bloody shirt, which the sensitive Southern politician has so longed to have banished and buried, was peculiarly happy, and may be briefly stated in the simple question, the aptness of which will not be denied: "Who shed the gore that stained the historical garment?"

THE VETO POWER.

In anticipation of President HAYES' probable veto of the Democratic measures for abolishing all the National safeguards against corruption and violence at National elections, the Democrats are contending that the veto power of the Chief Executive should be limited to a disapproval on constitutional grounds. "The President, under the Constitution," they say, "has no participation in legislation, and the veto was not given him for such a purpose." This is merely a deceptive and demagogical way of saying that constitutional objections alone are valid reasons for the exercise of the veto power. There is no warrant for this position, whether in the letter of the Constitution, the authorities upon its meaning and construction, or the precedents furnished by the exercise of the veto power. It is true that constitutional objection to any measure passed by Congress is the *best* possible objection which the President can urge in support of a veto; for, if he be correct in his construction of the Constitution and the proposed law, the law itself, even if sanctioned by him, would not be sustained by the Courts, in whom the final jurisdiction of constitutional questions is lodged. But it is folly to contend, because a constitutional objection is the best, no other is valid.

The language of the Constitution defining the veto power is so clear that it affords no opportunity for diversified constructions. "Every bill," it says (and a subsequent section includes under the same provision "every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment"), "which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such consideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law." This definition of the veto power certainly does not restrict its exercise to constitutional grounds, nor does it warrant by its terms any construction of that power which would contract or limit it in any manner. If the framers of the Constitution had intended that there should be a limitation of this or any other kind, they would have so expressed themselves, for they departed from the English model of an absolute veto by qualifying the prerogative to the extent that the legislation could be passed over the veto by a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Congress. If any further modification or qualification of the power had been contemplated, they would have given clear expression to it in the language of the Constitution.

The *Federalist* sustains the literal construction and approves of the broadest exercise of the right of veto as a necessary means for the defense of the Executive against the encroachments of the Legislature, and as a salutary provision for the general good. Energy in the Executive is especially commended as essential "to the security of liberty against the enterprises and assaults of ambition, of faction, and of anarchy." "Servile pliancy of the Executive to a prevailing current, either in the community *or in the Legislature*," was expressly condemned by MADISON and HAMILTON. "To what purpose," they ask in the same paper, "separate the Executive or the Judiciary from the Legislative, if both the Executive and the Judiciary are so constituted as to be at the absolute devotion of the Legislature?" They dwell upon "the tendency of the Legislative authority to absorb every other," especially in republican Governments, and sustain the energetic use of the veto power as the surest protection against such encroachment. In point of fact, the *Federalist* places this power first and foremost in the list of essentials for preserving the independence of the various branches of the Government contemplated by the Constitution. Without quoting from its elaborate defense of the veto power in general, some sentences may be cited with special reference to the latitude of its use. The following are extracts from paper No. 72, published March 21, 1788:

> It [the veto power] establishes a salutary check upon the Legislative body calculated to guard the community against the effects of faction, of precipitancy, *or of any impulse unfriendly to the public good*, which may happen to influence a majority of that body.
>
> "The primary inducement to conferring the power in question upon the Executive is to enable him to defend himself; the secondary one is to increase the chances in favor of the community *against the passing of bad laws through haste, inadvertence, or design*."
>
> "The injury which may possibly be done by defeating a few good laws will be amply compensated by the advantage of preventing a number of bad ones."
>
> "Nor is it probable that he [the President] would ultimately venture to exert his prerogatives *but in a case of manifest propriety* or great necessity."
>
> "It is evident that there would be greater danger of his not using his power when necessary than of his using it too often or too much."
>
> "In the case for which it is chiefly designed,—that of an immediate attack upon the constitutional rights of the Executive, *or in a case in which the public good was evidently and palpably sacrificed*,—a man of tolerable firmness would avail himself of his constitutional means of defense, and would listen to the admonitions of duty and responsibility."
>
> "It is to be hoped that it will not often happen that improper views will govern so large a proportion as two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature at the same time, and this, too, in spite of the counterpoising weight of the Executive."

No intelligent and impartial person can read the above extracts without coming to the conclusion that the *Federalist* writers regarded the veto as the highest prerogative of the Executive, to be employed without restriction either to protect his own independence or for the public good as he might view it. In the present issue the Democrats threaten the independence of the Executive by attaching their obnoxious measures to the appropriation bills, and warning the President that they will starve out the Government unless he shall submit to their dictation, and they also menace the public good and republican form of government by their efforts to repeal the only existing National laws for the protection of the National elections. Whether in the light of the language of the Constitution, or of the construction thereof by the chief contemporaneous authorities, the President must conceive it to be his duty to veto their measures, and it is utter folly for the Democrats to contend, even for partisan purposes, that the prerogative known as the veto power is so restricted that it does not reach the case in hand.

Moreover, there are numerous precedents for the exercise of the veto power without urging insuperable constitutional objections. President BUCHANAN, in his time, vetoed the Homestead bill, and was sustained in that remarkable position by nearly every Senator and Representative in the South. Certainly there was no constitutional objection to that bill; indeed there was not even a valid objection on the score of policy, or the public good, for a similar measure was subsequently passed by almost the unanimous vote of Congress. Mr. JOHNSON, while acting as President, vetoed the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau bills, though there was nothing unconstitutional in either; in regard to the latter, scarcely a constitutional objection could be invented. President GRANT vetoed a bill of Congress on the ground that it was calculated to promote inflation of the currency. President HAYES vetoed the Silver bill, though it merely restored the standard dollar as it was in the days when the Constitution was adopted, and as it continued to be during the succeeding seventy-five years. As a matter of fact, there is no principle of American Government more clearly established than that the veto power is a personal prerogative of the Chief Executive, to be exercised at his discretion, and subject only to subsequent negation by a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress.

A SOUTHERN SCARE.

The Mississippi Valley States, particularly Louisiana, are in a decided flurry over the negro exodus. So long as the flight was confined to one little band, who were supposed to have been the dupes of Northern emigration companies, the people gave little heed to it, but as squad after squad, with "their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts," forsake the plantations and rush to the river with their faces Kansaswards, the bulldozers begin to show symptoms of positive alarm. The New Orleans *Times* may be taken as a fair representative of the trepidation and uncertainty which have seized the whites as they view this exodus of the laboring classes which they are powerless to stop. In a recent issue that paper sounded a solemn alarm. It warned the people that the stampede was an established fact, that nothing but the most determined efforts would stop the depopulation of the upper country, and that the colored churches of St. Louis are aided in the work of forwarding the negroes to Kansas by the Anti-Slavery Society of New York, which is regularly sending money and supplies to be distributed among the negroes as fast as they arrive. In its alarm, the *Times* said:

> "The trouble will not be confined to one or two plantations, but threatens to affect the whole State, and the sugar region must suffer when the cotton region is overgrown with cottonwood trees and weeds. Not a week ago came an extensive planter to this city to arrange for advance on his coming crop. He made satisfactory arrangements and was on the point of returning home when there arrived a telegram telling him his hands had left. In consequence, his arrangements had to be canceled, and he is a ruined man."

The remedy which it proposed was a very indefinite one, namely, that those who had interests at stake should go into the parishes and do all they could to persuade them to stay, "for it is conceded by the wise that the negroes are the best field-workers in existence, and that this State will go to the dogs without them. This is the trouble, although it does hurt the pride of the average country politician to admit it." This is undoubtedly the truth, and the *Times* would have done well if it had stuck to it; but the latest number of that paper to come to hand, last Sunday's issue, makes a complete flop over, after finding that its proposed remedies have no effect. It still recognizes the fact that the negroes continue to leave in large numbers from both sides of the Mississippi, and that even as far off as Caddo and Natchitoches the murmurs of the Kansas departure are beginning to be heard, but, like the old and irreverent gentleman who saw NOAH'S ark going by and refused to come on board because it wasn't going to be much of a shower, "It is not altogether clear to our mind that Louisiana will incur any great injury, though we shall of course suffer some little temporary inconvenience." Their going, it thinks, will work no injury because it will force the planters to get "frugal, peaceable, industrious white labor," and it closes its somewhat remarkable flop with the following still more remarkable sequitur: "People who, at the end of sixteen years of freedom and opportunities for constant employment, find themselves without a dollar saved or a dollar's worth of property in their possession, cannot be very valuable citizens."

Of course all this is a bunch of the sourest sort of grapes, but it suggests some reflections. Will the New Orleans *Times* inform us how a race that was granted its freedom sixteen years ago, and has been denied its rights of citizenship ever since, could make any advance? Will it inform us how the negroes who have been hounded down like game, who have been shot and hanged, persecuted and whipped, driven from their homes, and subjected to such constant and infamous ignominies and barbarisms, for presuming to exercise the rights of citizens, could make any advance? Will it inform us how a race that has been kept down in a servile condition, that has been paid starvation rates for its labor, and that has had its little accumulations swallowed up in taxes and overcharges, could save a dollar or own a dollar's worth of property? Wretched as the outlook has been, is it any brighter for the negro now that the South has been solidified, and the Democratic party, which hates a negro as bitterly as the Devil hates holy water, has come into power? With the alternative before him of remaining in the South a slave in everything but name, unable to support himself or his family, spending a wretched existence, forbidden to exercise the rights of a freeman, insecure of his very life from day to day unless he acknowledges the whites as his masters, is it a matter of surprise that he eagerly embraces the opportunity to escape from his thralldom? Give the negro the rights of a citizen, let him vote as he wants to vote, pay him living wages, let him be educated, give him a fair chance in the race of life, and see how eagerly he will cleave to the land of his birth, and how much more he will save in sixteen years from now than the lazy whites around him. The *Times* intimates that "we can get frugal, peaceable, industrious white labor"; but suppose the bulldozers attempt to compel them to vote the Democratic ticket, and to keep them in a servile condition, does it suppose that the white laborers will prove as tractable as negroes, or that they will yield without a struggle? If so, then it knows very little about white laborers. At present there is nothing in the South that would tempt a white laborer to go there; and even if there were, the *Times* would find that Northern white laborers have some ideas of personal independence and the right of free speech and action that would not consort with the intolerance and ruffianism of the Louisiana bulldozers.

AN ACT OF UNNECESSARY CRUELTY.

The story of the Ponca Indians, now held as prisoners of war at Fort Omaha, pending their removal south, is a pitiable one. There may be grave reasons for removing them of which the public is not aware, but, whatever the reasons may be, the case is none the less pitiable, and has already aroused the deepest sympathy among the people of Omaha, which has taken shape in a petition to the Secretary of the Interior, headed by the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational ministers, asking him to rescind the order. There are but a handful of these Indians. They are not hostile. They have committed no crimes. They have lived peaceably upon their farms, have worked hard, and have supported themselves and their families. Their Agency was originally on the edge of Dakota, where they had good farms, houses, schools, and a church. They were not hostile to the whites; on the other hand, they suffered so much from the raids of the Sioux that they went to the Omaha Agency. Prior to this they had been ordered to the Indian Territory, and some of them went. Those who remained and are now held prisoners soon became lonesome, and went down to the Territory to see their kinsmen. As soon as they had left, the Agent took away all their farming implements, and they have never seen them since. When they arrived in the Territory they were not allowed to leave. They nearly starved, and had to beg from the other tribes. They could not stand the warm climate, and sickness broke out among them. In a short time 150 of their number died, and then in sheer desperation they took their sick ones and went back to their old Agency, where they were arrested, and Gen. CROOK was ordered to return them to the Indian Territory.

The Omaha *Herald* of the 16th inst. prints several columns of interviews with their Chiefs, as well as of interviews between Gen. CROOK and STANDING BEAR, the head Chief, and their statements cannot be read without a feeling of profound pity for them. They are evidently a superior class of Indians in intelligence and industry. The interpreter informed the *Herald* that when they were arrested they had good houses and farms, and were working hard and supporting themselves. "Every head of a family had a house. They had a big field, over a thousand acres, broke up by the Government. They had corn-plows, stirring-plows, threshing-machines, mowing-machines, reapers, a good school-house holding fifty or sixty children, a church with a Methodist preacher (white), and a saw-mill, grist-mill, and blacksmith shop." Everything was taken from them by the soldiers, and they were forcibly removed from their peaceful homes and prosperous fields under orders to go to a country where it has already been shown they cannot live, and where the death of the whole of them—there are but fourteen men and twelve women and girls—is but a question of time, and very short time at that, as some of them are now sick and in no condition to be moved. A few extracts from the simple but thrillingly eloquent appeals of these Indians will show the deep injustice of their taking-off. TA-ZHA-BUT ("Buffalo Chip") said:

> "We agreed that we would raise cattle, horses, pigs, and all kinds of stock. We said we would learn to plow; we would build houses out of wood; we would learn to do like the white people. They always have good clothes and enough to eat. We told the men the Great Father sent to talk to us that we would do this years ago. We have kept our word. We have taught our hands to hold the plow-handles. We built houses. We raised stock. Now look at us to-day. See these rags. We have no houses, no stock, no grain; we are prisoners in this camp, and we have never committed any crime.
>
> "Eight days ago I was at work on my farm, which the Omahas gave me. I had sowed some spring wheat, and wished to sow some more. I was living peaceably with all men. I have never committed any crime. I was arrested and brought back as a prisoner. Does your law do that? I have been told since the great War that all men were free men, and that no man can be made a prisoner unless he does wrong. I have done no wrong, and yet I am here a prisoner. Have you a law for white men, and a different law for those who are not white?
>
> "I cannot understand these things. Here I am, and those who are with me want to go to work and raise grain to live on next winter. We don't want to live on the Government. We want to support ourselves. We commence to plow and sow wheat, and the Government sends the soldiers to take us prisoners, and make us live on the Government. We would go right back to our work and make our own living if they would only let us. It would be better for the Government, better for us, to stand us out there in a line, bring the soldiers, and tell them to shoot us all. Then our miseries would be ended, and the Government would have no more trouble. It would be better that way."

STANDING BEAR, the head Chief of the tribe, said:

> "My son who died was a good boy; I did everything I could to help educate him, that when I was gone he could live like the white men, and teach these little ones (pointing to some little children). I am too old to learn to read and write, and without money. They can learn. I want to work on a farm, have them go to school to learn many things and be like white children. I know how to plow, how to plant wheat and corn, to raise stock. The Omahas gave me some land with thirty acres broke. I can raise this year enough wheat, potatoes, and other things to have plenty to eat next winter. But the Government won't let me. My boy who died down there, as he was dying, looked up to me and said, 'I would like you to take my bones back to the Omaha Agency and bury them there where I was born.' I promised him I would. I could not refuse the dying request of my boy. I have attempted to keep my word. His bones are in that trunk."

The previous good character of these Indians, their friendliness to the whites, their intelligence and their habits of industry, their desire to educate themselves, support themselves, and conform to the customs of civilization, as well as the present pitiable condition of the little handful with their sick and dying around them, condemned to a country where they know they cannot live, have aroused a widespread sympathy among the people of Omaha, and even among the army officers who are commissioned to remove them. In his interview with STANDING BEAR, Gen. CROOK himself expressed his sympathy with their pitiable condition, as well as his sense of the disagreeableness of the order under which he was compelled to act. The people of Omaha have petitioned Secretary SCHURZ to allow them to remain upon their farms, and we are sure that no humane person could refuse to join them in such a petition, and to request the Secretary to reconsider his order. No harm can result from allowing these twenty-six men, women, and girls to stay where they can go to school and to church and support themselves. Under the circumstances their removal is not only an act of unnecessary harshness, but of almost criminal cruelty. The whole country would applaud an order from Secretary SCHURZ to Gen. CROOK to return the little band to their homes where they have been setting thousands of lazy whites a shining example of frugality, thrift, industry, and respect for law and order.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN EUROPE.

There are good reasons for believing that Europe is undergoing a very decided change of opinion in regard to the use of silver as money, and that the time is not far distant when the money-power of England and Germany will be compelled to concede the superiority of the double standard to an overwhelming popular demand. Not long since the cable brought the news that the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had adopted a resolution in favor of an international agreement for the remonetization of silver. A few days later DISRAELI, in a public speech, admitted that the disuse of silver for monetary purposes cuts an important figure in the general depression of business in Germany. And now there is an authoritative announcement that "The silver question is exciting great interest throughout Lancashire, and the opinion is steadily tending in the direction of bimetalism." It is added that "The interests in London opposed to it are so powerful that it is doubtful whether any practical steps can be taken in that direction for a long time to come"; but this remark is evidently inspired by those same money-interests. When the business men, the manufacturing districts, and the laboring classes in England shall unite in agitating the remonetization of silver, the money-interests will not be able to hold out long against such agitation.

The masses of people in Germany and Great Britain are governed by palpable facts and experience, and not by theories suggested by selfish interests or political experimentalists. They know that the business of Germany is stagnant, notwithstanding political unity and peace, and that there is widespread suffering among the working classes of Great Britain. They experience their present pains and apprehend greater misfortune in the future. They look at the universal prosperity of France which followed upon defeat, and they reflect that silver has been employed continuously as a part of the active and equal money of that nation. They read and hear of the reviving prosperity of the United States, and it occurs to them that silver has been remonetized in this country. *Post hoc, propter hoc*, though utterly fallacious in itself, controls the opinions of the masses, and they, in turn, rarely fail when aroused to impress their opinions upon those who rule over them in these days.

We will not deny that the reasoning we have described is partly erroneous, but it is nevertheless calculated to lead to a change which will ultimately improve the commercial and industrial conditions of both England and Germany, and materially help to rescue the whole business world from the era of depression which is now weighing down upon it. The actual remonetization of silver where it has been in disuse as money is a substantial and beneficial expansion of the volume of money, and, like the same expansion secured in part by nominal remonetization in this country, but mainly by actual specie resumption, it creates new confidence, promotes speculation, encourages enterprise, increases consumption, facilitates exchange, and in all the usual accessories develops and assists business. The international double standard will assure the preservation of this increased volume of money, and equalize the value of its two components; and the whole world will partake of the resulting benefits.

MOBS IN POLITICAL CAPITALS.

One of the several questions which are just now threatening the peace of France, and on the settlement of which probably depends the unity of the Republican party, is the removal of the seat of Government from Versailles to Paris. The reason given for the location there has been to free the Legislature from the coercion of the mobs of a great city. The Committee of the French Senate, in arguing for retaining the legislative Capital where it is, urge the example of the United States, which they represent to have been opposed to large cities. They say in their report that "The United States have enjoyed for a century perfect security from mob interference with Legislatures by placing them at a distance from large towns." This fact hardly sustains the argument or justifies the citation of the United States as an example. The truth is, the political Capitals of the United States have been located principally from geographical reasons, and not from any desire to avoid the large cities, and in perhaps many cases the political Capitals when selected were in fact larger than the towns in the same States which have since grown into commercial centres. When the Capital of Illinois was located at Kaskaskia, Chicago was a mere military post, and continued so for many years after. Subsequently, the seat of Government was removed to Vandalia, and again to Springfield, and even at the latest of these changes Chicago was an unincorporated village. On the contrary, Boston has always been the largest city in Massachusetts and in New England, and has always been the legislative Capital of that State. The State Capitals have generally been located as near the centre of the respective States as possible, and at such points as admitted the easiest means of reaching each from all parts of the State. The large cities and towns have owed their growth to commerce, while the State Capitals as a general thing have been selected because of their location in the interior, remote from the lines of trade. Occasionally the political and the commercial Capitals are the same; but even in these instances the question of easy accessibility has always determined the selection of the legislative Capital.

The argument of mob interference has never had much influence in this matter. If there were any occasion of mob interference with the Legislature, Philadelphia in a few hours could overwhelm Harrisburg, and New York City could capture Albany as readily as if the mobs were resident in those cities.

The location of the National Capital at Washington City was not due to any particular fear that Congress would be in danger of mob interference if it met in a large city. The question of convenience and of having the seat of Government in a territory free of State jurisdiction determined that choice. The Slaveholding States, which then controlled the Government, also wanted the National Capital located on territory where Slavery actually existed and was tolerated by local law. It was for these reasons, and not because of any fear that Congress might be overawed by local mobs, that induced the location of the National Capital at Washington.

The fear of mob interference has not prevented the location of National Capitals in the large cities of all the European States, except in the case of France. The British Government does not seem to have experienced any serious disturbance from the mob of London, the largest city in Europe. The German, Austrian, Russian, Italian, Swedish, Portuguese, Danish, Belgian, and Turkish Capitals are all in the largest cities of those nations, and the mobs seem to be no more powerful in those cities than they would be in smaller towns. There may be something in the population of Paris that is exceptional, and there may be some force in the objection to having the legislative Capital removed to that city. Indeed, it would seem that the extreme wing of the Republicans, those who affect a sympathy for the "Reds," are pressing the transfer to Paris in order to have the countenance of the city population in forcing the conservative Republicans and the Government into policies calculated to plunge France again into disorder and anarchy.

The Democratic party seems determined to test the powers of this Government in every concievable way known inside and outside of the Constitution. In 1832 they tested it by organizing a State-Rights nullification rebellion in South Carolina. That abortive attempt was made inside of the Constitution, and was not at all serious. That party again tested its powers to the uttermost by precipitating a frightful civil war from 1861 to 1865. That attempt was carried on pretty much outside of and in defiance of the Constitution. The next strain that came upon the Republic through the agency of the Democracy was when one of its representatives and the flower of its teaching assassinated the President of the United States at the most critical period of our history. Failing to overthrow free institutions by revolution and by red-handed war, they are now determined to capture the Government by stifling the will of the majority at the ballot-box, and to gain by sapping and mining what they failed to carry by assault. These conspicuous crimes of this great party have been supplemented by lesser ones, but all tending to demoralize the Government,—such as opposing resumption, discrediting the credit of the Government, and keeping up the excitement concerning the tenure of the President's office. No sooner is resumption a fixed fact in spite of them, and business begins to revive, than they force upon the country the agitation and excitement of an extra session of Congress in order to consummate partisan schemes which their leaders deem essential to their success in the great struggle of 1880. They were foiled in '32, overwhelmed and utterly defeated in '65, and are destined to come out second best in the revolutionary struggle they have now entered upon. It is not possible that their resources in deviltry are yet exhausted, but it is presumable that a party so fertile in expedients have other tests which they are willing to apply to republican institutions.

It is seldom that a people are called upon to administer a more signal rebuke to an ambitious and unworthy candidate for office than that which is contained in the result of the Judicial election held in Wisconsin last Tuesday. Associate-Justice COLE, who has been upon the Supreme Bench for eighteen years, and discharged his arduous duties with signal fidelity and ability, was called out again by a petition that was numerously signed by the best men of all parties. Up to this time there had been a mutual agreement between the two political parties to keep the Judiciary of the State free from partisan squabbles and partisan influences. Thus, when Chief-Justice RYAN was a candidate for re-election, no effort was made by the Republicans to defeat him, although he was always a bitter partisan Democrat of the Copperhead species, with all that the term implied in the dark days of 1863. So, too, when by the adoption of a constitutional amendment two more Judges were added to the Supreme Bench, the State Central Committees of both parties agreed to name each a candidate, and avoid a political contest, which sensible agreement was carried out at the polls. But at the last election the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, JOE RANKIN by name, took it into his head, aided by some Democratic members of the last Legislature, to call out MONTGOMERY M. COTHREN as a candidate against Judge COLE. COTHREN was not only "willin'," but disgraced himself and the party back of him by immediately taking the stump and making a vigorous canvass in his own behalf. The people told Mr. COTHREN what they thought of such a proceeding last Tuesday, when they relegated him to private life by a large majority.

The intrinsic meanness of the dirty OLIVER-CAMERON business, the filthy details of which have burdened the telegraph wires for some time, has not been confined altogether to an exposure of the misdeeds of the two parties directly interested in the suit. The developments of the trial have revealed the fact that there has been another powerful factor in the case, viz.: the lawyers who have been chiefly instrumental in urging the widow on in her suit of blackmail against the venerable ex-Senator, with the express agreement that they are to share with her in the contingent fee, if there be one. In other words, it came to light during the progress of the case that certain members of the legal fraternity, or perhaps we had better say "profession," had undertaken to make CAMERON pay smart money on the widow's account, and that, if they had succeeded in the way of a compromise, the public would never have been regaled with the unsavory details. The old gentleman bled freely for awhile, as the receipts produced in court well attest; but when a man once submits to that kind of a demand, there is no reasonable limit to the rapacity of his persecutors, who "size his pile," and are never satisfied with anything short of the sum total. Probably this will be considered a legitimate way for a lawyer to make money. Here was a cunning and disreputable woman, according to her own statement under oath, who had succeeded in getting a wealthy and distinguished citizen into her toils, and why was he not a fit subject for the lawyers to pluck? The widow had nothing whatever to lose; but she and her attorneys had money to gain, and why should they not both strive to gain it? It may be true that public morality is interested in keeping such scandals out of sight, and preventing such social sores from contaminating the younger portion of the community that is susceptible of catching the contagion; but the "profession" is not noted for looking out for the general good at the expense of its fees, or in aiding to suppress scandals of the kind referred to, in order that morals and manners of other people may be benefited. And it may be that this is one of the ways that the Lord has of bringing wicked men to judgment. Mr. CAMERON is quite old enough to know better, and why should he not be made to *feel* the truth of the old maxim that "The way of the transgressor is hard"? It *has* been rather hard, and next to himself and the disreputable widow, the ex-Senator has the lawyers to thank for bringing it about. It seems that Mr. RIDDLE, the first attorney to which Mrs. OLIVER applied, refused to have anything to do with her case; and possibly the time may come when no respectable lawyer will be found to undertake such a cause even with the hope of obtaining a large fee.

The cable dispatches a day or two since announced the death of the famous French artist, THOMAS COUTURE, whose pictures have attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Senlis in 1815, pursued his earlier studies under GROS, and finally became a pupil of PAUL DELAROCHE. In 1837 he won a second prize in the Institute at Rome, and made his first appearance in the Salon in 1840, with a work called "The Young Venetian After an Orgy," but his first triumph in the Salon was not made until 1844, when his two pieces, "Une Joconde" and "Love of Gold," gained him the third medal. His success encouraged him to send a large work to the Salon in 1847, "The Romans of the Decadence," which has been made familiar to the public by the engravers. He was awarded the first medal and was also honored with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1852 he sent two portraits and a fancy head, "The Bohemian Girl," and in the Universal Exposition was represented by "The Falconer" and his large Roman piece. Since that time his notable works have been "Voluntary Enrollments," the "Return of the Troops from the Crimea," and "The Baptism of the Prince Imperial." Chicago connoisseurs were first made acquainted with him by Mr. HEALY'S admiral copy of the "Prodigal Son," which was a familiar figure in Mr. HEALY'S studio, as well as in our earlier art exhibitions for many years. He at first belonged to the school of DELACROIX, but subsequently abjured all traditions and made a reputation for himself by his brilliant and original coloring. In his death the world of art loses one of its greatest workers. France has already lost during the present year PREAULT, M. LOUIS DUC, HENRI DAUMIER, and MARIUS MONTAGUE, in addition to COUTURE.

Mr. JOHN WELSH is a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and, as he says himself, "a Unionist and an agitator." The other day the "Riot bill," as it is called,—which is to reimburse the City of Pittsburg and the County of Allegheny for losses sustained by mobs two years ago,—was up for discussion, and WELSH delivered a speech. Among other Communistic expressions he said that, "while he deprecated the destruction of property, he would thank GOD if the losses had amounted to fifty millions instead of five." This is the declaration of a man who has been selected by the Pennsylvania Communists to make the laws for the protection of life and property, and to legislate for the good of the people of the Commonwealth. Mr. WELSH is no doubt honest in the expression of his regret that the Pittsburg mobs of July, '77, were not able to destroy ten times as much property as they did; but his colleagues may accomplish more satisfactory results next time if they pattern after our Chicago Communists and arm themselves to the teeth so as to be able to meet force with force. If Mr. WELSH had been able to have left his seat in the Legislature for a brief period he would have found a greedy audience for his sort of talk at our Exposition Building a few evenings since.

Mr. ARMITAGE'S memorial picture on the Chicago Fire now hangs in the Public Library. It is said the room used for it is too valuable for the purpose, and that its want of drapery is distressing to a number of women who are compelled to look at it occasionally. A proposition to raffle it off has been entertained favorably by some of the authorities. In all the discussion of the subject hitherto, it seems to us, scant courtesy has been shown Mr. ARMITAGE. He is a Royal Academician, a painter of repute at home, and his pictures command a good price. He undertook this painting as a labor of love, gave it his time, which was worth money to him, and sent it forward as a gift. No sooner was it received than it was criticised severely in all the newspapers, and it has since been shifted about from one place to another, always changing for the worse, until it is now complained of as a nuisance. If the people of Chicago don't approve of the painting, and don't want it, the least they can do is to send it back to Mr. ARMITAGE with their compliments and thanks.

Mr. T. W. PHILLIPS, who lives at New Prospect, S. C., is the owner of a $1,000 bond of the Confederate States of America which he has forwarded to Secretary SHERMAN for safe keeping. In his letter Mr. PHILLIPS says: "I desire to have my bond held for redemption at some future day. I believe that a law will be passed . . . making them convertible into United States bonds. . . . Two-thirds of the present Senate and House have been Confederate bondholders. Such a law would produce a vast amount of conciliation among Southern people." Mr. PHILLIPS tells Secretary SHERMAN that his object in filing his bond thus early is to entitle him to precedence in time of settlement. In other words, Mr. PHILLIPS is so encouraged by the outlook at Washington that he considers it merely a matter of time when the South will be compensated for all its loss sustained in "the war between the States," as Mr. STEPHENS felicitously expresses it, including pay for the article that Gen. BUTLER declared to be "contraband of war."

Some light may be thrown on the prominent part the *Interior*, of Chicago, has taken in the defense of the talented TALMAGE by an extract from the testimony brought out in the trial Monday. HENRY DICKINSON, Treasurer of the *Christian-at-Work* Company, being on the stand, the following questions and answers passed:

> Mr. CROSBY—Did any persons ever come to you in regard to purchasing the paper? A.—They did.
> Q.—By whom were they sent? A.—A Dr. GRAY, of Chicago, came, I understand, from Dr. TALMAGE. I do not know the fact.

This Dr. GRAY, of Chicago, was at the time and still is the managing editor of the *Interior*. His present relations with TALMAGE seem to have been of the most intimate description; and on account of them be has tried to commit such men as CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, and Prof. LEROY J. HALSEY, and the Presbyterian Church of the Northwest generally, to the defense of TALMAGE.

Why "tear agape that healing wound afresh?" Why not let Mr. CONKLING and the President, or the President and Mr. CONKLING, settle their little personal troubles and retire from the public gaze for a few moments and give the people a breathing spell? It is no sooner alleged that President WHITE is nominated Minister to Berlin as a sop to the New York Senatorial whale than Mr. WHITE comes to the front with the emphatic denial that CONKLING had anything to do with his appointment. And so the war between Mr. HAYES and Mr. CONKLING knows no WHITE flag as yet.

The claim of CHARLES H. BELL, appointed Senator from New Hampshire for the extra session, is likely to be talked to death. From a partisan point of view, his presence in the Senate during the extra session is not important, and from a legal point of view, according to all the precedents, his credentials are dubious. It has been held that a vacancy does not exist when a term has expired and the Legislature has refused or neglected to hold another election. But one good effect of the appointment of BELL may be to give Senator WADLEIGH abundant leisure to make his calling and election by the Legislature sure. His time is no doubt much more profitably employed in New Hampshire just now than it would be in Washington.

The politicians in Washington say that the revolutionary course entered upon by the Democrats in Congress will give Ohio to the Republicans next fall by 100,000 majority. It will produce a similar feeling to the one produced in 1863 when the Ohio Democracy nominated that double-dyed traitor, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, as their candidate against that sturdy patriot, JOHN BROUGH. The contest was fierce and bitter, but the result showed what the people of Ohio can do in an emergency. BROUGH's majority was over 100,000, the largest ever obtained by the candidate of any party in that State. VALLANDIGHAM's spirit still lives, and his successors are in a majority in Congress. Now, as in 1863, they need to be buried out of sight beneath the waves of popular indignation and disapprobation.

Astrological predictions are occasionally verified. ZADKIEL's Almanac, a standard publication, issued last autumn, contained the following:

> Partial eclipse of the moon at the Cape of Good Hope. The ecliptic conjunction takes place at 1:05 p. m. of Jan. 22, Cape mean time. Saturn in the 11th will bring some difficulties on the Government and these may chiefly be in connection with hostile acts perpetrated by discontented tribes, as Mars squares Saturn from the seventh house.

Jan. 22 was the date of the Isandala disaster.

JIM KEENE's purchase of a villa at Newport has produced a panic in the sedate society of that ancient town. Newport has always tried to be sober, indolent, and respectable. Young Mr. BENNETT with his yachts and ponies was almost too severe a strain upon its nerves, and this other JIM is regarded simply as an "owdacious" wretch. Crusty old Newport society will simply burrow further underground when he is in sight or hearing distance.

Mr. HALSTEAD "could cultivate a liking for GARFIELD if his fool-friends were not such very foolish persons as the common counts." But GARFIELD is not responsible for his fool-friends, and he is so much of a man and so true a politician that Mr. HALSTEAD ought to cultivate a liking for him, whether or no.

The day after the election the defeated candidate is "never" going to meddle with politics again. A month later his resolve becomes modified into "hardly ever." A few weeks before the next election he is "in the hands of his friends" once more, and—

Thus runs the world away.

Mr. GLADSTONE was kept away from the wedding of the Duke of Connaught, it is believed, by the personal intervention of the Queen. VICTORIA might have been in better business. Happily she has chosen to slight a man who is too big to be put down even by a Royal snub.

TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, the other day said the election in Chicago was an indication that people were with the Democrats in Congress. It does look a little like it, we are forced to admit; but what sort of a lesson does Mr. TOWNSHEND draw from the election in Milwaukee?

The enthusiasm of all the officials about the City-Hall for HARRISON since the election is quite touching to behold. For their sakes it is to be hoped CARTER will act up to the stern Spartan and Civil-Service reform principles which he has professed.

BEN BUTLER said that the allusions to Fort Fisher and Big Bethel by opposing counsel in the CAMERON case were vulgar. BENJAMIN was perfectly right. But then Fort Fisher and Big Bethel were worse mistakes than any allusions to them could be.

The terms of agreement by which the DAVID DAVIS party in Congress and the Greenbackers are to be united still hangs fire. The Greenbackers are willing to count noses, but DAVIS insists that each party shall be weighed.

The court of last resort in Kentucky seems to be the shotgun. BUFORD had three trials, and was beaten each time. He then killed the Judge, which is certainly more decisive than a change of venue.

The Baltimore *American* remarks that "Secretary SHERMAN has back of him possibilities that may send him to the front as a Presidential candidate." How about his "aunts, his sisters, and his cousins"?

The Democratic maneuvering in Congress appears to be in the interest of GRANT's nomination as much as anything. The people crave rest from this constant menace of agitators and revolutionists.

"The Man on Horseback" has again appeared in the South. The editor of the Baltimore *American* saw him last week. He was heading for the White House.

No wonder the GRANT movement is "booming," when the majority in Congress is determined to make it boom.

Goodness! how that eagle will scream now! Hereafter it will be called "His Honor."

PERSONALS.

Poor Mr. Hanlan's boils make him rower with pain.

All I ask is to have another chance.—*Jefferson Davis.*

Remark of Mr. Hanlan: Oh! my prophetic soul, my uncle—my carb-uncle!

Mario, the tenor, says he is not insane; but the next instant he says he can sing.

Verdict of the jury in the case of Oliver vs. Cameron: Beware of the widowers.

Count Joannes has been playing "Dundreary," and it was probably never Dundrearier.

The audience at the female pedestrian show in New York was as slim as the legs of the scrawniest walker.

We think Col. Buford is insane, and we shall stick to this opinion until we are positive he can't do any more shooting.

An exchange says that Edison works by gaslight; and, for all we can learn about the electric light, we may do the same.

The murderer of Judge Elliott, of Frankfort, gets sorrier and sorrier all the time, but Judge Elliott gets none the less dead.

South Africa is a source of much trouble to England, but it is not so bad as our Solid South. The Zulus haven't captured Parliament.

The King of Burmah seems extremely anxious to pick a fight with somebody, and we hereby call his attention to Mr. Clara Morris.

Mr. Talmage, according to himself, is so good and perfect that we are really afraid the Brooklyn Presbytery will crucify him.

Mrs. John Horne, of Anderson, Ky., has just given birth to a brood of five children. Mrs. Horne may, perhaps, be called a cornucopia.

The largest diamond in the world—weighing 400 carats—has just been found in India. Some actress ought to buy it to be robbed of.

Many of the people of Kentucky desire the presence of Judge Lynch in that State; but it is probable that "Majah" Buford would shoot him also.

We should like to call the attention of James Currie, of Texas, to the Count Joannes, but we see it would do no good. Mr. Currie can't get out of jail.

Several exchanges clamor for another term of Grant; but the Democrats are killing off the Democratic party as effectually now as he did during the War.

An exchange says that Eve permitted her husband to have all the latch-keys he wanted. She did. But the first time he went away from home she went with him.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Execution of Walter Watson, at Newport, Ind., Yesterday.

His Crime the Murder of Ezra Compton, in January Last.

The Murderer Phair, at Windsor, Vt., Reprieved for Six Days.

Kentucky Overrun with People Who Have "Croaked Their Man."

A Man Murdered by a Lawless Mob at Davis City, Ia.

Further Account of the Recent Terrible Fight in Texas.

PHAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINDSOR, Vt., April 3.—To-night preparations for the execution of Phair are completed. The scaffold occupies the same position as when Gravelin's execution occurred, three weeks since. Representatives from all the leading newspapers are here to-night. Phair to-night is under close surveillance. Sheriff Stimpson is here, and, together with other prison officials, peremptorily declines to permit the prisoner to be seen or interviewed by newspaper representatives. The prison officials decline answering any questions relating to Phair's condition.

Excitement is again supreme. Phair's counsel, together with Mr. Downing, of Boston (Downing being the person who identifies Phair as the person he met on the train near Providence), were at the Executive office to-day, pleading for another reprieve for Phair. The prisoner still solemnly asserts his innocence.

Friday will be another black Friday for Vermont. Up to 9 to-night nothing has been heard from Gov. Proctor. Sheriff Stimpson informs THE TRIBUNE correspondent to-night that he had received no word from Gov. Proctor. Unless he does, the execution will transpire to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINDSOR, Vt., April 3—11 p.m.—Gov. Proctor's Secretary telegraphs to-night to Sheriff Stempson that the chances for reprieve to Phair are very doubtful. Phair, on receipt of this intelligence, evinced great emotion and uneasiness. By many it is believed he will make from the gallows a statement not heretofore given, but still clinging to his assertions of innocence.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINDSOR, Vt., April 3—Midnight.—Gov. Proctor has reprieved Phair for six days. Sheriff Stempson has informed Phair of the reprieve. Phair seemed cool and unconcerned when told.

KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., April 3.—Another case of pistol practice with fatal results is reported from Central Kentucky. A farmer named Roberts, living near Lockport, went to town to get the returns for his tobacco crop which he had sold to Abrams & Co. A difficulty arose in the settlement, when Roberts whipped out his pistol and fired two or three shots at Charles Abrams, son of the senior partner. Abrams, who also had a pistol handy, returned the fire, and shot Roberts through the head, killing him instantly. Such events are of frequent occurrence in Central Kentucky, and the record shows that the proportion of murderers who are never punished for their crime is as about fifteen to one. An epitome of the criminal history of Harrodsburg, the oldest town in the State, during the period since the War, will be published here to-morrow. It shows that twenty-nine murders have been committed in the town and immediate vicinity. Of the entire number of murderers not one has been punished with death, and only two have received any punishment at all. One was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, and the other for six years. The execution of Buford, for the assassination of Judge Elliott, will be contrary to all precedents.

TERRIBLE BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

DALLAS, April 2.—A correspondent of the Commercial, at Stephenville, Eratis Co., sends the following, dated March 30:

"A terrible shooting affray occured here to-day. A writ was taken out for the arrest of one Haladay. Last night Robinson, Keith, Ross, and others went to arrest him. He resisted arrest, and killed the three above-named parties and mortally wounded three others. Another fight followed, and two others were killed, and the fighting still goes on. The Sheriff and posse left about ten minutes ago for the scene of the battle. Great excitement prevails. Will give particulars as soon as the fight is ended.

"Later—A man just arrived from the scene for help confirms the report of the second fight. When the Sheriff and posse get there bloody times are expected. Five coffins have been ordered. Haladay and gang are surrounded on Flat Creek and are in a barricaded house. They have whipped all who have tackled them so far. The cause of this bloodshed was an effort to arrest Haladay for carrying a six-shooter. He has a large number of friends backing him in the fight."

Flat Creek is thirteen miles west of here. Stephenville is on the frontier, not accessible by telegraph, therefore no later particulars can be obtained at this hour.

HANGED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 3.—Vermillion County witnessed to-day for the first time the execution of a death-sentence. Walter Watson, a man of low origin and a bad character, on the 10th of last January killed a grocery-keeper by the name of Ezra Compton, at Highland, a small hamlet a few miles from Newport. The murder was most foul and atrocious. There were no mitigating circumstances whatever. Since receiving the death-sentence, Watson has spent most of his time in getting religion, and said that he expected to leap from the scaffold into the arms of Jesus. He was accompanied on the scaffold by his 18-year-old wife, where a most affecting scene ensued. He had no speech to make, and displayed a wonderful amount of pure grit. Every arrangement was complete, and the murderer received the penalty of the law with but a slight convulsion, dying by strangulation in twenty minutes. There was some excitement, and the little town was crowded. Everybody seemed satisfied.

OBSTRUCTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—Deputy United States Marshal Simpson last evening arrested Charles Link at his residence, No. 619 Chestnut street, charging him with obstructing the correspondence of Ernest Schubert. Link received from the postman a letter addressed to Schubert, and retained possession several days, during which he broke the seal and perused the contents. The defendant sets up that there is a young lady of the name of Schubert living in his neighborhood, with whom he is on terms of intimate friendship; and that when the postman brought the letter he thought it was for her, and not only took possession of the missive, but presumed upon his relations with the young lady to read it. The preliminary examination of Link occurred before Commissioner Bloodgood this afternoon, and resulted in his being held for trial, the bail being fixed at $500.

DETERMINED TO KILL HIS MAN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 3.—Deputy United States Marshals A. Murphy and Miles James had a shooting affray, or three of them, on the 24th and 25th ult., at Harrison, Boone County. Murphy kicked James, and the latter procured a gun and fired at Murphy, who returned the shot. Both were arrested and fined, and James put under $700 bond. Next day Murphy attempted to shoot James from behind while the latter was seated at table eating. A. M. Hodgins, attempting to ward off the pistol, received two shots in his head. A third affray took place a little later, in which the Town Marshal was shot in the head and Murphy in the thigh, when both parties were rearrested. On the 26th James was put under additional bonds. Murphy's wound was too severe to admit of his appearance in court.

BEATEN BY ROUGHS.

WAUPACA, Wis., April 3—News has just been received of a most atrocious act committed on Frank Russell, conductor of a freight train on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, one of the brakemen, and the station agent at Chelsea. While the train was coming down and had just reached the station, some fifteen men boarded the cars and assumed to take possession of them. The conductor, brakemen, and agent objected, whereupon they were assaulted. Links and pins were freely used, and Conductor Russell was nearly killed. Ugly wounds were inflicted on the station agent and brakeman. The assailers reached Stevens Point, and yesterday fourteen men were identified and arrested. They seemed to be nothing but roughs, and had three disreputable women with them.

A MURDEROUS MOB.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 3.—Reports from Davis City, Decatur County, received here yesterday, say that the citizens, in view of a long series of lawlessness and crime by a gang of desperadoes led by Irving Tucker and one Tarter, on Monday banded together, seized Tucker, and hung him. Tarter was also captured, and said he was ready to swing if he was allowed to kill Topliff and Frisbie, two citizens against whom he had a grudge. But he was taken from the mob and placed in jail. The mob then went to the bagnio of Martha McLain, tore down the house and destroyed its contents. During the fray the sympathizers of Tucker and Tarter set the *Commercial* printing office on fire. Much excitement prevails, and more trouble is anticipated.

ALL IS NOT GOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—Late this afternoon the police arrested a gay deceiver named James W. Crawford on a warrant charging him with vagrancy. Crawford, it appears, has been engaged in dead-beating his way through the world. Under the pretense that he owned large tracts of land in Texas, he victimized a number of boarding-house keepers in this city, and on Monday evening capped his deceptive practice by marrying a maiden lady named Fowle, of Oak Creek. The lady became a victim of his well-told tales of personal wealth, and caused his arrest through a second party. Crawford is an American about 50 years of age.

DEATH-SENTENCE.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3.—Hamlin, the State Prison convict who killed Wells Shipman, the keeper, has been sentenced to be hanged May 28, 1880.

Davis, the prison watchman, for his share in the crime, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

THE MOONSHINERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 3.—Collector Woodcock to-day received information from Wayne County that four illicit distilleries had been destroyed and much trouble experienced in the enforcement of law.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 426 at 1:10 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the kitchen of the two-story frame building No. 476 West Van Buren street, owned by Charles W. Stephens, and occupied as a residence by John Donovan. Damage to building, $30, cause, an overheated stove pipe setting fire to the wood-work about it.

The alarm from Box 372 at 3:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the one-story frame cottage No. 495 West Fourteenth street, owned and occupied by John Scheifell as a dwelling. No damage.

The alarm from Box 58 at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the one-story frame shed at No. 158 and 157 Van Buren street, occupied by John Broomer of No. 1481 State street as a blacksmith-shop for repairing stone-cutters' tools, who loses about $150 upon shed and fixtures, upon which there is no insurance. Patrick New, a teamster, occupying another part of the shed, loses about $10. Cause, a defective chimney.

The alarm from Box 313 at 10:25 last evening was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 550 Union street, owned and occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Alice Denman. The fire originated among some sawdust and shavings in the basement. Damage, $150; no insurance.

AT QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 3.—The damage by the fire in this city last night was heavier than was reported in THE TRIBUNE. Deadrick's loss was $2,000, covered by insurance, as follows: One thousand dollars in the Continental, St. Louis, and $2,000 in the Phœnix, Brooklyn. The loss on machinery was light, and covered by insurance in the German, of Quincy.

AT FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., April 3.—At 6 o'clock this morning the residence of Henry Butterfield, of Butterfield & Eldridge, clothiers, was burned. Loss, $4,000; insured in Wyatts & McDermitt's agencies for $3,500. Defective chimney.

AT FOUNTAIN CITY, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., April 3.—A dispatch from Fountain City, Wis., says Henry Feidler's brewery burned there this afternoon. Loss total. Insurance not known.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A. Seligman's corset and shade factory, corner Broadway and Broome street, was burned this morning. Loss, $25,000; insured.

OBITUARY.

Death of Samuel H. Buskirk, an Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana—Other Deaths.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 3.—Judge Samuel H. Buskirk, late of the Supreme Court, died very suddenly to-night at his residence in this city after a brief illness. He was not considered in danger, but, in attempting to raise phlegm, ruptured a blood-vessel in his right lung, and expired almost immediately. He was born in New Albany, Ind., in 1820, graduated at Bloomington University, and entered upon the practice of law there. Subsequently he was elected to the State Legislature as a Democrat for six terms, serving as Speaker of the House in 1863. In 1870 he was elected to the Supreme Bench, a position which he held until 1877. During this time he published "Buskirk's Practice," a legal work found in the library of nearly every Indiana lawyer. Upon retiring from the Supreme Bench he resumed practice in this city, in partnership with Joseph Nichols, winning the esteem and respect of the entire Bar. He was engaged for the State in the Tate trial, but was compelled to withdraw by reason of the illness which to-night resulted in death. His body will be taken to Bloomington on Monday for burial. He leaves a wife and six children.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINONK, Ill., April 3.—George Dent, a public officer for many years in Putnam County, and widely known in this section, died this morning, aged 71 years.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 3.—Dr. A. W. Campbell, brother of the late Bishop Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, W. Va., died suddenly in this city last night, aged 75 years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 3.—Mrs. Nancy Hawthorn, aged 78, one of the pioneer settlers of Money Creek Township, died this morning. She came to McLean County in 1830.

NORWICH, Conn., April 3.—Dr. Charles Jewett, the widely-known temperance lecturer, died to-day.

New York Herald, April 1.

A cable dispatch from Paris announces the death, in his 66th year, of Thomas Couture, the celebrated French painter. He was born at Senlis, Department of the Oise, on the 21st of December, 1815. He was first a pupil of Baron Gros, and afterward of Paul Delaroche. His paintings were chiefly of historical and general genre. In 1837 he was accorded a second prize at the competition of the French Institute, and he made his debut in the Salon of 1840 with a picture entitled "A Young Venetian After an Orgy." The following are his subsequent exhibits: "The Prodigal Son," "A Widow," and "The Return from the Fields" (1841); "A Troubadour" and two portraits (1843); "Une Joconde" and "The Love of Gold" (1844), now in the Museum of Toulouse, which revealed in the artist a decidedly original manner, and gained him a reputation as a colorist and a third-class medal; "The Romans of the Decadence" (1847), an important work, the great success of the Exhibition, which was inspired by the lines of Juvenal,—

> Nunc patimur longæ pacis mala; sævior armis
> Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem;

and for which he received a first medal and the Cross of the Legion of Honor; "The Bohemians" and two portraits (1852); "The Page with the Falcon"—remarkable in drawing and color—at the Universal Exhibition of 1855, with "The Romans of the Decadence," when he received again a first medal; a large canvas, "Voluntary Enlistments," "Damocles," and two orders from the Imperial Government, "The Return of the Crimean Troops" and "The Baptism of the Prince Imperial" (1872). He was unrepresented at the last two Salons and at the late Universal Exhibition. One of his best-known works is the Decoration of the Chapel of the Virgin at Saint Eustache. Jules Clarette says of his "Romans of the Decadence," that it is one of the brightest pages of modern art; that, though it contains commonplace work in parts, the whole constitutes an admirable picture, in which many of the figures are master-pieces, among others those of the two celebrated stoics to the right, who observe—the one with sorrow and the other with disgust—the end of the grandeur of the Roman world. The celebrated Gros, while Couture was in his studio, said to him one day, "My little friend, you draw like an old academician"; and on another, "You will be the Titian of France." These remarks Couture naively printed in the two volumes of criticism which he wrote. These were full of a feeling of weird personality, which was often vigorous, and, curiously, were sold with the signature of the author. The number of Couture's pupils are legion, and he was said to have claimed to teach them the principles of the art of painting in twelve lessons.

SPORTING.

BILLIARDS.

The night of Saturday, May 17, has been selected by Schaefer as the date of his match with Slosson for the world's championship, and McCormick Hall has been secured for the occasion. Slosson was yesterday notified to this effect, and will have every reason to applaud the day and place for playing the match. Saturday night should be of all others the most suitable for such a contest, since it is a night on which the largest number of people go in search of amusement. One thousand points between two such billiard giants as Schaefer and Slosson can without doubt be played within three hours, so that there need be no fear of violating the Sabbath. The hall, with amphitheatrical seats arranged on the main floor and the platform, will furnish elegant seating capacity for 2,000 people, and there is hardly a doubt that it will be filled to overflowing. Schaefer has already taken to practicing moderately, and, without entering into particulars, it can be said that his game was never stronger or better than now.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A horse ran away at the railroad depot in Philadelphia lately and knocked down seventeen persons, each one belonging to a different "Pinafore" company about starting on a country tour.—*Norristown Herald.*

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "Why can not we have a visit from some good company to give us an adequate representation of Sullivan's 'Pinafore'? We have not yet had one in St. Louis, and any manager bringing it out here in good style would reap a rich reward." Since this announcement was made it is reported that over 100 troupes have started for St. Louis.

The Brooklyn church choir "Pinafore" company presents a good sample of ecclesiastical harmony. Miss Henry, the *Josephine*, is the leading soprano of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, long locally celebrated for its excellent choir. Miss Rutherford, the *Buttercup*, is the leading contralto of the Rev. Dr. Agnew's Presbyterian Church, to which also belong Mr. Sturgis, the tenor, and Miss Stevenson, the mezzo-soprano. Mr. Knox, the *Boatswain*, is the leading baritone of the Catholic Cathedral.

Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, a Professor in the Cincinnati College of Music, and likewise the musical critic of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has been discharged from the former position for writing an article to some outside musical paper derogatory to the interests of the College. It serves him right. Being the critic of the *Gazette*, he should never have accepted a position in the College. Having accepted it, he had no right to work against its interests.

The Strakosch Opera Company opened in Pittsburg on Monday evening with "The Huguenots," and Litta carried off the honors of the evening with her representation of the *Queen*. The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 28th ult., speaking of the performance of "Mignon" by the troupe in that city, is very much pleased with the "Gavath," and thinks that "the *Wilhelm Meister* of Mr. Wertberg is, on the whole, pleasing, though at times he manifests a tendency to flattery."

The sale of seats for the Hess opera season of next week, at Hooley's, will begin this morning at the box-office of the theatre. The repertory of the week is an unusually attractive one, including "Faust" for Monday night; "Chimes of Normandy," Tuesday; "Paul and Virginia," Wednesday, for Miss Abbott's benefit; "Rose of Castile," Wednesday matinee; "Il Trovatore," Thursday; "Paul and Virginia," Friday; the operas for Saturday yet to be announced. The novelty of the week will be Massé's "Paul and Virginia," for which Mr. Hooley is preparing some elegant sets of scenery. It made a great success in the South, where it was first brought out, and its performance here will be looked forward to with great interest. The old favorites, Miss Abbott, Miss Montague, the Seguins, Castle, Turner, and Peakes, will undoubtedly receive a most cordial welcome.

The New York *Dramatic News* says: "Mapleson, having succeeded in throwing dust in the eyes of the Academy stockholders with his project for a new opera-house in this city, has secured the Academy at his own terms for next season,—and five seasons thereafter. It seems all this talk of a new opera-house was only intended as a scare for the stockholders, and they fell into the trap. Mapleson got up a dummy subscription list, to which some of his friends put their names for greater or smaller amounts, without the intention of ever coming down. In place, therefore, of Mapleson going to the stockholders, they came to him, and begged him to have the Academy, which he graciously consented to do."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Joshua Whitcomb" is the next attraction at Haverly's.

Booth appears as *Hamlet* at McVicker's on Monday, the 14th.

George Boniface appears at Hamlin's next week in "The Soldier's Trust."

Mathilde Cottrelly, the popular German soubrette, leaves in a few weeks for Europe.

"The Two Orphans" will probably be renewed at the Union Square in September.

Clara Morris, it seems, thinks seriously of again wrestling with *Lady Macbeth* next season.

W. J. Davis left for New York last night. He will manage the Lyceum Theatre for Haverly.

James O'Neill and Lew Morrison have signed with Baldwin, of San Francisco, for next season.

"Jakie," M. Quad's new German-American comedy, will be produced on April 24 at Detroit.

Miss Rose Osborne has also announced her intention to visit Australia shortly. How many more?

Col. Haverly is capturing them all. He has got Aimee, who will appear about the 23d June at his Chicago house.

Not content with being an actor, a sculptor, a painter, and a writer, Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt talks of becoming a lecturer. "Vaulting ambition," etc.

Modjeska as *Juliet* to-night; *Lady Isabel* and *Mme. Vine* to-morrow afternoon; and *Adrienne* Saturday evening, will conclude her engagement.

"Grimston Grange, a Tale of the Last Century," is the title of a new vaudeville just produced in London. Messrs. W. S. Gilbert and Arthur A. Beckett are the authors.

McVicker's stock company returned to the city on Wednesday morning, and leave for Detroit to-night, where on Monday they support Booth. The engagement lasts five nights.

The tour of the "Engaged" party, under Mr. Abbey's management, has been abandoned. Miss Katherine Rogers returns to New York, under engagement to appear as *Myrza* in "The Palace of Truth," at the Park Theatre.

Philadelphians are soon to enjoy a Romeo and Juliet acting match, under the auspices of Mr. Atkins Lawrence. According to the terms of the forthcoming contest, the field will consist of five *Juliets* and five *Romeos*.

Manager Palmer, according to the Philadelphia *Item*, paid Shed Snook $25,000 for the business of the Union Square Theatre. The cash is all paid—out of the "Banker's Daughter" profits, and Palmer has many thousands to the good beside.

The celebration at the new Shakspeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon on April 23 will begin with a banquet, to be followed by a performance of "Much Ado About Nothing," with Barry Sullivan as *Benedick* and Helen Faucit as *Beatrice*.

It is becoming dangerous to impose bad actors on rural people. Several "Pinafore" companies have been driven out of cities and villages, and now news comes of an audience in Cuba, N. Y., mobbing a party that was making "Solon Shingle" too painful for endurance.

"In France," says a writer in *Scribner's*, "no one thinks of taking to the stage hastily and acting in 'The Hunchback' or 'Romeo and Juliet' after half a dozen lessons. The difficulties of the art of acting are better appreciated there, and the preparatory work of a pupil at the Conservatory is long and toilsome. How differently we do things here. An actress who reads something or other at a church festival or a social tea-party is applauded and straightway leaps into the roles of *Lady Macbeth, Julia, Juliet*, or *Queen Katherine*. And yet the public tolerate her.

Tony Denier has been suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia, and in consequence has been compelled to cut his connection with the "Humpty-Dumpty" party for the present. He has so far recovered, however, as to contemplate a return to Chicago some time during the present week.

Mr. W. R. Deutsch, the manager of Boucicault, says he has had enough of his star, has dropped money during the season,—$100 or $100,000, we forget which,—and won't go with him to San Francisco. Now, whether is it Deutsch that's had enough of Boucicault, or Boucicault that's had enough of Deutsch?

Boucicault is having built the largest steam yacht ever launched in this country. It will be ready some time in June, and will be called the "Shaughraun." It will be 500 tons burthen, 210 feet long, draw eleven feet of water, and take five engineers to run her. He proposes to make ocean voyages summer and winter. "Sing aye the gallant actor that he is."

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Dramatic News* gives this startling bit of gossip: "While Joaquin Miller, the 'Poet of the Sierras,' writes letters to Eastern journals advocating the unrestricted influx of Mongolians, the daughter whom he basely deserted when an infant, and is now a beautiful and lady-like girl, is a member of the ballet at Baldwin's."

Mr. Fred Stinson, manager of the Howard Athenæum, was married to Miss Sadie Martinot, of the Boston Museum Company, at the Revere House on Sunday afternoon. The ceremony took place at 4:30 in the parlors of Mr. Charles Fechter. Mr. and Mrs. Fechter and a few others were present. The Rev. M. J. Savage, of the Church of the Unity, officiated. After congratulations the happy couple were entertained at a wedding dinner by Mr. Fechter.—*Boston Journal.*

Admission tickets, says a theatrical antiquarian, in olden times were in some instances of very odd design. In Rome a visitor purchased at the office a slender little cane that he carried in his hand and delivered to the doorkeeper. For the highest-priced seats, this stick was of ivory; for the cheapest, of bronze. Many of these bronze canes have been found in Pompeii, and there are some in the Museum at Naples. They are very slender and gracefully made, having at the top a little dome on which a pigeon is perched. Even now in Italy they call the highest seats "piccionerio," or dovecotes.

This is the way they do it in London: Miss Fanny Josephs has taken the St. James Theatre. She has noble backers, of course. Kate Santley, of *La Marjolaine* notoriety, has lost her "friend" in the Duke of Newastle, who died suddenly the other day. Mme. Dolaro opens the Folly almost immediately. She, too, has her noble "friend." The little girl of 15 who does the skipping-rope dance at the Gaiety has set up her brougham and diamonds. The other day she was helping her mother, a charwoman, and consoling her father, a cobbler. She was one of the guests lately at Moore & Burgess' ball. She wore a short dress, silk stockings, colored boots, and diamonds, had a tall elderly gentleman in attendance upon her, and a stylish coupe in the street.

Mr. Henry Conried, of the New York Germania Theatre, is after the Fifth Avenue, and there is a fair prospect, says the New York *Times*, that this house will become the home of the German drama for the next three years. His proposition, in order to insure against failure, is to sell the seats and boxes by subscription. As an instance, the price of a subscription-ticket is to be $50 for fifty representations, one to be witnessed every fourth night. This will consume a period of eight months. To insure his patrons against even the possibility of fraud, Mr. Conried proposes that the subscribers shall pay the money to a Treasurer, who is to be a prominent German banker or financier, and the latter is to turn it over to Mr. Conried's credit in proportion as the performances take place. From this fund, however, the lessees of the theatre will first be allowed to draw their rent. Mr. Conried intends to produce German plays of a classical order, together with comedies and burlesques.

Says the London correspondent of an Eastern paper: "I hope, by the way, Mr. Bishop, the young gentleman who is over here from New York to expose Spiritualism is not matriculating for the reputation of an imposter. He has made a stir in Scotland, where he has been giving seances for charitable purposes, and is now publicly charged with taking the lion's share of the receipts. At Glasgow or Edinburg, under the patronage of the best people, he gave two entertainments for a hospital. The receipts were $4,000. He kept 75 per cent of the receipts for his expenses, and gave up 25 to the charity. This, he says, was the arrangement beforehand, but the Secretary protests that he did not understand it in that light. Whether there was an agreement or not, 25 per cent of $4,000 brought in for the benefit of a local charity is hardly a fair proportion, when the rest goes into the pocket of the young American gentleman, who passes as a philanthropist, and is introduced to Scotland as a person of means, who is devoting himself to exposing the humbug of Spiritualism, not for personal profit, but in the interest of public morality."

The first act of "A Scrap of Paper," now running at Wallack's Theatre, takes place in summer. "That," remarks the Town Crier in the *Dramatic News*, "is apparent from the fact that the flowers in the garden are in full bloom, and all the windows and the doors of the house are open. Mr. Wallack enters with a Japanese sun-umbrella and a white merino suit, *a la Chinoise*. The dress is very singular, but it is, at all events, summery. The second act of the 'Scrap of Paper' takes place the very next day. When the curtain goes up, it discovers Mr. Wallack seated before a grate fire and dressed in a complete suit of sealskin,—overcoat, vest, and trousers. The ladies of the play are all dressed in the lightest fashion, and so are the gentlemen. This dress of Mr. Wallack's is just about as surprising as would be a sleigh in Central Park on the Fourth of July. In the third act (the next day once more) Mr. Wallack again returns to the garb of summer. Somebody tells me that Mr. Wallack ordered a suit of sealskin in London last November, but it came so late that he wasn't able to wear it in the street, and determined, at all hazards, to produce it (for life is uncertain), and he committed the gross solecism I have mentioned. There was a time when Mr. Wallack had good taste,—gentlemanly taste in dress,—but I should really like to know on what flash London model he imitated his sealskin pantaloons,—a cadger idea at the best."

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Movement for the Abrogation of the Treaty—Resolutions Adopted by the Senate—Action of Secretary Evarts on the Subject—Attitude of the British Government.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Injustice has been done to Secretary Evarts in some quarters by the charge that he had been dilatory in his treatment of the fishery question. On the contrary, he has pursued the matter as actively as was possible, but the Senate early in the last session took the question into its own hands and kept it there until a few days before the adjournment. Until the Senate had acted the Secretary had necessarily to wait. Meantime, however, the Gloucester fishermen, the persons most directly interested in the British American fisheries, notified Secretary Evarts formally, by a deputation sent on here, that they held the fishing rights secured under the treaty and arbitration to be of no value or importance to them, and that so far as they who use them are concerned they wish nothing so much as to see the treaty abrogated.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

As will be seen by the date of the document below, from which the seal of secrecy has just been removed, it was not until the 27th of February that the Senate in secret session adopted this resolution:

> IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Feb. 27, 1879.—*Resolved*, That, in the judgment of the Senate, steps ought to be taken to provide for as early a termination of the fisheries and customs arrangements between the United States and Great Britain as possible by negotiations with that Government to that end.
>
> *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be laid before the President of the United States.
>
> Attest: GEORGE C. GORHAM, Secretary.

MR. EVARTS' CORRESPONDENCE.

It is understood that this resolution was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Senate, and it is also understood on good authority that as soon as Secretary Evarts was notified of its passage he began a correspondence with the British Government looking to an immediate abrogation of the treaty.

By the terms of the treaty and of the arbitration the United States admit Canadian fish and fish oils free of duty and pay besides $5,500,000 for twelve years' use of the shore fisheries in Canadian waters. The English and Canadians maintained in the arbitration that free fish and fish oil were of little importance to them, and that the advantages they gave to our fishermen were so preponderatingly great that we ought to pay them $15,000,000 for twelve years' use of these rights. This was the amount they insisted on. The arbitrators cut it down to $5,500,000. This sum having been paid by the United States, and the treaty, which the English and Canadians assert is, aside from this money, extremely disadvantageous to them, having still six years to run, Secretary Evarts now proposes to the British Government that it shall keep our money and let the treaty stop at once. It is not easy to see how Lord Salisbury can refuse this offer, which, in the British and Canadian view, is purely advantageous to them, for it gives them the whole award for half the time it was to cover, and releases them at once from all further obligations to us.

MINISTER WELSH'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Secretary Evarts was careful to keep this question open, and in his dispatch of Sept. 27, last year, instructed Minister Welsh as follows:

> You will, however, very earnestly press upon Lord Salisbury's attention, in advance of any declaration from her Majesty's Government of their present views of the value of our markets for the products of the Provincial fisheries, that this Government has not changed or at all modified its opinions on this subject. To dissemble or conceal from her Majesty's Government this fact would be uncandid, and, by silence on our part now, breed mischief for future contentions or negotiations. This Government hold now (as it did by the mouth of its High Commissioners in the conferences on the subject of the fisheries which produced the pertinent articles of the treaty) that free fish and fish oil would be more than an equivalent for those fisheries. The measure of pecuniary value which I have drawn from the revenue loss to the United States, calculated with extreme moderation, is an inadequate expression of the benefit to Provincial interests and injury to our own from free importations.
>
> It is still the opinion of this Government that the possession of our market is of vital importance to the maritime provinces, and such possession a formidable menace, if not a fatal wound, to our own fishing interests. I do not think that I misunderstand or misrepresent those interests when I say that, standing as we now do midway in the treaty period, it would be better for those interests to surrender the enjoyment of the fishing privilege of Art. 18 for the remaining six years of the twelve upon a resumption by this Government of the control of our own market for this unexpired period. If her Majesty's Government and the Provincial statesmen are firm in the opinion that the concession of Art. 18 parts with so much to us, and the concession of Art. 21 is valueless to British and Provincial interests, it may well be worth while for the two Governments to consider whether a mutual resumption of these exchanged interests may not be desirable.

LORD SALISBURY'S POSITION.

In reply to this, Lord Salisbury, on Nov. 7, reiterated his opinion that free fish and fish-oil were a totally inadequate return for the Canadian concessions to our fishermen. He wrote:

> Believing, in agreement with the majority of the Commission, that they were heavy losers by the exchange of concessions contained in Arts. 18, 19, and 21 of the treaty, they nevertheless have for five years allowed these concessions to come into force, trusting to the compensation which the commission would give to them. That they have done so is a sufficient proof that they did not anticipate a construction of the treaty which would make the delivery of an award almost impossible. A valuable property has actually passed into the enjoyment of others and cannot be recalled. The price to be paid for it was to be determined later by a tribunal agreed upon between the parties.

This "price" which the United States have paid Secretary Evarts now proposes shall go for six instead of twelve years' use of the fisheries by our people. We shall surrender without compensation all the rest of these valuable rights.

THE KINGSTON RASCALITY.

Democratic Fraud and Intimidation Proved—Report of the Legislative Investigating Committee.

Dispatch to New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—The Special Committee of the Assembly, which met at Kingston on March 22, to make an investigation into the election held on March 4, and to report the facts concerning the turbulent and disgraceful performances which occurred there, will to-morrow make a report to the Assembly. The report was written by Chairman Glidden, and will be signed without any doubt by every member of the Committee. The report recites that there appeared before the Committee a committee of taxpayers, with its counsel, M. Schoonmaker and S. L. Stebbins, and that a careful and thorough examination of twenty-two witnesses established the facts that the people of Kingston had been subjected to burdensome taxation on account of fraudulent and extravagant bills rendered by town and county officers, and enormous expenses for the support of the poor. The rate of taxation, exclusive of the school tax, for the last year, was over 7 per cent on the assessed valuation on the property. The people, under the belief that the whole matter of expenditure and taxation was controlled by a few officers, determined, if possible, to throw off this yoke of oppression. They therefore organized what was designated as the "Taxpayers' ticket," to be supported at the election for town officers held on March 4. This ticket was the result of a combination of taxpayers of both the leading political parties, and was in no sense a party movement.

In opposition was a ticket whereon were most of the men in office, and who were interested in continuing large bills and heavy taxation. This ticket was called the Democratic, or more generally known as the "Ring" ticket. The Committee then go on to describe the election, in which the Justices organized as a Board of Inspectors, and the Town Clerk was a clerk of the polls. Before twenty votes had been cast a large number of Irishmen, of the rougher class, from Stony Hollow and Jockey Hill, combined in front of the polling-place, and began and kept up during the entire day a successful organization to keep away voters for the Taxpayers' ticket and to help the voters of the Ring ticket. The process of passing the ballots through the open window is described. Many ballots were taken from persons outside, from the line of Irish bullies who surrounded the window, and passed to the ballot-box, with the name of some person, not a single member of the Board having an opportunity to see the voter or know whether the ballot was presented by the person named or not. No voter could get through unless he was known to be a friend of the Ring ticket. This was protested against to no purpose. The candidate for Supervisor on the Ring ticket brought men to the polling-place, and was allowed immediate access to the polling-place, and he seemed to have exclusive privileges denied to prominent members of the taxpayers' party.

Many of the most substantial taxpayers were deprived of the privilege of voting by these organized roughs. Many of them, after repeated efforts, after calling upon the Sheriff and his deputies to help them open a passage to the polling-place, and after receiving blows in resisting the outrageous action of the "gang," were compelled to go away without voting. Nearly 300 voters were thus prevented from voting. The people and the officers were in the power of a lawless mob, which was under the direction and control of the leaders of the Ring ticket and its supporters. The high-handed outrages against the inspectors are fully denounced, and the abandonment of the polls dwelt upon. The report says that the Sheriff and his deputies did not by any earnest attempt make any efforts to maintain order or open a way to the polls. Either the officers were in league with the managers of the Ring ticket, or they were afraid to attack the band of desperadoes who were controlling the election. The canvassing of the vote by two Justices who remained and the signing of the certificate by them and the Sheriff, as a witness, at the request of the Justices, is characterized as an anomalous method of authenticating the result of an election. The canvass showed 490 votes for the Ring ticket and 170 for the taxpayers' ticket.

The Committee regrets that an election such as this, conducted by a gang of irresponsible desperadoes, where the respectable class were not allowed to vote the ticket of their choice, and which does not in any sense reflect the sentiments of the people of the town, cannot be summarily set aside, and a new election, protected by the strong arm of the law, cannot be had, so that the voice of the people would be expressed without fear or restraint. It would be better that the town were blotted out by annexation to adjoining towns than that the present state of things should continue. The Committee recommend that such legislation may be had as will remedy the evil in the future, and as a practical remedy, that the amount the town may be permitted to raise for the expenses of the poor, or for roads and bridges, and for all other town expenses, in any one year, be limited by the statutes; that the salaries of public officers be fixed at a reasonable standard by the Legislature, and that no fees or allowances be permitted to public officers aside from their salary. The Committee conclude their report by expressing the hope that the Grand Jury and the Court at the next circuit, to be held in Ulster County, will mete out speedy and exact justice to those men who, in violation of law and sacred personal rights, deprived honest citizens of their privilege of voting at the late election.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Buffalo Business Men Oppose Its Conversion into a Railroad for the Benefit of a Corporation.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1.—The Board of Trade of this city held a meeting to take action in reference to the scheme of building a railroad on the line of the Erie Canal. The Committee previously appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions reported that the members of this Board of Trade, fully appreciating the importance of the Erie Canal to the people of this and other States as a watercourse from the Northwestern lakes to the ocean, are utterly opposed to its interests being desecrated and destroyed by such an unconstitutional act as proposed, to turn the canal bank or any part of this great franchise to such a purpose as contemplated in the application to the Legislature. For, while apparently asking the privilege to construct a railroad on the bank of the canal for towing canal boats by locomotives, its real meaning is to construct a railroad for general freight and passenger business, thus subverting the real purpose for which the Erie Canal was constructed, and declaring that it is the sense of the members of this Board of Trade that it is their duty, as the friends of the Erie Canal, to oppose, with all their power, this attempt to thus enact the clearly unconstitutional law, perverting the purposes and use for which the Erie Canal was built, and has been for so many years successfully used. The Erie Canal having been the channel of emigration and peopling of the Western States, and having materially built up the State of New York, its record of good work and promise for future usefulness is of too much importance to be given away for any purpose; and the people of this great State should guard its entirety with jealous care, and see to it that it should not be given away for such an antagonistic purpose as contemplated by the proposed corporators, asking that one or both of its banks be deeded to them for railroads and private purposes.

Capt. E. P. Dorr, in moving the adoption of the report, said the proposition was a scheme to divert the traffic of the Erie Canal to Boston and other Eastern points from New York City. It should be opposed in every way.

The report was unanimously adopted. A committee of eight members was also appointed to act in conjunction with other bodies for the improvement of the lakes.

ROBBERY.

Tuesday night last a drover whose name is unknown fell into the company of a lot of prostitutes and thieves at Monroe's beer garden, corner of State and Taylor streets. During the evening he gave one of the waiters a $100 bill to pay for a round of drinks, and the waiter, whose name is also unknown, slipped out of the back door, and made off with it. At an early hour this morning Detective Steele arrested one of the special policemen at the garden, a man named Hank Allott, who is supposed to have been implicated in the theft.

RESTORED TO THE FOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 3.—Last May the session of the Presbyterian Society expelled one of their number, Elder W. W. Kennedy, because of several charges made against him by the Rev. A. Allison, then pastor. The session has since found cause to doubt the truth of the charges. To-day a formal meeting of the session was held, and Mr. Kennedy was reinstalled. This action will meet general approval, and it is hoped will restore unity and good feeling in the church.

There Is No Pain Like Toothache!

It "beats the dogs" for making a fellow squirm. Nobody pities you. "Get it out," says one; "rub the tooth against a stone," says another; "when it begins to swell then it won't hurt so much," says a third. The reason of the ache is you didn't use Sozodont, and prevent your teeth from decay.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The fall of Walpole revealed us greater changes in English history than does Caswell's slippery elm lozenges in cough medicines. Sold in Chicago by Buck & Rayner.

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LISTS.

Josephine Seamless.	2-Button	$1.25
	3-Button	1.50
	4-Button	1.75
Lion Patent Seamless.	3-Button	$1.90
	4-Button	2.20
	6-Button	2.70

These are equal to the Best in the world.
Call and Examine.
Every Pair Warranted and Fitted.

PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT,
94 STATE-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

New Novel by Wilkie Collins.

Out to-day in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type.
A ROGUE'S LIFE, by Wilkie Collins........10c
Out to-morrow in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type,
THE "BAB" BALLADS, with 189 comic illustrations, by W. S. Gilbert........20c
The Comic Opera "H. M. S. Pinafore" is founded on these Ballads.

LATE ISSUES:
488—A Beleagured City, by Mrs. Oliphant........10c
487—A Rogue's Life, by Wilkie Collins........10c
486—My Guardian, by Ada Cambridge........10c
485—At Her Mercy, by James Payn........20c
484—Her Face Was Her Fortune, F. W. Robinson........20c
483—Coward Conscience, by F. W. Robinson........10c
482—The Cloven Foot, by Miss M. E. Braddon........10c
481—Vixen, by Miss M. E. Braddon........10c
479—Cast up by the Sea, by Sir Samuel W. Baker........10c
476—The Slaves of Paris by Emile Gaboriau (1st half)........20c
476—The Slaves of Paris by Emile Gaboriau (2d half)........20c
465—Monsieur Lecoq, by Emile Gaboriau, first half........20c
465—Monsieur Lecoq, by Emile Gaboriau, 2d half........20c
408—File No. 113, by Emile Gaboriau........20c
For sale by all newsdealers, or sent, postage free, on receipt of price, by GEORGE MUNRO, 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Reed & Stimson, doing business at 613 West Van Buren-st., Chicago, was dissolved March 31, 1879. Creditors will please present statement of claims at once to undersigned. N. M. REED.
April 3, 1879.

BROWN'S MEDICINES.

BROWN'S
Camphorated
Saponaceous
DENTIFRICE
Large Bottles, 25 Cents.
Camphor, united with Soap and other pure and valuable ingredients, in this preparation, undoubtedly presents THE BEST DENTIFRICE yet offered to the public. It hardens the Gums, kills animal and vegetable parasites, sweetens the Breath, makes the Teeth glisten with whiteness and prevents their decay.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH.
Purely Vegetable & All-Healing.
BROWN'S
WORLD-FAMED
Household Panacea
HAS NO EQUAL.
The Great Reliever of Pain,
BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.
We appeal to every family to give BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA a trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be INDISPENSABLE. No other preparation so quickly
HEALS FRESH WOUNDS---CURES SEVEREST PAIN.
A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water, (sweetened, if preferred,) taken at bedtime, will quicken the blood, warm the system, and
BREAK UP CHILLS AND COLDS.
For Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea or Sea Sickness, Indigestion, and Colic, it will invariably give relief, and it is particularly recommended for SLEEPLESSNESS.
As a mild stimulant, it will be found a good substitute for wine or spirits. It will cure
RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA,
Chills and Fever, Summer Complaints, Burns, Cramps, or any Distress in the Side, Back, Stomach, or Bowels, not excepting Cholera.
Will extract the fire from a burn immediately, and remove all pain and soreness.
WARRANTED DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF ANY OTHER PREPARATION.
Small Bottles, 25c.; large, 50c. Sold by all Druggists.

BROWN'S
VERMIFUGE
COMFITS
For Destroying Worms.
25 CENTS.
A substantial and effective confection, stronger in remedial action than any other medicine of its kind, but which is very pleasant to the taste, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and can be relied upon as a Specific.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Eighty-fifth Day's Proceedings of the Illinois Assembly.

All Its Lovely Companions Are Faded and Gone.

But It Will Bloom on Until the People Rise in Revolution.

Miss Frances Willard the Subject of Some Spirited Talk.

A Road Law of 125 Sections Passed by the House—Its Bad Points.

Report of Mr. Chairman Barry upon the Recusancy of Mr. Nevins.

Prospect that The Tribune Correspondent Will Get a Dungeon.

PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 3.—The ancient right of petition was in special favor this morning. Senator Bash sent up three from citizens of Cook County, praying that no legislation in its nature hostile to insurance companies be enacted.

Senator Joslyn presented a petition from a number of citizens asking that the practice of dentistry be regulated by law.

Senator Hunt, the laborious Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, then sent up a number of reports from that Committee, and disposed of several bills by laying them on the table.

EXTRAS.

When the order for resolutions arrived, Senator Kuykendall sent up the following joint resolution:

> WHEREAS, It has been the practice of the members of the several Boards of Penitentiary Commissioners since the 1st day of July, 1871, to charge up to the State and collect all their hotel bills and traveling expenses without any authority in law therefor; and,
>
> WHEREAS, It is the practice of certain State officers to assign clerks receiving a salary in such State Departments to other duties, thereby allowing such clerks to be in receipt of two salaries; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, By the Senate, the House concurring herein, that all such practices on the part of public officers should be discountenanced, as wrong in fact, injurious in tendency, and against the public duty of such officers.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS.

THE TRIBUNE first called attention to the fact that the Penitentiary Commissioners were collecting from the State, under the head of "traveling expenses," considerable sums of money without any warrant in law for so doing. Senator Kuykendall at that time introduced a resolution calling on the Auditor to furnish the Senate with a statement of the amount so drawn. When this statement appeared, it showed the Commissioners of the Joliet Prison to have received in this way $10,295.88, while the Chester gentlemen, with unusual industry, collected $2,539.36 in eighteen months. The whole matter was then referred to the Judiciary Committee, but, as it has failed to yet make any report concerning it, and the Senator from Johnson doubtless thinking the Committee which has had this subject in its possession for a fortnight without report is not very anxious to give its opinion about it, has submitted the foregoing resolution by way of a prompter, as well as from a desire to get an expression of the Legislature on these methods of the Commissioners, and the conduct of State officers in the management of public offices. The resolution will come up to-morrow, when it is probable the whole matter will have an airing.

ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

The bill to amend the law in regard to inspection of grain in class B elevators, and the bill to regulate the practice of dentistry, were ordered to a third reading.

SENATOR TALIAFERRO'S DRAINAGE BILL

was then read a second time. Among the numerous amendments made to it was one which will substantially limit it to farm drainage, and omit all reference to levees. It was ordered printed, and made the special order for Thursday next, at 10:30 a. m.

STOCK-YARDS.

The Senate bill from the Committee on Agriculture to regulate stock-yard charges then appeared.

Senator Merritt moved a postponement.

Senator Dement opposed any further delay. This was an important measure, one which the people were interested in, and expected this Legislature to take some action on. He could see no advantage in delay. He was ready to vote for it now, and postponement could only be intended to defeat the bill and all legislation on this subject. The motion was lost, and the bill read a second time.

On motion of Senator McClellan, it was amended as follows: "Yardage for horses and cattle, 20 cents per head; hogs, 6 cents; sheep, 5 cents."

On motion of Senator Dement, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

MISS WILLARD AND THE CHILDREN.

The Chair stated that Miss Willard desired the use of the Senate Chamber for the purpose of holding a temperance meeting. It was moved that the request be granted.

Senator Brink here arose, and, in a loud voice, said: "I am opposed to this motion. I have too much respect for ladies to bring them here where they don't belong. They have no business here. Their business is at home, to take care of their children. [Laughter.] They only want to mix up in a political movement, and I am opposed to it. When the ladies begin to run after grasshoppers, they will find they will not get them, and I say let them stay at home and take care of their children. That is their place."

Senator Joslyn—I think this hall belongs to the people, and I say let the ladies come here. I like to see them spread themselves. Besides, I don't think Miss Willard's children will suffer at all, so I think it is all right to let them have the room.

The request was granted.

HOUSE.

Mr. Taylor, the Clerk, this morning read the journal of yesterday's proceedings to a full House, nearly all the members being in their seats.

TRAMPS.

Mr. Mack introduced a petition from the citizens of Port Byron, Ill., on the subject of tramps. These afflicted citizens state that their trials from the class of people commonly called "tramps" have become unendurable; that in the past they have come to them by thousands, idle, profligate, vicious, and unwilling to labor; that they have seized and possessed railroad trains, compelling conductors to carry them from place to place; that they have been aroused by public alarm to organize as a public guard for the protection of their city; that their manufacturers have been compelled by fear to increase their forces of watchmen; that their homes are overrun with their persistent begging, which, through fear, is not denied; that their females are fearful of being alone; that their peace and quietude is destroyed, and their municipal expenses largely increased by this enormous evil. Further, that this evil is rapidly and steadily increasing, and they fear that, unless this honorable body grant them protection, the coming summer will be prolific of bloodshed, as the enormous evil cannot and will not be quietly endured. In view of these additional evils growing out of the prevalence of this incipient Communism, they pray this Legislature to give them prompt and efficient relief from this by the enactment of some law similar to the so-called "New Hampshire Tramp law," or by the enactment of such a law as shall seem to the Legislature just, efficient, and wise.

THEY LIKE "PROTECTION."

Mr. Thompson, of Cook, introduced a petition from a number of citizens of Chicago, remonstrating against the passage of any bill changing or modifying the existing laws in relation to the business done in Illinois by life-insurance companies not chartered by the State. The petitioners claim that the contracts of any life-insurance company must, from the nature of the business and the requirements of its charter, be uniform, and that it would be impossible for such companies to vary their contracts to suit the local laws of the different States. They also state that it is the prerogative of each State to regulate its own corporations and to provide the necessary safeguards, and a full compliance with the laws of the State where organized, and the judicious law now upon the statute-books of this State is all that can be justly required. They say that the passage of any bill which would compel life-insurance companies of other States to cease doing business in Illinois would, in their opinion, be seriously injurious to the public interests.

EIGHTY-FIVE DAYS.

The Illinois General Assembly has now been in session eighty-five days, with no prospect of an immediate adjournment. To-day there are 117 House bills on second reading, which will consume at least three weeks of the time of the House to dispose of. There are fifty-eight House bills on third reading, which represents at least two weeks more of hard work. There are three House bills set down for a special order, eighteen Senate bills on second reading, two Senate bills on third reading, and eight Senate bills which have been postponed. These represent at least two more weeks. It will take at least three weeks to dispose of the business yet to come from the Senate, making in all about seventy days more harder work than has yet been done to dispose of legislation now on the calendars of the two branches of the Legislature. In addition to this there are in the hands of committees and at the printing office not less than 600 bills, which will require 100 days to dispose of. The people of the State of Illinois can, therefore, count upon the present session of the Legislature continuing until about the 1st of October next, providing all the pending business is disposed of. It may be well to state, however, that no previous General Assembly has completed all its business, and there is no probability that this one will be any different from the rest. It is likely that the session will close about the middle of May by abandoning all the business then pending, in whatever condition it may be.

THE ROAD LAW.

The venerable Dr. Rogers, of Bloomington, this morning occupied the Chair for an hour or more, during which the Road law, a famous bill containing 125 sections, was read a third time and put upon its passage.

Mr. Herrington characterized the present bill as loosely drawn, and objectionable in many respects. The subject of highways was to-day as important an interest to the State as the railways. The present system had been tried, and had been found to work very well, and he was opposed to any change.

Mr. Granger spoke in favor of the impending measure, claiming that all of his constituents were in favor of the change.

Mr. Robison, of Fulton, spoke against the bill, stating that it was expensive, and was not and could not be made to be uniform in its operations.

The roll was then called and the bill was passed.

YEAS.

Abraham,
Allen (Warren),
Barry,
Bolt,
Bowen,
Bower,
Bisbee,
Black,
Bridges,
Brumbach,
Buck,
Butterworth,
Carter(Johns'n),
Churchill,
Chase,
Clark,
Cockle,
Core,
Cremer,
Crooker,
Crosthwaite,
Davis,
Day,
Durfee,
Dysart,
Eldredge,
English,
Ewing,
Ficklin,
Frew,
Graham,
Granger,
Green,
Gross,
Hall (Tazewell),
Hall (Gallatin),
Halliday,
Hamilton,
Hammond,
Hertz,
Hinds,
Holden,
Ingham,
Jackson,
Jennings,
Jones(Christ'n),
Kemston,
Konka,
Latimer,
Lewis,
Lyon,
Marston,
Mason,
McBride,
McCreery,
McFie,
McKinlay,
Miles,
Mileham,
Morrison,
Moss,
Neal,
Neff,
O'Malley,
Orendorff,
Pearson,
Peters,
Pleasants,
Pratt,
Prickett,
Provart,
Reaburn,
Reavill,
Robinson(Jackson),
Robison (Fulton),
Rogers,
Richey,
Ryan,
Samuel,
Sexton,
Shaw,
Snigg,
Snyder,
Spencer,
Stevens,
Taylor (Winnebago),
Thomason,
Thompson (Cook),
Thomason(Will),
Tice,
Trammell,
Truesdell,
Tyler,
Vasey,
Vetle,
Walsh,
Warren,
Wentworth,
Wright (Boone),
Zenc,
Mr. Speaker—102.

NAYS.

Brigham,
Byers,
Carter (Adams),
Collins,
Elliott,
Fosbender,
Gray,
Hinckley,
Jones (Washington),
Lovell,
Millbreck,
Mock,
Nichols,
Ottman,
Ranney,
Scott,
Secrist,
Simonson,
Struckman,
Taylor (Cook),
Tracy,
Weber,
Wightman—23.

OBJECTIONS.

The law seems to have some objectionable features, and the bill met with considerable opposition. It is claimed by the opponents of the measure that the 12,000 or more overseers of road districts authorized by the bill and employed at a compensation of $1.25 per day, in the discretion of the Commissioners, will be a burdensome tax to the people. Had the law provided for the employment of overseers, and for their payment for necessary services, this objection would not exist. Sec. 10 of this act provides for the purchase of tools and machines for working roads. This section limits the costs of machines to $200, which fact has aroused the suspicious minds of some to allege that some Knox County mechanics want to sell $24,000 worth of machines in the several road districts. The law seems to be drawn so as not to limit the cost to $200 for each district, but says that, when either one of these machines shall cost over $200, the purchase shall be submitted to the voters of the township. It is claimed that the door is opened for the sale of a large number of patent road machines. There are about 1,200 townships in the State, each one of which may be, and probably will be, divided into ten road districts, each one of which will have an overseer in addition to the officers under the present law.

PARKS.

This afternoon Mr. Bisbee called up House Bill 714, which was read at large and advanced to the order of third reading. The bill authorizes the West Side Park Commissioners to issue bonds to the amount of $300,000 for the purpose of paying a floating indebtedness and to meet coming claims.

INFINITY.

The House then proceded to the order of bills on second reading without any prospect of getting to the end.

J. P.

There has been an active canvass of all those interested in the appointment of the Chicago Justices of the Peace here to-day. This morning the Cook County members of the Senate held a conference with the Governor on the subject of the confirmation of the list forwarded by the Judges. The names will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow. It seems to be the impression that Sullivan and Pollak will be dropped. Doubtless the balance of the list will be confirmed, and the Governor will await the transmission of two more names by the Chicago Judges.

DRUGS.

Mr. Williams' bill (14) for an act regulating the selling, dispensing, and compounding of drugs and medicines was called up by the author, and passed to a third reading. The bill was considerably amended.

GAS.

To-morrow Mr. McKinlay will probably introduce a resolution for the purpose of inquiring into a little discrepancy in the office of the Secretary of State. In his report on the subject of the advisability of erecting State Gas-Works, Mr. Harlow states that the gas for the past two years cost the State the sum of $8,000 in round numbers. Mr. Butterworth, who has the matter in hand, took the pains to call upon the Gas Company here, and finds that the exact sum paid the Gas Company by the Secretary of State was $6,923.48. Now what certain inquisitive members want to find out is where the $1,079.52 went to. That is the difference between the amount Secretary Harlow claims to have paid and the sum the Gas Company will swear they have received. Some charitably-inclined members seem to think that the Secretary's zeal for the construction of the State Gas-Works, in which his Chief Clerk, Mr. Reece, is a principal owner, might have caused him to overestimate the sum paid for gas as an argument in favor of the proposed scheme. It could not be possible that he put it in his own pocket or paid it out for discounts.

THE HON. MR. GILMAN,

Speaker of the Minnesota House, just adjourned, was in the House to-day for a short time, and occupied a chair by the Speaker's side.

EQUALIZATION.

The article in Wednesday's TRIBUNE showing the extent to which the great railroads of the State are evading the payment of their just proportion of their taxes has attracted general attention among the members of both Senate and House. Several prominent members have appreciated the facts set forth in that article, and propose to vigorously push the bill intended to remedy the evils exposed by THE TRIBUNE.

NEVINS.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—This afternoon, on the assembling of the House, Mr. Barry, of Cook, Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made against members of the General Assembly in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask the consent of the House to make a special report from the Committee appointed to investigate charges of bribery against members of this House."

The Speaker—By general consent, we can receive the report and act upon it.

Mr. Barry thereupon sent

THE FOLLOWING REPORT

to the Clerk's desk, which was read by Mr. Taylor:

> *To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:*—Your Committee, to whom was referred the following resolutions:—
>
> "WHEREAS, It has been charged in the public prints that there is an organized lobby in the Capitol seeking to control the action of the House of Representatives by bribery and corruption; and
>
> "WHEREAS, It has been further charged that one member of the Legislature has already pocketed $1,500 as the price for abandoning a certain scheme he was pressing that is antagonistic to the prosperity of certain organizations; therefore, be it
>
> "*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives, That a committee of five, with a Clerk, be appointed by the Speaker of the House to inquire into the truth or falsity of such charges, and that the Committee is hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers, and report to this House within one week."
>
> —Beg leave to respectfully report that, on the 28th day of March, 1879, the Committee summoned to them Mr. Frank E. Nevins, who testified that he was the regularly employed Springfield correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and further, as follows:
>
> "I only know from hearsay who wrote the editorial contained in THE TRIBUNE of March 25 charging members of the General Assembly with corruption. Mr. A. M. Thompson, who is one of the regular editorial writers, says that he got his information principally from my correspondence upon which to base the editorial. The foundation of the correspondence was this: I was informed in reference to that specific charge by a member of the House. A certain member told me that he knew that certain other members of the House had received $1,500 for desisting from pushing a certain measure pending before the Legislature, and of which he he was the author.
>
> "Q.—What member gave you this information? A.—Well, now, I wish to say to the Committee, respectfully, that it has been my business to establish intimate relations with members of the General Assembly for the purpose of obtaining news. That is one cardinal principle of my business, and, by establishing such intimate relations, I was enabled to obtain information, and I do not feel inclined now to divulge the source of my information. I promised not to divulge his name, or to drag him into it.
>
> "Q.—What member gave you the information? A.—For the present I decline to answer."
>
> Thereupon a member of this Committee read to said witness the law of the State touching refusal to answer questions put by a committee of either House, and notified said witness to appear before this Committee on April 2, 1879, for further examination; and afterward, on said 2d day of April, said Committee met, and said Frank E. Nevins again appeared before this Committee, and testified as follows:
>
> "Q.—Have you changed your mind in reference to answering the last question addressed to you on your examination before this Committee? A.—I will state that, after mature deliberation, I have not seen fit to change my mind.
>
> "Q.—Do you still decline? A.—I do."
>
> Now, therefore, your Committee desires that the said Frank E. Nevins shall be arraigned before the bar of this House, to the end that the said Nevins may be compelled to testify and answer said question or questions, and such other questions as will aid in the rapid advancement of this investigation, concerning which he may and does possess the proper knowledge, and without which it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for this Committee to arrive at such facts as will make this investigation of any practical effect, and this House may take such further action in the premises as it may, in its wisdom, deem admissible and expedient.
>
> P. T. BARRY, Chairman.

A DUNGEON.

Mr. Mahon, of Cook, then presented the following resolution, which was adopted, with a yell of malignant rage on the part of a few thin-skinned members on whom the charge of corruption rests with terrific weight, as a majority of the House did not vote on the motion:

> WHEREAS, P. T. Barry, Chairman of the Committee appointed by virtue of a resolution adopted by this House March 26, 1879, has reported to the House that Frank E. Nevins, a witness before said Committee, has refused to answer certain questions propounded to him by said Committee touching the matter of the investigation now pending before such Committee; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That the Speaker be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be summoned to appear before the House on the 4th day of April, 1879, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., the said Frank E. Nevins, to testify and answer such questions as may be put to him touching such investigation, and if the said Frank E. Nevins refuse to answer such questions as the House may direct to be propounded, that he then be dealt with as for contempt.

THE FOLLOWING FORMAL SUMMONS

was served on THE TRIBUNE correspondent this evening by Nathan Crews, Doorkeeper of the House:

> *In the name of the people of the State of Illinois*—In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 3d day of April, 1879, a copy of which is as follows [resolution follows as above]. I hereby command you, the said Frank E. Nevins, to be and appear before the House of Representatives on Friday, the 4th day of April, 1879, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to answer such questions as may be put to you touching upon the matters and things referred to in said resolution.
>
> WILLIAM A. JAMES,
> Speaker of the House of Representatives.
>
> SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3, 1879.
>
> Attest: W. B. TAYLOR,
> Clerk of the House of Representatives.

MR. BARRY.

This afternoon Mr. Barry, Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, in accordance with the suggestions of THE TRIBUNE, was sworn and examined at some length by his own Committee touching the charges made against the Legislature in his speech. The examination was a secret one, and the result has not been divulged. It is understood, however, that Mr. Barry labored hard to vindicate himself, and gave the names of witnesses to be called.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE RIOT-LOSSES BILL.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 3.—The amendment to the Riot bill, proposing to reduce the liabilities to $3,000,000; to name a new Commission, and to provide that no money be paid until the Supreme Court has decided the act to be constitutional, was defeated in the House to-day by a vote of 103 to 92. Further consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday next.

MINERS' STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 3.—The Illinois Valley and the Kenosha coal-miners, in the southeast part of the Township of LaSalle, as well as the Northern Illinois Coal & Iron Company's coal-miners in this city, are all on a strike because of a reduction of wages. The reduction is 20 cents per ton for mining, and at the mines across the river outside laborers have their wages reduced 20 per cent. Leading men among the miners believe that the latter will soon resume work at the reduced wages.

NEW ORLEANS SANITARY MEASURES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—The Auxiliary Sanitary Association, composed of leading merchants, with Charles A. Whitney, President, and Dr. C. B. White, for seven years President of the Board of Health, as Sanitary Director, has been organized to co-operate with the municipal and health authorities to preserve in New Orleans throughout the summer the present unexampled good health.

JUDICIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., April 3.—John B. Oahrs, of Pekin, to-day was nominated for Circuit Judge by a Convention of 240 delegates, representing all parties. The Convention was held at Pekin.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Arrived, State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, April 3.—Arrived, Wyoming, from New York.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., April 3.—Oliver Cummings, a prominent citizen of Sturgis, aged 55, to-day committed suicide by drowning himself in a cistern. The act is ascribed to financial embarrassments.

French Carnival Fantastics.

Baltimore Gazette Paris letter.

The pretty custom of promenading little children in fancy dress on the boulevards was fully kept up, and very charming did the little creatures look in their quaint dresses. I saw a tiny Camargo in a miniature fac-simile of Zulma Bouffar's yellow satin and pink roses, a very small Alsace in red cashmere, black velvet bodice, and black head bow, and a very novel and pretty costume, that of an Eastern Jewess worn by the little daughter of the proprietor of one of the Algerian shops in the boulevards. It was a very gorgeous get-up, all in emerald green, gold embroidered velvet, and gold-striped gauze, and profusely ornamented with gold fringes, coins and bangles. The oddest of these dresses, however, was that worn by a little creature not 3 years old, who was carried in her father's arms through the crowd. She was dressed as a chicken, all in feathers, with a crested cap of feathers on her head.

BULLDOZING.

Mob Law in Louisiana—How Democrats Carry Elections, and How They Treat Republican Witnesses.

Washington Correspondence New York Times.

A private letter here from a resident in Louisiana describes the manner in which the recent election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention was conducted by the Democrats in St. Helena Parish. This information has peculiar interest at this time, when the Democrats in Congress are striving by revolutionary methods to remove all statutory provisions for the protection and purity of the ballot during the holding of elections at which Representatives in Congress and Presidential Electors are chosen. The gentleman alluded to says in his letter:

"On March 18 an election was held in Louisiana for delegates to the April Convention. In St. Helena Parish, William Breed Kemp, a native, and ex-Judge of the parish, was the National candidate. The Republicans, whose vote of 700 is about equal to the Democrats, supported him solidly. He was thoroughly known and highly esteemed, and no doubt was entertained as to his success. There was no distinctively Republican ticket in the field. The day before the election the following notice, printed in large type, was posted throughout the parish:

"'Democrats, Rally! You are hereby informed that a letter has been intercepted and a plot discovered showing that the negro voters have organized to cary the election by force and intimidation. We appeal to you to turn out early on Tuesday morning, prepared to defend your rights at the ballot-box. Fellow-citizens, you were wronged and outraged in the last election; will the white voters of this parish be men, and defend their rights in this?'

"The next morning at 8 o'clock the Greensburg poll at the Court-House was opened, and quiet continued till about 10 a. m., at which time it was evident that the National ticket was largely ahead. Thereupon a mob, whose rifles were stacked in the Court-House, crowded upon the poll, and, despite the orders of Sheriff Pierson, a Greenbacker, massed a large force within the room. The Sheriff, finding himself powerless, went outside the crowd, and five minutes later, on attempting to return to the poll, was denied admission by the mob. In the meantime Kinch Strickland, a Democratic member of the Parish Police Jury, put brass knuckles on each hand, cried, 'Hold the fort, boys!' and then proclaimed at both doors of the Court-House that no more votes, except Democratic, should go into the box. The Sheriff, Judge Kemp, and his National friends then retired, giving up the struggle. Soon after Lee began to urge Judge Kemp to leave town, saying that his life was in danger, but Kemp refused to go until a shot was fired at him from a window of the Court-House. He then decided to depart as a measure of safety. The Democratic majority returned from the Greensburg poll was 32.

"The poster above quoted had its effect also at Darlington, Ward No. 1, of the same parish. At that ward the box was seized and broken to pieces by armed Democrats before the poll was opened. Later in the day they concluded to hold an election, the box was patched up, Commissioners were selected by the bulldozers,—the regular Commissioners refusing to serve,—and thirty-seven votes were polled. These votes were all Democratic. The ward was the strongest Republican ward in the parish, and in 1876 gave Judge Kemp a majority of over 200."

A letter received from another correspondent thus describes the treatment of the witnesses who went from Natchitoches to New Orleans upon summons of the United States Court to testify in the election cases. These trials were described in recent dispatches. All the defendants were acquitted and given a grand reception before their departure from New Orleans for Natchitoches. The correspondent says:

"The Republican witnesses in the recent Natchitoches cases are in sore straits. Most of them choose to linger in New Orleans and starve, rather than hazard their lives in the parish to which their butchers have returned acquitted and exultant. Some of the witnesses went back, and with the following results: Ambrose Wallace was told by M. J. Cunningham, one of the bulldozers, on the boat, that he could not live in Natchitoches unless he pledged himself to vote no ticket during his life except the Democratic. On reaching his river-bank, friends begged him to avoid his house, and soon after his wife and sister came after him, entreating him with tears to get away and quoting threats that had been made against his life. He spent half an hour at his house, and retreated shortly before it was visited by the men who had threatened his life. They were armed. Levy Christian, soon after his arrival home, left at night to avoid preparations made for his capture. I. B. Vienne unaccountably disappeared soon after his return. Gus Michel's house was visited by the same armed men who visited Wallace's house, but he could not be found. Numerous letters are now here that establish how malevolent are the bulldozers, who, with the chivalry of beasts, do not scruple to threaten absent Republican witnesses, in the presence of their wives and sisters."

MADAME BONAPARTE.

Betsy Patterson, of Baltimore, Who Married Jerome Bonaparte in 1803.

New York Evening Post.

"I would rather be the wife of Jerome Bonaparte one hour than the wife of any other man for life." So the estimable Mme. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, is reported to have said when, soon after her brilliant marriage to the brother of the first Napoleon, her friends suggested that perhaps trouble was in store for her. The trouble came. It was on the 24th of December, 1803, that Jerome Bonaparte, commander of a French frigate, was married in Baltimore to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the beautiful daughter of the wealthy shipowner, William Patterson. Before the marriage her father opposed it, and sent his daughter to Virginia to get her away from the fascinating foreigner. After the marriage the Emperor Napoleon opposed it, and ordered that the young wife should not be permitted to set foot on the soil of France.

Betsy Patterson was 18 years old when she first saw Jerome Bonaparte. Her beauty was remarkable, and so were her accomplishments. Nobody was surprised that the young Frenchman, then on a visit to Capt. Joseph Barney, of Baltimore, with whom he had served in the French navy, should surrender to her charms of person, of mind, and of fortune. Indeed, the fact that at an evening party his gold watch-chain became entangled somehow or other in her hair was very generally mentioned as a pretty and favorable omen. He seems to have loved her with Gallic ardor, and even to have resolved to give up all hope of preferment under the Empire, in order that he might stay in this country and maintain his relationship to her. Napoleon's animosity, however, was on the increase, and the pair resolved to go to France and plead their cause before him. Meanwhile Jerome's supply of money was cut off, and the following communication was received from his Imperial brother:

> I will receive Jerome if, leaving in America the young person in question, he shall come hither to associate himself to my fortune. Should he bring her along with him, she shall not put a foot on the territory of France. If he comes alone I shall recall the error of a moment and the fault of youth. Faithful services, and the conduct which he owes to himself and to his name, will regain him all my kindness.

At the same time the youthful bridegroom was informed that, so far as France was concerned, his marriage had been annulled by the following decree of the French Senate:

> By an act of the eleventh Ventose, prohibition is made to all the civil officers of the Empire to receive on their registers the transcription of the act of the celebration of a pretended marriage that Jerome Bonaparte has contracted in a strange country during the age of minority, without the consent of his mother and without previous publication in the land of his nativity.

Commander and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte nevertheless tried to set sail for France. They were unsuccessful. The French man-of-war lying in New York Harbor was afraid of some British craft outside of Sandy Hook, and would not venture down the bay. The American vessel which took out Gen. Armstrong, our Minister to France, they failed to reach. At length they embarked in a ship bound for Cadiz, Spain, and were wrecked on the coast of Delaware, Jerome and his young wife being saved with difficulty. Not in the least daunted, they finally, on the 11th of March, 1805, about fifteen months after their marriage, took passage in the Erin, one of Mr. Patterson's packets, for Lisbon. After various vicissitudes they arrived at that city, found a French man-of-war in waiting, and learned that its Captain had been forbidden to receive "the young person to whom Jerome had attached himself."

It was a critical hour in the lives of the travelers. They resolved to separate for a time, Jerome to go to France and appeal to the mercy of the Emperor, his wife to proceed to Amsterdam and await the result of his mission. The Erin proceeded to Holland, but was not allowed to land her passenger, French men-of-war again being in the way. She put back to Dover, where the young wife, about to become a mother, disembarked and went to Camberwell, near London. Here on the 7th of July, 1805, her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was born. His father's entreaty was spurned by the Emperor. The first Napoleon had a name to make, and did not propose to see his brother allied to an untitled American damsel. "Your marriage," he wrote to Jerome, "is null, both in a religious and legal point of view. I will never acknowledge it. Write to Miss Patterson to return to the United States, and tell her it is not possible to give things another turn. On condition of her going to America I will allow her a pension during her life of 60,000 francs per year, provided she does not take the name of my family, to which she has no right, her marriage having no existence."

Subsequently he granted Jerome an interview. "So, sir," said he, on seeing him, "you are the first of the family who has shamefully abandoned his post. It will require many splendid actions to wipe off that stain from your reputation. As to your love affair with your little girl, I do not regard it!"

The husband communicated to his wife the Emperor's irrevocable decision. He advised her to go home to her father, with the hope that her obedience and his own might perhaps eventually soften Napoleon's heart. In one of his letters he says: "My dear and well-beloved wife, life is nothing to me without thee and my son. Be tranquil; thy husband will not abandon thee." In another: "To leave thee, my good wife, I have never had that fatal thought. I act as a man of honor, as a brave and loyal soldier. I love my country; I love glory; but I love thee as a man who, accustomed to fear nothing, never forgets that he is the father of Jerome Napoleon and the husband of Elise. I embrace you as I love you, and I love you as my life." He tells her that so far as he is concerned she is preferable to a crown, and adds: "Believe me, my Elise, my first thought on awakening, as well as my last on falling to sleep, is always of thee; and if I were not sure of the blessed happiness of rejoining my well-beloved wife I should cease to live." Mme. Bonaparte and her son returned to Baltimore. The husband, whose temporary affection for her there seems to be no reason to doubt, yielded to the solicitation of his brother the Emperor, and in about two years married the Princess Frederica Catharina of Wurtemburg.

Madame Bonaparte made several visits to Europe after the second marriage of her husband. On one occasion, in Florence, she met him in a picture gallery. The encounter agitated him more than her. He whispered to the Princess Frederica, who accompanied him, "That is my former wife," and disappeared. In spite of persistent efforts on her part, her marriage was never recognized in France. The case was formally tried after the accession of Napoleon III., but judgment went against her. That sovereign, however, instructed his Council of Ministers to issue a decree that the Madame's son, Jerome Bonaparte, was "a legitimate child of France,"—whatever the words may mean.

The failure of Mme. Bonaparte did not conduce to sweetness of temper. She became noted for her opinionativeness, avarice, atheism, and general eccentricity. Her father paid her this touching tribute in his will:

> The conduct of my daughter Betsy has through life been so disobedient that in no instance has she ever consulted my opinion or feelings; indeed, she has caused me more anxiety and trouble than all my other children put together; her folly and misconduct have occasioned me a train of experience that first to last has cost me much money.

He left her a small share of his property,—the sum currently reported being $100,000. As time bore her along, her tongue became untamable, making her a sort of terror to her friends. Her habit was not to varnish the tale of Jerome's desertion of her. She always despised the man. By penuriousness in a Baltimore boarding-house she is reported to have saved a good deal of money, which will probably go to Charles Bonaparte, one of her two grandsons. Of late her pen has been busy, and "The Memoirs of Mme. Bonaparte, Written by Herself," will doubtless soon astonish a world that will consider Greville's Memoirs tame by the side of them.

For several weeks Mme. Bonaparte has been very ill, and her death may now be hourly expected. She is 94 years old.

M'DONALD AND WALLACE.

Their Opinions of Tilden, Hendricks, Randall, and Grant.

"Gath's" Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

I accompanied Senators Wallace, Garland, and McDonald to Washington on Sunday, after their investigation of the Philadelphia election. McDonald expressed the opinion that there would be a severe contest between Tilden and anti-Tilden, and he believed that Tilden would be beaten. He thought the Democratic candidate would be either Hendricks or Thurman. He said it was a mistake to suppose that Hendricks had lost any support.

"I don't see," said McDonald, "how Hendricks can again take the second place on the ticket. It was a sacrifice on his part to do it before. His friends in Indiana are hostile to his playing second fiddle to Mr. Tilden. It is not true that Hendricks is deficient in pluck and fortitude. He is not a belligerent man, but in action is firm and sound. I don't think he is a man of intense ambition. When called to station, however, he acquits himself like a man. The people of Indiana love him, and I think the Republicans there have perfect confidence in his ability."

Mr. McDonald said that he retained his whole respect for the Electoral Commisson scheme, notwithstanding it made a Republican President. He thought it was a bright thing in the story of the country that two hostile parties, in their mutual fear of civil war, had agreed upon a compromise, when one or the other must lose."

As to Tilden, Senator McDonald said: "He had it in his power to stop the Electoral Commission at any time. He could have done it when Judge Davis refused to sit. Judges Field and Clifford wanted Tilden to interpose at that time and stop the Commission, because they knew that the Republican Judges would be partisan."

Mr. McDonald said: "I don't think that Hayes has been a failure. He has tried to govern according to law and moderation." McDonald paid a compliment to Marshal Kerns, of Philadelphia, but said that his testimony was a clear rebuke to the Federal Election laws.

Senator Wallace said that he regretted the contest between himself and Speaker Randall. When he entered the Senate he had offered his hand to Randall, and said: "The world is big enough for us both." Randall, however, was treacherous, and kept as his stipendiaries certain Bohemians, who would be content with nothing less than Wallace's extinction. Tilden, according to Wallace, was practicing all his tricks in Pennsylvania. If he could not get the nomination he wanted the party beaten.

It was rather singular that all these Democratic Senators spoke of Gen. Grant in terms of the greatest kindness. McDonald said that, while Grant did not know much about law, he always exhibited the law of common sense.

EGYPT.

The Famine—Erment, the Village from Which the News Comes.

Hartford Courant.

In old times, when there was famine elsewhere, there was usually "plenty in Egypt." But now, with less population than it had before the Moslem conquest, Egypt is occasionally pinched, especially if (as rarely happens) the annual inundation is too little or too great. At any rate, excessive taxation makes generally short commons for the wretched inhabitants of the upper valley, and they have sunk into a state of improvidence and indifference. There is, at the best, along the river only a narrow margin of cultivable soil, and of late years travelers have seen even parts of that abandoned because the taxes on it ate up all the husbandman could raise. Here and there on the river date-palms were left without water to die, because there was a heavy tax on each tree, and the produce was barely enough to pay the tax, and left little or no fruit over to pay the owner for his ceaseless toil in dipping water from the Nile to nourish it.

The ordinary condition of many of the inhabitants on the Upper Nile would seem to us very near to suffering and starvation, but their wants are few and easily satisfied. There is no furniture in their wretched mud-houses, they have no clothes except the single garment on their backs, and they are satisfied with a modicum of coarse bread and a few greens gathered from crevices along the water's edge. The climate is so mild that they need little clothing and no fire, and if they work little there is less necessity for much food. When, therefore, there is a "famine," it is a condition of absolute want which we can scarcely conceive—no herbs, roots, or any refuse to eat.

We are not informed by the dispatch that announces the famine in the valley above Thebes, what is the immediate cause. But it is perhaps owing to the excessive inundation of last year which destroyed (for the time the growing crops, and of course there had been no accumulation of provisions; the people literally live from hand to mouth.

The little village of Erment, from which the news comes, is one of the prettiest places in the upper country. It is on the west bank about eight miles above Luxor. It was the site of the ancient Hermonthis, and there are yet visible some insignificant ruins of the old temples. One of them, called the Mammeisi, or "lying-in-house," was built by the fascinating Cleopatra, and on the inner wall is yet seen what is supposed to be an authentic portrait of the Queen, who is accompanied by Neocæsar, her son by Julius Cæsar. Among the ruins also are the remains of a Christian church.

The modern village is small and insignificant, but it is made important by a great sugar factory, substantially built of brick by the Khedive, picturesquely situated on the bank and flanked by trees and gardens. The whole aspect of the country is pleasing. The cultivable land extends back several miles from the river (a rare occurrence) and gives ample fields for the growth of sugar-cane for the factory. Besides the great factory there is a large house with ample harem apartments, where the Governor of this district resides—perhaps because the factory requires his presence, and perhaps because it is pleasanter than Luxor, or Ezneh above. The Governor's house has an extensive garden of flowers,—where usually abundances of roses grow,—laid out by the old Mohammed Ali, with a plantation of oranges (both the common and the Yusef Effendis), apples, apricots, lemons, pomegranites, and limes. Fruit is not much grown in the upper valley, but this plantation shows that it might be abundant if the people would take the trouble to set out and water the trees. In 1876 the previous inundation had been so high that it had entirely washed out this garden and plantation, leaving neither flowers nor vegetables; and very likely the same thing happened last year. On the left bank below the town is a splendid avenue of great sycamore figs extending along the river and then turning inland; opposite, on the right bank, are some picturesque villages, with groups of palm trees, and bright green patches of wheat and beans, and, as a background to the whole, rises the yellow desert and a splendid range of mountains. It is hard to think of such a scene of beauty and peace a prey to famine, and of the simple people, who need so little, sitting and starving in abject despair.

It is almost incredible to read that these people are beyond relief, and that the "famine is believed to be still worse in the inland hamlets." There are no inland hamlets far from the river, and not in easy reach from it. The whole land is in sight from the deck of one of the Khedive's steamboats. All the population can be easily reached. Erment is 458 miles from Cairo, but there are plenty of fast sailing steamers at Cairo, the telegraph extends all along the river to give information, and food can be easily dispatched to the relief of the upper valley. It is strange that we hear of no efforts to feed the starving people.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1880.

Australia to Be the Host of the Nations at Melbourne in That Year.

New York World.

While New York has been debating upon a project for a World's Fair to be held in this city in 1883, Australia has prepared plans for an international exhibition to be held in Melbourne in 1880. Australia now ranks third among the export markets of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and has been represented at all the great exhibitions of the world since the first in 1851. The country has advanced greatly in productive industry and commercial relations, and it is thought has reached a period when it may profitably invite the great manufacturing countries to send the most complete products of their skilled industry to the exhibition. Australia is now in a position to be a good customer as well as a competitor, and the exhibition will therefore be of value to American manufacturers. The local Legislature has passed an act authorizing the exhibition, and all incidental expenses will be paid out of money voted by the Parliament of Victoria, of which Melbourne is the Capital.

The exhibition will be opened Oct. 1, 1880, and will close March 31, 1881. It will be held in buildings specially erected in a central position in Melbourne at a cost of about £95,000, and a certain amount of steam and water-power will be supplied free. The Commissioners desire to encourage the display of machinery in motion and will therefore endeavor to provide adequate power to meet all reasonable demands. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Commission at a moderate price on application before Aug. 31, 1880. Exhibitors are required to furnish show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, shaftings, pulleys, belting, and all artistic decorations and arrangements must be approved by the Commission. The placing and fixing of heavy articles requiring special foundation or adjustment should begin as soon as the progress of the work upon the exhibition buildings will permit. The general reception of articles will begin June 1, 1880, and no articles will be admitted after Aug. 31, 1880. The general work of fitting up must begin not later than May 1 and the exhibition must be ready for the reception of goods before July 15. All goods must be removed by June 1, 1881, or if any remain after that time they will be disposed of by the Commission at auction and the net proceeds will be given to the exhibitors.

The awards will be based upon written reports adopted by the jurors. The jurors will be selected for their known qualifications and character, and will be experts in the departments to which they are especially assigned. The British, foreign, and Colonial jurors will be appointed by the representatives of each country or colony exhibiting. The jurors for Victoria will be appointed by the Melbourne Commission. Jurors will be reimbursed their personal expenses. Reports and awards will be based upon inherent and comparative merit, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost. Each report will be delivered to the Commission as soon as completed. Awards will consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and a certificate of honorable mention, together with a special report of the jurors on the subject of the award. Each exhibitor will have the right to produce and publish the report awarded to him, but the Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

In the year 1876, the latest date for which the full returns are available, the commerce of Australasia amounted to a total of £92,592,384, the imports of Victoria being £15,705,354, and the exports £14,196,487. In the same year Australasia took British manufactures and products to the value of $18,414,910, a larger sum than the exports to the United States of America, the figures for that country only reaching to £17,141,136. Melbourne is more readily accessible from all the settled districts of Australia than was Philadelphia from the great manufacturing and agricultural States of the American Union, and there is constant steam communication from New Zealand, Tasmania, and the islands of the South Sea.

The Acting Secretary of the Commission is Mr. George Collins Levey, No. 8 Victoria Chambers, Westminster, London, S. W.

A Factory in China.

Boston Advertiser.

The fact that a woolen mill is to be built in China, under the direction of two German gentlemen, one an engineer and the other a manufacturer from Aix la Chapelle, has lately excited some discussion in Lancashire. There is talk also of a cotton mill somewhere in the vast Empire,—the Chinese papers arguing, from the old exclusive point of view, that if mills are built and goods made in the country the foreigner will no longer have an inducement to come there, and Western civilization, with its pushing and aggressive agents, will cease to trouble them.

The site of the proposed woolen-mill—the first to be built and managed on Western principles in the Land of the Sun—is at La-chow-fu, the Capital of the Province of Kaurub, in Northeast China Proper. The Province has a population of 15,000,000, and the Capital is a three-months' journey by land from Shanghai. The wool for the mill is to be obtained from the Mongols, driving in their sheep and goats for the purpose. In the region of Yellow River the land is cultivated and productive; but the Province is described in the new Encyclopedia Brittannica as for the most part a howling wilderness of sand and snow.

The authority to erect mills within the limits of the Empire has been conceded with great reluctance, and as a choice of evils. But it is Hobson's choice. When the Chinese mills have turned out their goods they have got to be distributed, and the Celestial merchants have not yet learned the process. Canal and railroad systems, the telegraph, and all the contrivances by which modern traffic is successfully carried on, must come next; and all these things the foreigner must teach them. This will be the task not of one but of many years. It is not one, however, that need cause much alarm in this century, or this generation. The building of a hundred cotton-mills in China would not do so much harm to the trade of Lancashire as the landing there of a single cargo of her goods overweighted with starch and clay.

The Late David Livingstone.

London Times, March 20.

A statue to the memory of Dr. Livingstone was unveiled yesterday in Glasgow. There was no public demonstration, but the citizens manifested their interest by assembling in large numbers to witness the simple ceremonial. Mr. James White, of Overtown, in the name of the subscribers, presented the statue to the Lord Provost, who accepted it on behalf of the citizens. A daughter, a son-in-law, and a sister of Dr. Livingstone were present. The statue, which is in bronze, is by Mr. Mossmen, of Glasgow. It represents Livingstone in the dress he wore during his travels, with a book in his hand as if engaged expounding the Scriptures to a company of Africans. On the panels of the pedestal are alto relievos illustrative of the work done by Livingstone as a missionary, a philanthropist, and an explorer.

DANIEL REDDIN.

The Funeral in Dublin of a Fenian Convict—How He Was Treated in Prison.

Correspondence New York Herald.

DUBLIN, March 17.—Yesterday, the eve of the national festival of St. Patrick, was signalized by one of those melancholy occurrences with which the streets of Dublin have been made too familiar during the last eleven years,—a political demonstration in the guise of a funeral. The object of the display was Daniel Reddin, a convict, who had served out the full period of his sentence of five years' penal servitude, and whose case presented special circumstances which invited the compassionate sympathy of all humane people. Reddin was one of the determined band who aided, in September, 1867, in the celebrated rescue at Manchester of the Fenian organizers. For his share in that transaction he was tried by a Special Commission and sentenced to penal servitude. The usual British practice in the case of men sentenced to penal servitude is to grant a release at a date short of the legal expiration of the sentence. Thus men sentenced, say for a bad homicide or first-class forgery, to twenty years, are let out at the end of fifteen years; the ten-year men at the end of seven years, and so on proportionately for shorter terms. These remissions always take place as a matter of course, unless the convict behaves very badly in prison. But this usage was entirely set aside in the case of the Irish political prisoners.

So Daniel Reddin had to serve out to the full his allotted time; nor was this for him the worst. He was only 25 years old when he entered the convict-jail. His health broke down utterly, but his jailers seemed to have believed he was shamming. Bad food, bad lodging, cold, and hard work beyond his powers finally reduced him to the state of a paralytic cripple. But the genuineness of his ailment was tested by electricity, hot irons, piercings with sharp instruments, and the prison authorities would not (perhaps in sincere stupidity) believe that their system had thoroughly shattered a strong man's frame and consigned him to the living death of paralysis. When, however, Reddin came out of prison many men who were thoroughly opposed to Fenianism were shocked to hear his story, of the truth of which no unprejudiced person could doubt. Foremost among those who interested themselves in the matter was Mitchell Henry, M. P. for Galway. He made such strong representations in the House of Commons that the Government was forced to institute an official inquiry. But the demand of the Irish members, that some independent medical man should be commissioned to examine Reddin, and report upon the true state of his health and the causes which helped to bring it about, was obstinately refused. Then the Irish members withdrew from the case. An official report was brought up exonerating the prison officials from all blame, but admitting that Reddin was paralyzed. Mr. Parnell made an exposure of this sham report, but the Government refused to make any compensation to Reddin.

The unfortunate victim of the jailers lived for years—dying by inches. He could not move himself at all. And both for domestic purposes and out-of-doors locomotion he was dependent on the assistance of others. He had a rough chair for indoor use, and a still more simple cart for taking him from place to place. He could do no work, and was forced to depend for the bare necessaries of life upon the benevolence of the humane. Thus he suffered in every way,—in his paralyzed frame, in the fever of his spirit condemned to inaction, and in the humiliation of the honest pride which would have preferred self-support. At last death released him from his accumulated suffering at the age of 37 years. The report that there was to be buried a man who had passed some of the best years of his life in an English prison for the sole crime of loving Ireland "not wisely, but too well," was quite enough to bring a throng into the streets. The day was bitterly inclement,—cold, with incessant rain,—and, notwithstanding, the funeral was a great and impressive popular demonstration. Poor Reddin died at Kingstown, seven miles away; but the funeral-car was accompanied from the starting point by a large muster of friends, whose numbers were being continually augmented at the various points along the route. A little outside Dublin, near Bull's Bridge, a halt was made. Several thousands were there assembled, and the crowd was marshaled. The trades associations sent representative detachments. There were fifteen bands, all in uniform. At intervals there marched bodies of men, estimated at about 800, all bearing pike-handles, symbolical of their devotion to Irish freedom. The number who actually walked in procession was between 3,000 and 4,000. But this would give no idea of the sympathy felt for the deceased. The whole line of route was thronged by spectators. The interment was in Glasnevin Cemetery, alongside the grave of Sergeant MacCarthy.

Moving about among the crowds I heard many allusions to what is now supposed to be going on in Nationalist circles in New York and elsewhere in America. I am bound to say I heard little sympathy expressed for any "movement" which may be set on foot from that quarter. On the contrary, there seemed to be a very considerable distrust of the professional managers. And more than one man, who seemed to know much more than he cared to tell, hinted that very dark and unsatisfactory manipulations of the cash box had taken place, even at the hands of persons most loud in their professions of unselfish patriotism. Whether it is that the hard times have hit the Irish working classes less sorely than elsewhere, or from some other reason, it is certain that they were never less disposed to listen to the fatal suggestions of "organizers" or "centres" of any kind than they are at present. But Irish disaffection toward England is as much alive as ever.

An Imperial Baby's Household.

It must be a beautiful thing to be a Russian taxpayer. The household of his "Imperial Highness" the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrowitch, aged 4 months, is limited to fifteen persons. The English nurse receives 1,143 rubles, and 18,125 rubles are allowed for his "Imperial Highness'" table. Considering the price of a pint of milk, his "Imperial Highness" must be well supplied. The old Emperor Nicholas asked one day for some tallow for application to a sore foot. Years afterward a Minister of the Imperial household investigated an item of a hundred pounds of tallow which appeared in the weekly accounts of the Emperor's personal necessities; whereupon it was discovered that for ten whole years this amount had been charged weekly.

A Gloomy Prospect.

Detroit Free Press.

A Woodward avenue druggist yesterday put up a prescription brought by a boy, and as he handed over the bottle the boy asked:

"Did you put any sugar in it?"

"I don't think I did," was the reply.

"Well, then, I don't believe ma'll touch a drop of it. I got some medicine here 'to her day, and pa couldn't even hire her to take it, 'cause it wasn't sweet. She's purty sick, but she's down on medicine.

"Well, how does your father manage?"

"He don't manage at all. He tries to hire mother, but you see she's too old to care for candy and peanuts, and too young to want spectacles or a snuff-box, and there we are, you see. If them onion draughts on her feet don't do any good, I'll bet I'll have a stepmother 'fore fall."

A Lady Unhorsed.

A London young lady found herself in an exceedingly awkward situation the other day. She went out on horseback, accompanied by a friend, another lady, and had just left the park when she was thrown from her horse. That was bad enough, but it was not the worst of it. Her skirt entangled itself in the saddle, and, in falling, she left it there. Picking herself up, she stood for a moment bewildered, in her picturesque and very attractive bloomer costume, then rushed into the nearest house.

Russian Female Doctors.

When the Russian female doctors who heroically served as army surgeons in Turkey during the last Turko-Russian war returned to their country, they found that the opposition to their admission to regular medical practice had disappeared. They are now officially employed, on an equal footing with other members of the Faculty, in many hospitals and in different provincial districts.

English and American Oysters.

An English magazine epicure insists that American oysters are much inferior to the little coppery English variety. The New York *Herald* compares this man to the darky who went catfishing, and, happening to catch a fine trout, threw it back into the water, saying, "When I come catfishing I want catfish."

A Result of Disappointment.

A monk named Serafino, at Alcamo, in Italy, who made a trade of predicting winning lottery numbers, has been murdered by two disappointed clients.

Fortify feeble lungs against winter blasts with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

"POISONED."

Such Is the Verdict of the Chemical Experts Who

Investigated the Deaths of Ida Meyer and Henry Gelderman.

Dr. Henry Meyer's Extraordinary Conduct Over His Wife's Death.

Enormous Doses of Chloroform to Ease up Gelderman's Spasms.

The Woman Killed with Colchicine and the Man with Strychnine.

Dr. Meyer and Mrs. Gelderman Committed Without Bail.

Coroner Mann yesterday held the inquests upon the remains of Henry Gelderman, keeper of a grocery at No. 505 Sedgwick street, and Ida Meyer, wife of Dr. Henry Meyer, whose office was at the corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue. The way in which the two persons came to their deaths was rather suspicious, and the intimacy which had existed between Dr. Meyer and Gelderman's wife, which intimacy made itself very apparent after the death of Gelderman, gave rise to many rumors and grave charges of foul play. The friends of the deceased persons regarded the evidences of murder so strong that Dr. Meyer and Mrs. Gelderman were arrested. An account thereof, and of the exhuming of the bodies of Mrs. Meyer and Mr. Gelderman and the post-mortem examination held upon them, was published weeks ago. The internal organs of the dead bodies were given to experts for chemical analyses of the contents, and the case rested. Yesterday the experts were ready to testify as to the results of their analyses. The Coroner's jury impaneled at the time of the post mortem was gathered yesterday morning at the Chicago Avenue Police Station, and the inquest proceeded. Dr. Meyer was present, with Messrs. O'Brien and Kittell as counsel.

THE TESTIMONY.

Fritz Gelderman was first sworn. He was a brother of deceased, and now kept the saloon and grocery at No. 505 Sedgwick street. Was at work for his brother, who was sick a year ago with stomach complaint. Deceased was taken sick Oct. 13 last, in the same way as a year ago. In deceased's last sickness Dr. Meyer had prescribed chloroform, and had told witness to get three ounces; again, six ounces; and again, six ounces. Witness had sent Fred Roth to get the chloroform.

John Lummering, of No. 70 Eugenie street, barkeeper for Gelderman & Co., testified that he had worked for Gelderman since last June; had been sent with a prescription written by Meyer to get medicine; got a bottle of medicine at Waller's drug-store and gave it to Dr. Meyer about 10:30 a. m. Saturday, the day of death; Gelderman had complained two weeks before his death of his stomach, and could not drink anything. Witness had seen Dr. Meyer at Mrs. Gelderman's twice since Mr. G.'s death,—once up-stairs. A person could go up-stairs without being seen from the saloon.

Richard Meinung, of No. 891 Milwaukee avenue, drug-clerk, testified that he was Waller's clerk when Gelderman died; knew Gelderman and Dr. Meyer; Dr. Meyer never sent prescriptions to the drug-store; Dr. Pratt had once sent a prescription for eight morphine powders, one-eighth of a grain each; witness had filled the prescription; had put up some chloroform—three ounces—on Dr. Meyer's order; recognized Lummering as the man who came for the chloroform the first time, and John Roth as the one who came about a half an hour later for a second three ounces. Witness had known Mrs. Dr. Meyer before her death; had put up chloroform for her on Dr. Meyer's order. A young man who lived with Dr. Meyer, and who was known as "Dr. Meyer's student," had twice in one day got chloroform for Mrs. Meyer on Dr. Meyer's order,—in all about four ounces and a half. Dr. Meyer was a homeopathic physician. Dr. Pratt had prescribed the morphine powders for Mr. Gelderman.

Adolph L. Waller, druggist, formerly at the corner of North avenue and Sedgwick street, had known Gelderman for years; Gelderman always got his drugs at witness' store, and had them charged. On the 19th of October there was charged to Gelderman eighteen ounces of chloroform and eight one-eighth-grain morphine powders; witness had put up the chloroform on "repetition,"—a refilling of the bottle. Dr. Pratt had prescribed the morphine powders. Witness had put up twelve ounces,—two orders of six ounces each. A young man (recognizing Roth) had called for the chloroform, the first time about 2 o'clock and again about 3 o'clock. Witness had once (Sunday preceding Mrs. Meyer's death) put up two ounces of chloroform for Mrs. Dr. Meyer on Dr. Meyer's order. Witness had seen Dr. Pratt since the investigation of the case, and he had told witness that he had sent for chloroform only twice, and then for three ounces each time.

John Roth, No. 596 Centre street, iron molder, knew Gelderman; Oct. 19 witness went to Gelderman's saloon about 1 o'clock, and Fred Gelderman had given him a bottle and a prescription, asking him to get the medicine. Witness went to Waller's drug-store and got the medicine. He went a second time "for double the quantity of the same stuff" that he had got the first time. The second bottle was gotten about 2 o'clock, and the third bottle about half an hour later. Mr. Waller had filled the bottle twice,—the second and third times. Witness, returning from the drug-store, delivered the bottle to Fred Gelderman. Mr. Waller had asked witness if there were physicians in attendance upon Mr. Gelderman, and witness had said that two physicians were there. The first time witness went for chloroform he took a small square bottle. The second time, when he went for a "double amount of the same stuff," the druggist changed the bottle, giving in place of the little square bottle a larger round bottle. In reply to a question prompted by Dr. Meyer, witness said that he was positive that the second bottle mentioned was a round bottle.

MRS. FRANCESCA STARK,

No. 275 Hurlbut street, sister of the deceased Gelderman, had seen her brother Sunday afternoon in bed. He was very sick. Witness was with him every day in the week, and was called Saturday morning about 5 o'clock. Dr. Meyer told her that Gelderman would be "easier" about 9 o'clock. Mrs. Gelderman told witness not to touch Gelderman when he had cramps. At 7 o'clock Dr. Meyer had said that it was time to administer chloroform. Witness went out of her brother's room between 8 and 9 o'clock, and Dr. Meyer and Mrs. Gelderman shut the door. Witness once sat by Gelderman's bedside while he was sick, and he started and clutched at her, and then relapsed into quiet. He vomited frequently on Sunday morning. Before the last sickness witness had never heard her brother complain of his stomach. Witness once asked Dr. Meyer how her brother was, and he told her that Gelderman was easier, but he had been obliged to use on him enough chloroform to chloroform twenty men. Dr. Meyer had not spoken to her since her brother's death, but before that had said that people must not think that he used so much chloroform to kill him, for he had frequently kept his wife under the influence for two hours at a time.

The inquest was then adjourned till 2 o'clock. Upon resuming, Apothecary Waller was recalled. He recognized Fred Neubauer as "Dr Meyer's student," the man who called at the drug-store for chloroform.

Dr. W. M. Wilkie, of No. 428 Milwaukee avenue, testified that at the time of Mrs. Meyer's sickness he had told Dr. Meyer to give his wife nux-vomica, chinconia of arsenic, and gelidonium. Witness was sent for by Dr. Meyer the day previous to Mrs. Meyer's death. He went, and the Doctor told him that his wife was very sick. Witness saw the patient, who greeted him. That was the time witness prescribed for her; found the liver enlarged; general jaundiced condition of the system; was informed by Dr. Meyer of the other symptoms; pronounced the case one of enlargment of the liver and Bright's disease of the kidneys. Witness saw her after death; went to the house the next morning after his visit and found her dead. Dr. Meyer asked him to make out the death-certificate. Witness did so. Gave the certificate to Dr. Meyer; had ascertained at the Board of Health that the certificate was not on file; found another certificate signed by Dr. Pratt; had inquired into the matter after Dr. Meyer's arrest was made, because wanted to know whether he was to be mixed up in the affair. Witness had known Dr. Meyer about one year; knew him at the Chicago Homeopathic College, where he was a classmate. Dr. Meyer graduated April 4, 1878. Dr. Pratt was a Professor in the college, at the time. Several weeks prior to the time when witness had prescribed for Mrs. Meyer he had seen Dr. Meyer, who had said that his wife had suffered a miscarriage.

Fritz Gelderman was recalled. He said that Dr. Meyer was the person who had sent him each and every time that he went to get chloroform. Witness took the chloroform to the sick room, but did not know to whom he gave it, the door being partially closed.

CLEMENS MARNACK,

a nurse at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, testified that he was sent to care for Gelderman; found Dr. Meyer there; one of the physicians, either Meyer or Pratt, had ordered chloroform about 12:30 o'clock, and witness held the towel under patient's nose. Witness did not know which physician had poured the chloroform on the towel. Dr. Meyer had given Gilderman hyperdermic injections of morphine. About fifteen minutes before Gelderman died, witness asked Dr. Meyer if he was not using too much chloroform. Witness had held the saturated towel under the patient's nose from about 1 o'clock p. m. to 3 p. m. Dr. Meyer had said after Gelderman's death that it was better for Gelderman and his family that he had died. Before witness went into the sick-room at all, he was in an adjoining room and heard moans and groans. When he first went to the bedside the patient was still. While he was in the room two bottles of chloroform were brought in. There had been chloroform used before that time. Witness was sure that Dr. Meyer had administered the hyperdermic injections, of which there were four or five.

Mrs. Sophia Drake, of No. 510 Sedgwick street, testified that she had frequently seen Dr. Meyer go to Mrs. Gelderman's. Since four weeks after the death of Gelderman, witness had seen Dr. Meyer go into Mrs. Gelderman's house nearly every day, going in about 10 o'clock and coming out about 12 o'clock. Once witness had seen Dr. Meyer in a "house-coat" at Mrs. G.'s house. Mrs. Gelderman often said that her child was sick, but witness knew that the servant-girl went out a great deal with the child, which therefore could not have been very sick. Witness had heard that Dr. Meyer and Mrs. Gelderman were engaged. Mrs. Gelderman never said so. Witness had frequently seen Mrs. G. and Dr. Meyer together in the sitting-room; witness lived just across the street, and could look right in the sitting-room window.

Conrad Prost, of No. 248 Church street, testified that he had seen Dr. Meyer going out of Mrs. Gelderman's house about 10:30 o'clock a few days after Gelderman's death.

Detective John A. McDonald, of No. 153 Chicago avenue, headquarters at Harrison Street Station, testified that on the night of Feb. 19 he had seen Dr. Meyer go into Mrs. G.'s house at 6 o'clock and stay till 10; on Feb. 20 he went in at 7:45 and came came out at 11:40; Feb. 21, from 7:45 to 10 p. m. He had seen Dr. Meyer go in "on the run," and saw the curtains pulled down. Witness had tried the street door and found it locked.

Mathias Stark, of No. 275 Hurlbut street, a whilom detective, testified that he had secreted himself in the garret above Mrs. Gelderman's apartments and heard the Doctor go in, pull of his boots, and accompany Mrs. Gelderman into an adjoining room, where they remained half an hour. When they came out the Doctor

KISSED HER FOUR TIMES,

and the Doctor said that the last kiss was a good one. Witness knew the voices of both Mrs. G. and the Doctor, and recognized them thereby.

C. C. Larsen, of 392 Paulina street, swore that he was with Mathias Stark in the garret over Mrs. Gelderman's rooms. He heard a man's voice and a woman's voice in the rooms below, and heard a man's boots pulled off and a woman's skirts rustle, and subsequently a suspicious rattling in the adjoining bed-room. When the man left he kissed the woman good-by four or five times, and said that the last osculatory exercise was productive of much pleasurable sensation. Witness had been in the garret the night previous to the circumstances above detailed. Witness could not swear that the man and the woman were respectively Dr. Meyer and Mrs. Gelderman, but he could say that the voices which he heard the second night were the same he had heard the first night.

Detective McDonald was recalled. He swore that on the two nights testified to by Mr. Larsen he had watched the house; had seen Dr. Meyer go in and stay about three hours each time; no one else had gone into the house during those hours.

Mrs. Pemmer, of No. 469 Sedgwick street, a midwife, testified that she had once waited on Dr. Meyer's wife when she had a miscarriage. Witness objected to allowing a nursing child to draw its sustenance from Mrs. Meyer's breast, and Dr. Meyer had insisted upon the child nursing. "It would draw off the bad blood" the Doctor said. Witness did not know whether or not Mrs. Meyer had undergone an abortion.

Mrs. Hermann Kirschoff, of No. 131 Hurlbut street, testified that Dr. Meyer had refused to allow friends to see Mrs. Meyer when she was sick, and sometimes compelled her, against her will, to take bitter medicine made of brown powder. Dr. Meyer did not like to have witness around during Mrs. Meyer's sickness. After the Doctor's wife had died, the Doctor whistled and danced around gaily, took the child up in his arms, and acted happy and funny. Before decease, Mrs. Meyer's body was half paralyzed, and the Doctor had told the witness that his wife's body would soon be "all dead." Mrs. Gelderman was at the Doctor's house the day prior to Mrs. Meyer's death, and was also at the Doctor's office about an hour the same day. While Mrs. Meyer's body was lying in the house the Doctor was whistling and dancing about.

Charles Kirschoff, a carpenter, of No. 129 Mohawk street, was a brother of Mrs. Meyer. Witness was sent by Dr. Meyer during Mrs. Meyer's sickness for chloroform; went to Waller's drug-store and got 40 cents worth of chloroform, which he gave to Dr. Meyer, who had previously told him not to tell the druggist for whom the chloroform was intended. The druggist had asked, and witness had told him that the chloroform was for his (witness') sister. Fred Neubauer had administered the drug, saturating the cloth five or six times. Witness had heard Mrs. Meyer complain that the chloroform was not strong enough; that her husband gave it stronger. On Sunday the chloroform was given. Mrs. Meyer died on Friday. Mrs. Meyer was very sick meanwhile, and had trouble in breathing. She seemed to have good sense, and suffered pain constantly. One morning, Sunday, witness had seen the Doctor holding his wife, who was in bed, with one arm around her body and his other hand on her eyes. It seemed to witness that she was dying, and that the Doctor wanted to close her eyes so that they would remain closed. Dr. Pratt was attending Mrs. Meyer one night (Monday), and there was another physician there whose name witness did not know. Dr. Meyer did not like to have the friends and relations about. He seemed desirous of keeping them out as much as possible. Witness had seen Mrs. Meyer shake and quiver during her last sickness as though suffering with cramps. Mrs. Meyer was a stout, healthy woman, and was

NEVER SICK BEFORE HER MARRIAGE.

Fred Neubauer, of No. 252 North avenue, had known Mrs. Dr. Meyer during her sickness, and had gone to Waller's drug-store twice for medicine,—once for a glass tube, the other time for something in a bottle, of which stuff witness did not know the name. When he gave the medicine to Dr. Meyer Drs. Pratt and Hedges were present. Witness had assisted to give Mrs. Meyer the chloroform, but she had always held the handkerchief in her own hand. Witness lived at Dr. Meyer's house. Mrs. Meyer had begged witness to give her chloroform, and complained because he did not give her enough. Mrs. Meyer had great pain in her side, and on Sunday and Monday tossed about in bed and jerked her arms convulsively.

Mr. Hermann Kirschoff, No. 131 Hurlbut street, a brother of Mrs. Meyer, deceased, testified that when he first went to see his sister, Saturday night, he found her suffering greatly, pitching around and tossing her arms about. She asked for chloroform, which the witness gave her. She lay quiet for a few minutes, and then sprang up and cried for more chloroform. Witness had often asked Dr. Meyer what his sister's disease was, and he replied that he did not know exactly; it was a queer kind of sickness. Mrs. Meyer had complained of pains in the stomach, and said that she would die if the agony did not cease.

Dr. S. P. Hedges, No. 414 Centre street, said that he was called Sunday noon to consult with Dr. Meyer and Dr. Pratt in regard to Mrs. Meyer's complaint, and they three had agreed on a remedy. In witness' opinion the sickness was of the liver. She was in a comatose condition, and witness could not get a good diagnosis. Still he thought that disease of the liver was plainly apparent, and that the kidneys were slightly touched. The urin showed that the liver and kidneys were affected. In his professional opinion Mrs. Meyer died of disease of the liver involving the gall bladder. During her sickness Mrs. Meyer had taken phosphorus, nux-vomica, diostorea, euomymina, cuprum, acetieum, arsenicum, all in homeopathic doses and preparations. The face after death was very much discolored, showing that the diagnosis of the disease was correct.

Dr. E. H. Pratt, No. 326 North LaSalle street, was attending Mrs. Meyer through two or three illnesses, including her last illness. The first time he saw her in her last illness was at night, and he found her under the influence of chloroform. After she had come out from her sleep he examined her, and found a pain in the right side under the short ribs, some tenderness there, a general sallowness, etc. He thought the complaint bilious colic, and prescribed for her with that idea of the case. He prescribed dioscorea in small doses. He allowed the use of chloroform only when the pain was so great that she could not be relieved with hot applications. In the last stages of her disease she was in a comatose condition, and did not need any chloroform. At no time did she show signs of having been poisoned, and witness knew of no poison that would create such symptoms.

WITNESS WAS NOT SATISFIED

as to the cause of death, and at one time requested a post-mortem examination. Her skin was discolored, and there were indications that Bright's disease had caused the death. Dr. Meyer, too, had wanted a post-mortem, but the father of the deceased would not hear of it. Witness had signed the death-certificate, giving cervical endomitritis, bilious colic, and albumenuria as the causes of demise. Witness had been consulting physician in the case of Mr. Henry Gelderman. He was called about six hours before Mr. Gelderman's death, and found him extremely sensitive, so much so that a mere touching of the skin or even of a hair of the mustache or the slamming of a door down-stairs sent him off into terrible convulsions. The symptoms at first struck him as those of strychnine poisonings, but he was told that nux vomica had been administered. He quieted Gelderman somewhat. The spasms and the oversensitiveness indicated strychnine poisonings. Witness never saw such spasms as Gelderman had. It was deemed absolutely necessary to administer chloroform to save the man's life. It was done carefully till the man was quiet. The chloroform was all administered between 12 and 3 o'clock, at which time Gelderman died. In witness' judgment the cause of Gelderman's death was not certain. Witness had injected morphine, one-eighth of a grain, into his arm.

At this point the witness waxed eloquent in his testimony, and declared positively that the man died from the effects of convulsions produced by great nervous prostration; that neither chloroform, medicine, nor poison caused the death; that everything had been done for Gelderman that could be done, and if anybody was to be held accountable for the death he, witness, wanted to be the man. He would just as lieve be arrested for malpractice, murder, or anything else if there were to be any such proceedings. It mattered not how much chloroform was bought,—the amount used and the way it was used should be regarded.

Dr. Tooker, of 208 Dearborn avenue, testified that he had treated Mrs. Dr. Meyer for miscarriage, and observed no signs of malpractice.

Dr. Haroun, County Physician, said that he had examined the body of Henry Gelderman at a post-mortem examination, held at No. 458 State street. A full account of the examination was published at the time in THE TRIBUNE. The testimony showed that the stomach, liver, brain, and other parts of the body had been given for examination to Dr. I. N. Danforth. Witness also read his notes on the examination of the body of Mrs. Dr. Meyer. Parts of the boey were given to Dr. J. E. Siebel for examination.

DR. J. E. SIEBEL, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

was then sworn. He testified that he had frequently examined stomachs, etc., for traces of poison. Feb. 28 he had received parts of Mrs. Meyer's body, and had submitted them to examination. He first examined the stomach, and found a brown coating, which he tested for several poisons. He found no mineral nor organic poisons, but found some indications which led him to examine the intestinal tract. He found a poisonous alkaloid which strongly resembled colchicine, and finally isolated it so that he was enabled to analyze it separately. He too the liver, with a view of hunting for colchicine, and in that succeeded in finding traces of it. In the stomach he found smallquantities of colchicine, but not enough to enable him to isolate it. In the liver he isolated about one-thirtieth of a grain of colchicine, and there was some more which he could not isolate. One-fifth, or at the most one-half, of a grain of colchicine would be liable to produce death. Colchicine was a decomposable poison, and, after having been in the bowels of a woman in the bowels of the earth for three or five months, it was probable that much of it would have been decomposed. [Dr. Haroun here stated that about one-fifth part of the woman's intestines had been given to Dr. Siebel]. From what Dr. Siebel had found he could not form a good estimate of the amount of colchicine in the entire length of the intestines, because of a probable unevenness of distribution. He had examined only the upper part of the intestines. When witness said that from one-fifth to one-half a grain of colchicine would prove fatal, he was quoting an assertion made by Dr. Caspar, of Berlin.

In reply to Mr. O'Brien, witness said that he did not think the colchicine could be generated by the medicines (which were named) which might have been taken by the person in whose stomach the poison was found. There was no record, as far as witness knew, as to the length of time that colchicine was discoverable after being taken in the human body.

PROF. WALTER S. HAINES,

a graduate of the Chicago Medical College in 1873, testified that he had devoted himself chiefly to chemistry and toxicology for the past six years, and almost exclusively for the past three years, and was now Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Chicago Medical College. In his opinion the medicines taken by Mrs. Meyer could not produce colchicine in the human body. Colchicine was a separate and distinct vegetable poison; and one-tenth of a grain had proven fatal to cats and dogs, as he knew by experiment. Half a grain would kill a human being. All vegetable poisons in the decomposing human body gradually decomposed. Colchicine would decompose more rapidly than strychnine would.

DR. I. N. DANFORTH

was next sworn. After testifying that he lived at No. 349 Adams street, and had graduated at Dartmouth College in 1861, said that he had given his entire attention in the past two years to investigation with the microscope. For ten years he had paid much attention to diseases of the kidneys and urinal organs. He had received parts of the bodies of Mr. Gelderman and Mrs. Meyer,—the spinal cord, lungs, bladders, membranes, and valves of the heart of Gelderman's body, and parts of Mrs. Myers' body. The spinal cord and membranes were very red, and the cord was nearly destroyed. The bladder was congested, the kidneys congested as to their outer layers, the urin changed so that nothing could be made out of it. The lungs he had examined only partially, but that examination showed congestion. The kidneys indicated a healthy condition, with the exception of congestion. He had found nothing that in itself would produce death. Of Mrs. Meyer's body he had taken the uterus, ovaries, kidneys, and lungs. The uterus was perhaps half an inch longer than the norma. The liver had undergone fatty change. The gall-bladder contained many gall-stones, varying in size from that of a shot to a pea. The left kidney was diseased a great deal,—well advaiced in Bright's disease. The right kidney was not much affected. The urin contained fragments of "casts." The lungs he had not examined, though he thought they were somewhat congested. In reply to a juror, he said that he could not state the cause of death.

In reply to Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Danforth said that, from the appearance of the left kidney, he should say that the person was in the first stage of Bright's disease. The person might have lived for years. The disease of the kidney in this instance could not have produced death. The condition of the uterus might have been produced by a miscarriage, but neither that nor the kidney affection was serious enough to produce death. The fatty condition of the liver, the disease of the uterus, and the kidney affection in this case could not have produced death. The uterus was really not in a diseased condition, despite the fact that a miscarriage had been occasioned. Taking into consideration the condition of the liver and the other symptoms of disease, witness was of the opinion that death did not result from any nor all of them. The gall-stones found in the bladder were small, and therefore not productive of death nor of much pain.

PROF. HAINES WAS RECALLED.

He testified that he was present at Mr. Gelderman's post-mortem examination, and was given the stomach, liver, brain, and upper portion (two-thirds) of the intestines of Mrs. Meyer. He saw them taken from the body and placed in jars. He had examined the organs aforesaid, except the brain, and had found strychnine in all of them in well-marked quantities. One half of the stomach, upon analysis, yielded one-sixteenth of a grain of poison, from which it might be concluded that the entire organ contained one-eighth of a grain of strychnine. One-third of the liver was subjected to analysis, and from it one-forty-third of a grain of strychnine was extracted. Therefore the whole organ contained slightly less than one-fourteenth of a grain of the poison. The bowels, upon examination, also yielded well-marked reactions, showing the presence of strychnine, but owing to a lack of time the quantity had not been determined. The least quantity of strychnine that would cause death in a human being was one-half a grain. It was generally supposed that less than that quantity would kill a man. He would expect to find in a system that had been poisoned not all the poison that had been administered. Some of it would be carried off before death ensued; some would be lost sight of in the chemical analysis, and then the entire system took up the poison, whereas witness had examined simply a few organs of the body. Witness was of the opinion that the medicines administered to Gelderman could not have generated the strychnine found in his remains. The action of a decomposing body decomposed strychnine itself to a certain extent. The witness described the symptoms of strychnine poisoning, saying that they were spasms, throwing back of the head, relaxation after convulsions, and extreme sensitiveness. The witness had experimented with the strychnine taken from Gelderman's stomach by giving one-one hundred and thirtieth of a grain to a frog. The animal died in 15 minutes thereafter, and showed the sensitiveness characteristic of strychnine poisoning, having convulsion after convulsion if touched with the slightest object, or disturbed by the slightest noise.

The testimony was closed, and the jury retired. Twas then about half-past 8 o'clock. At 9:30 the jury

HAD AGREED UPON A VERDICT.

It was: "That Ida Meyer had come to her death from colchicine poison administered by Dr. Henry Meyer with intent to commit murder, and we, the jury, believe from the evidence that Mrs. Ida Gelderman was accessory before the fact of the administering of the said poison. The jury therefore recommended that the said Dr. Henry Meyer and the said Ida Gelderman be held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury."

The verdict in the case of Henry Gelderman read similarly, with a change in the kind of poison named, strychnine being mentioned instead of colchicine.

As the clerk read the words "with intent to commit murder," Dr. Meyer, who was standing near the jury, dropped into the chair hopelessly. He turned deathly pale. All day he had been nervous, but not till the verdict was read did he show any signs of despair. Mrs. Gelderman remained standing quietly apart from the Doctor. After a moment's pause both passed silently out of the court-room, and in a few minutes were on their way to the jail.

Colchicine, the drug used by Dr. Meyer, is the active principle of "colchicum autumnale," the ordinary English meadow saffron. Colchicum is used for the cure of rheumatism, and its extract is a deadly poison. It is used by experts because of the difficulty of detecting its presence.

The only amusing incident of the inquest was the action of Dr. Pratt. When Mr. Siebel, Dr. Danforth, and Dr. Haines testified so directly and incontrovertibly to the presence of poison in the stomachs and intestines of the deceased persons, Dr. Pratt took great pains to show that he had nothing whatever to do with the poisoning of Mr. Gelderman, and he made very manifest his desire not to be held responsible for his death. Dr. Pratt had the assurance from Dr. Danforth that he had treated Gelderman exactly right.

WHAT THE ACCUSED SAY.

Mrs. Gelderman and Dr. Meyer were visited at the Jail by a TRIBUNE reporter at 11 o'clock last night. The former was about to retire, but talked freely with her visitor, so far as she was able, in her broken English. She stated that she was ill, and her actions bear her out in the statement. She also professed great sorrow at being separated from her children, whom she knew were crying for her at that time. In regard to her husband, she said she was at first opposed to his employing Dr. Meyer, as he was a homeopath, and she preferred him to engage an allopath. He first employed Dr. Meyer about a year and a half ago, when he was ill for several weeks. He did not like to take the medicine given him by the latter, and that was his chief reason for making a change. Dr. Meyer cured him in this illness, and he and the Doctor grew to be fast friends, the former spending a great deal of his time in the latter's office. In his last illness, he sent for Dr. Meyer, and appeared to prefer him to any other physician, although several others were called in before he died. She was herself opposed to Dr. Meyer, and wanted her husband to employ an allopathic physician, but he refused to do so until he got worse. At the time of his death she smell d chloroform in his room. There were a number of other doctors in the room at the time. Mrs. Gelderman said that Dr. Meyer asked her to become his wife last January. She told him that it was too soon after the death of his wife, but that if he wanted to wait until next summer, she would marry him. They were intending to be married about June next. The reporter asked her if they were intending to go to Germany after they were married. She replied that they were going in about two years. She was the executrix of her husband's estate, and it was necessary for her to remain for two years in Chicago in order to settle up. She had always wanted to go back to Prussia, her native country, and she would have taken her children and gone back as soon as her husband died, were it not for settling up the estate. She acknowledged that she had visited Dr. Meyer in his office a great many times during last summer; but she said her child, about 2 years of age, was teething, and had a summer-complaint, and she was obliged to take it to the Doctor. He charged her $52 for treatment, which bill was now in court. She denounced her neighbors for meddling with her affairs, and did not speak highly of their character. She said if she had ever had any suspicion that Dr. Meyer made way with his wife and her husband she would not marry him, for she would be afraid that he would treat her in the same way as soon as he became tired of her.

DR. MEYER OCCUPIES CELL 45.

He was found lying down when the reporter visited him. He did not appear to want to say much at first, but upon being plied with questions became interested and gave a complete history of the cases of his wife and Henry Gelderman. After narrating circumstances of his getting acquainted with Gelderman precisely as Mrs. Gelderman had stated, he gave a complete diagnosis of his last illness, and all the circumstances connected therewith. He was called by the deceased to attend him. Afterward he got worse, and Dr. Meyer asked permission to call other physicians to consult with him. Mrs. Gelderman wanted Dr. Henrotin, an allopathic physician, called in, and this was done. Dr. Meyer had been using nux vomica to a large extent, and Dr. Meyer approved of this medicine. Very soon, Gelderman refused to take Dr. Henrotin's medicine, and insisted upon Dr. Meyer being recalled. He came again, and wanted to call in other physicians in consultation. Consent being given, he called in Drs. Hedges, Pratt, and Grosvenor, who were with him, off and on, until his death. Gelderman had convulsions before his death, and strychnia and other powerful medicines were administered. This, he said, was done with the knowledge and consent of the other physicians, who were present. He used some chloroform, but he did not hold a saturated cloth to his nostrils to exceed half a minute at a time. He said that he did give the deceased poison, but it was only used medicinally.

In regard to his wife, Dr. Meyer stated that he placed her under the care of Drs. Pratt, Hedges, and Tucker, at the outset of her illness, according to the custom among men of the profession. He said he was going to marry Mrs. Gelderman, but neither of them had set the time.

THE IRON TRADE.

Continued Favorable Reports from Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—Interviews with several of the leading iron manufacturers and dealers to-day elicited the following facts: The iron trade of Pittsburg is in a more satisfactory condition than for several years past. There is a good demand for manufactured goods, but large orders for future deliveries are declined at ruling prices, the indications being favorable for an advance before the close of the season. The nail trade is rather less active than usual at this season of the year, as some of the manufacturers will not take orders at the present prices. Large shipments are made to the South and West, principally to heavy dealers. In the pig-iron market forge and foundry irons are offered freely, while Bessemer irons show a strong tendency, with an advance during the past week of 50 cents per ton. The steel trade is in an active and very satisfactory condition. Steel rails are very active and firm, and sold for several months ahead of production. Reports from the Hanging Rock region, the Mahoning Valley, the Portsmouth region, and the Hocking Valley are favorable. Generally an advance of from $1 to $2 on pig iron is being made. All the mills and furnaces of the above regions are running at full blast, some of them day and night, on urgent orders.

PARASITES ON LEMONS AND ORANGES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A writer in to-day's *Sun* on parasites in Mediterranean oranges and lemons says: "The existence of this dreaded pest was well known to fruit-dealers in this city more than thirty years ago, but never before has fruit from the Mediterranean been so thickly covered with parasites as during the last and present year, so much so as to seriously affect the price of lemons and oranges imported from those places. The only variety of West India oranges affected (slightly) by the parasite is imported from Kingston, Jamaica. The injury inflicted or likely to be inflicted in future on the Mediterranean lemons and oranges by this destructive insect is a serious matter for contemplation, and unless an effective plan can be devised to check the growing evil, much loss will ultimately be sustained by growers. The value of lemons and oranges annually imported into New York exceeds $2,000,000."

HUNGRY FOR OFFICE.

Democratic Aspirants for Harrison's Favor.

The Various Guesses as to the Lucky Fellows.

How a Democratic Majority Is to Be Secured in the Council.

The Sixth and Fourteenth Ward Socialists in Danger of Losing Their Seats.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.

GUESSES AS TO THE SLATE.

The wards are beginning to be heard from, and Mr. Harrison's friends are coming forward with petitions and applications for places. Quite a number were around yesterday, and henceforward the number will increase every day. A large proportion of those who voted for him expect positions to draw pay for doing nothing, and are bent upon having them, and will not be slow in making known their wants. Those who volunteered to peddle tickets, however, it is understood, will be first served. They are to be given places on the police-force, positions as janitors, etc., but the supply will be fa greater than the demand. These disposed of, and the trouble really commences, for every President and Secretary of a Ward Club, and everybody who has been noisily conspicuous in the campaign, will have equal claims upon the party, and there is not a shadow of a doubt but they will be around as soon as the weather settles and Mr. Harrison has been officially declared elected. Beside these two classes are the old stagers, the rock-rooted party paupers, and then again the silk-stocking, high-pressure gang. With few exceptions, they all want something, and, Harrison once in office, they will swarm around him and the rookery like flies around a sugar-barrel. It is impossible to go through the list of those wanting places, for nothing short of copying the poll-books would begin to do the subject justice, but it may not be amiss to name some of the candidates for the more important positions.

It may be said that all statements as to names of future appointees are mere guesses. Mr. Harrison, if he has made up his mind as to how he will fill the places, has kept the secret to himself most admirably well. Capt. Connett said to a reporter yesterday: "If you fellows can find out who is going in, you can do more than we can." The "we" covered the Captain and Jerry Crowley, who was with him at the time. There is no harm, however, in giving

THE SLATES,—

the talk around the City-Hall and in the haunts of politicians.

For the position of Mayor's Secretary there are countless aspirants. This place has been held for the last five and a half years by Mr. Cleveland, who left the *Evening Journal* to take office under Mayor Colvin. He has remained there under two Administrations, and has hopes that his acquaintance with the duties of the position will secure him a reappointment from Mr. Harrison. This officer is not merely a Secretary to the Mayor, but also a sort of confidential clerk, and the occupant of the Mayor's chair naturally desires to have a person with whom he is closely connected. The ones spoken of are Frank Cunningham, who was Mr. Kern's clerk for a couple of years; Hans Haerting, the well-known German journalist; Jerry Crowley, who was Clerk of the House a few years ago; H. F. Merritt, the Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee; and P. T. O'Toole. The place of Mayor's Secretary was first held by Mr. Meacham, of THE TRIBUNE, and afterwards by Mr. Cleveland, of the *Journal*, and it has become a sort of an idea that a newspaper-man should have the position, and since Messrs. Cunningham and Haerting fill that part of the bill, their chances are looked on as somewhat better than those of other aspirants. But the Irish are fighting Cunningham, and will doubtless ruin his prospects.

For Secretary of the Department of Public Works there are mentioned the names of W. J. Onahan, Alexander Sullivan, who once occupied it, a person familiarly known as "Doc" Stitt, and also Redmond Prindiville, who was for six years a member of the Board of Public Works, and is supposed to be conversant with the duties of the position.

Mr. Heafford, it is said, will not remain as City Collector, and that Charley White, an original Democrat, will be promoted to his place.

AT PRESENT MR. CHESBROUGH

is Commissioner of Public Works, as well as City-Engineer. It was understood, at the time he was appointed Commissioner by Mayor Heath, that he would hold the office temporarily only, or until the time came to appoint an incumbent for a full term. It is not believed that he will be interfered with in his position of City-Engineer. He is one of the few men whose services are so valuable as to override all party considerations. His thorough familiarity with the great engineering works of this city is such that it would cause at least great temporary inconvenience, and, possibly, serious mischief, if he were to be replaced by a person who was a total stranger to the situation. So it is considered unquestionable that he will remain as Engineer, and that somebody else will be put in as Commissioner of Public Works. For this place Mr. Harrison's late successful competitor before the West Side Democratic Congressional Convention, Miles Kehoe, looms up as a candidate, while the Eighth Ward asks, as a return for the immense majority which it gave Mr. Harrison, that its old Alderman, John Comiskey, should have the position. It is urged by some, however, that Mr. Redmond Prindiville, instead of being given the Secretaryship, should be the Commissioner of the Department, while others, in making up their slates, put him down for Superintendent of Streets, vice George Wilson, whose head, it is said, will roll into the basket just as soon as Mr. Harrison gets fairly settled in his chair.

THE POSITION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

is one which the incoming Mayor is expected to fill for himself, and it was an exception to the ordinary rule when Mr. Tuley was retained after the expiration of Mayor Mason's term of office. It is possible, it is thought, that Mr. Bonfield, who has been a most efficient officer, will be retained to finish up some odds and ends,—to close up some suits which he has commenced, and with which he is thoroughly familiar. For a successor, many names are mentioned, including those of John Mattocks, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., John C. Richberg, Judge Forrester, Gus Van Buren, and Gen. Stiles. If the latter would take it, it is believed he could have the place in a minute. But he once held an office in the City Government, and probably recognizes the fact that it is better for one to stick to the regular practice of the profession than to accept any position, however profitable.

AS FOR THE COMPTROLLERSHIP,

it is considered likely that Mr. Harrison will make a change. It is believed that Mr. Farwell, who was First Assistant for so many years before he became Comptroller in 1876, will be retained in the office with which he is so familiar. He then succeeded Mr. S. S. Hayes, and it is now suggested by some that Mr. S. S. Hayes will succeed him. This, however, is not likely. A correspondent makes the suggestion that Mr. Harrison give the place to a fellow-Kentuckian, Sam Walker; but there is more of jest than there is of seriousness in the proposition. One name which has been suggested is that of Clinton Briggs, but it is hardly likely that he would accept a place which would interfere with his business as much as would that of Comptroller. There are also mentioned Tom Brenan and J. Charles Haines, providing the latter is not successful in securing a place as Justice of the Peace. Mr. Brenan, however, is much more apt to go in as assistant of the City Treasurer, which he was under Clinton Briggs, than to become Comptroller.

OTHER PLACES.

Capt. Connett, James O'Brien, defeated candidate for Alderman in the Eighth Ward, and Col. Cleary want to be City Sealer, though Capt. Connett would probably be satisfied if he could get his old place in the Law Department. George Houghteling, ex-Ald. Sweeny, of the Seventeenth Ward, and ex-Ald. Ryan, of the Fourteenth, are figuring for the position of Superintendent of Streets, which is assigned by others to Redmond Prindiville, while N. B. Boyden, G. C. Latshaw, Arno Voss, and M. M. Miller want to be Police Court Attorney. The suggestion of Austin Doyle's name as head of the Water Department, assuming that a change is to be made there, meets with general approval. There is some figuring also as to who shall be selected by the Council as Police Justices, this being, of course, on the assumption that the Democrats will have a majority in that body. On the South Side it is believed to lie between Meech, if he will accept it, and Peter Foote. It is doubtful whether Mr. Meech would prefer the position, and it will probably, therefore, fall to the other man. On the West Side, in case of his approval by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate, Mr. David Walsh is talked of as the successful one. For the North Side there has been no figuring.

The talk around the City-Hall yesterday was that Capt. Hickey was ahead for Captain of Detectives. He, it is understood, worked energetically for Mr. Harrison, and did much to pile up the majority which that gentleman got in the Fifth Ward. Some of the Democrats, however, said that, in view of the fight which had been made on Hickey in the Council a year ago, it would be impolitic for Mr. Harrison to appoint him to any position in his gift; but others thought that the fight was made on him chiefly as Superintendent of Police, and that his appointment to a subordinate position would not excite any remonstrance.

No one has any idea that Fire-Marshal Benner will be interfered with. His administration of the affairs of the Department has been faultless, nor has he taken any such part in politics as to excite opposition from the successful party. He has always been careful to keep politics out of his Department, and to forbid the discussion of political questions on the streets or even in the engine-houses when strangers were present.

AS FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,

it is believed Supt. Seavey will be retained, at least for the present. He, too, worked for Harrison, and probably expects some recognition of that fact. He said to a reporter yesterday that the only order he had issued was to the effect that the men should not meddle in politics. He was opposed to Wright, and had exerted some personal influence against him. Mr. Wright had never shown any interest in the Department until Saturday evening, when he called upon the Superintendent and asked that he be driven around to the station-houses and introduced to the officers. This request was refused, and so would have been a similar one from anybody. The officers at the Central Station felt that Mr. Wright had no sympathy for them, and as for Mr. Seavey himself, he was glad Mr. Harrison was elected, and would rather be kicked out by him than invited to resign by Mr. Wright.

John Moody, who has been Assistant City Clerk since 1867, will be retained by City-Clerk Howard. To him the success of the Democrats comes as a blessing, since it was very certain, in the event of Mr. Buschwah's election, that he would have been removed. Mr. Moody has been in the office so long, and is so familiar with its duties, that it would be very difficult for a new man to get along without him. Nor are any fears entertained that there will be any interference with John Barrett, the head of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph,—a man whose special acquaintance with his department is such that it would be most mischievous to remove him. And it is also thought that Mr. Jones, of the assessment office, will be retained, though this is not so certain. For, while it is the custom of every clerk in the employ of the General Government, or a State, or a city, to believe that his services are invaluable, and that his dismissal would be fraught with mischief to the public, yet, as a matter of fact, out of 100 or more employes in any office, there is never more than one for whom a qualified successor cannot be found in about half an hour.

THE COUNCIL.

HOW TO GET A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

It is not likely that the Council will do anything regarding the canvass of the votes before Monday week, unless they hold a special session for the purpose some time next week. It is necessary to wait first until all the ballot-boxes have come in, and then time must be allowed the City Clerk to make out his schedules. Yesterday all the boxes were in except eight, and the others will probably turn up by Monday. It has not been customary of late for the newly-elected Alderman and Mayor to take their seats before the end of April, and there is no special reason why there should be any haste now, except it be to satisfy the impatience of the office-seekers who are expecting so much from Mr. Harrison.

The status of the Council, according to the returns as they stand now, is unsatisfactory to the Democrats, they being able to count on only one-half of the total number, or eighteen in all; which, while it would give them a majority with the Mayor in the chair, is not yet sufficient for all working purposes. It is therefore proposed by the leaders, who want to have control of the Council beyond question, so that there may be no trouble about fixing things when the November election draws near, to secure the majority in that body, and that is to be done by ousting some of the persons who are elected on the face of the returns. It seems probable that the first person who will have to go will be

MR. ALPHETER,

the Socialist, who was chosen from the Sixth Ward over the Democrat, Curran. In the Fifth Precinct of this ward, which gave him a considerable majority, one of the judges, Ryan, refused to sign the returns on the ground that several fraudulent votes were cast, and that an organized attempt was made to carry the election there by fraud. His allegation is that the Socialists went down to the City Clerk's office and copied the poll-books of the precinct for last year's election. Then they made up a lot of affidavits, using the names which they found on this poll-book, distributed these affidavits among their unnaturalized allies, marched them up to the polls, an affidavit in one hand and a Socialistic ticket in the other, and attempted to force in their votes. Some, according to Mr. Ryan, succeeded in this; others he prevented from accomplishing their purpose. It is also alleged that a similar state of affairs existed in the Fourth Precinct of the same ward, where 410 majority was cast for Mr. Alpheter. Here, it is stated, two of the judges, Messrs. McGuire and Fucik, have refused to sign the returns, which, consequently, bear the signature of but one judge. The grounds on which they are alleged to have withheld their names are the same as those assigned by Ryan in the other precinct—fraudulent votes cast, and an organized attempt to cast others. This proceeding has made Mr. Fucik very unpopular among the Bohemians in the neighborhood, most of whom belong to the Socialistic party. Since Alpheter's plurality was only 130, it will be seen that the loss of either of these precincts

WOULD BE FATAL TO HIM.

If the Council declines to count either of these precincts, the certificate will be given to Curran, and on Alpheter will be thrown the laborious and unprofitable task of contesting the seat. If the present Council, however, which is not as Democratic as its successor, should count the votes in those precincts and give the certificate to Alpheter, then Curran will contest in the next Council; and, while the process is a slow one, it is not unlikely that in the end he will get the seat. If the Council should throw out both of these precincts, however, which give a much larger Democratic than they do Republican vote, and if the Town Board should follow their example and also reject, it would so reduce Sokup's majority over Amick, Republican candidate for Assessor in the West Town, as to make it likely that the last-named gentleman would insist upon a recount, since the rejection of these precincts would, on the face of the returns, leave him but a very few votes behind his competitor.

ALD. RYAN

is also excessively sore over the result of the election in his ward, the Fourteenth, and proposes to contest conclusions with Mr. Lorenz, the Socialist, who was chosen there. There is no question at present of throwing out precincts, so that the certificate will undoubtedly be given to the Socialist. Mr. Ryan claims general fraud in the casting of votes, and that he will be able to show enough fraudulent ballots to give him a majority. He is firm in the belief that the next Council will unhesitatingly put him in.

SAM ENGLE,

too, has made up his mind to contest Ballard's seat, in the Second Ward, on a variety of frivolous pretexts, none of them of any weight. In case either of the Socialists should lose a seat, the Democrats will have a sufficient majority, and will doubtless let Mr. Engle remain out in the cold.

In the Fifth Ward, T. J. Morgan, the Socialist, will contest Michael McAuley. His claim is that there was much repeating done and an enormous number of fraudulent votes cast. But, however the case may be, he will not be likely to obtain much satisfaction from the next Council.

CHARGES OF FRAUD.

A *News* reporter yesterday had the following talk with Mayor Heath about an interview published in Tuesday's TRIBUNE, in which Mr. Wright charged fraud in the recent election, and further asserted the connivance of the city authorities.

Mayor Heath said:

"I am very much astonished. This is the first complaint I have seen concerning the election. I have been congratulating myself on the peaceful way in which the election passed off, and have felt very much pleased that neither party had preferred any charges of fraud."

"What precautions were taken?" asked the reporter.

"The same that I have always taken. Two policemen were detailed to every polling place, and forty-eight extra men were put on for the day. This extra force was selected from old members of the police force, discharged, not for inefficiency, but on account of the reduction of the force last year. Some of them were also taken from ward clubs. The instructions I gave Superintendent Seavey were that all fraud attempted by either party must be suppressed."

"Did the authorities connive in any way to pass over fraud that would assist in Mr. Harrison's election?"

"There are both Democrats and Republicans on the police force, and I regard them efficient men, who would suppress fraud in every instance. The authorities did not aid either party. I cannot believe there was any fraud. If there had been, I believe I should most certainly have heard of it. In the strong Democratic wards, such as the Eighth, there were just as honorable Republicans as there are in the party who were at the polls the entire day. If they had seen any repeating they would, without doubt, have reported to me. In the Ninth Ward, usually a Republican one, which gave 500 majority for Mr. Harrison, Gen. Thompson, Mr. Dyball, and Mr. Erhardt were at the polls. They would certainly have complained if there had been any repeating. On the day of election I was at headquarters nearly all day. In the early evening Mr. Filkins came in and said there would be ballot-box stuffing in the southern wards. An extra force was sent down, but not a complaint has been received from even that section."

THE WOMEN.

Industrial School.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Industrial School for Girls was held in the club-room of the Tremont House yesterday morning, Mrs. G. B. Marsh in the chair. The attendance was small, due to the fact that many of the members are in attendance on the sessions of the State Board of Managers at Quincy. The Matron, Miss E. N. Miller, read a long list of donations received during the month. Reports were received from the various Committees and placed on file. Mrs. Randall, the Treasurer of the West Side Auxiliary, turned in $70, the proceeds of a concert given by the Tennesseeans for the benefit of the school. Mrs. Marsh reported the sum of $61 received at an entertainment given by the South Side Auxiliary at St. Paul's Universalist Church. Mrs. Hardy, from the Committee on Building, to whom the matter had been referred, reported that they had conferred with the ladies of the Soldiers' Home, and that hereafter the school would have to pay a monthly rental of $15 for the use of that institution. Mrs. E. B. Harbert gave a report of the successful work in progress at Mattoon, and Mrs. Sanger made a similar report in regard to two juvenile societies under her charge, known as the "Q. B. Club" and the "Pansy Club," which have been doing wonders in aid of the Industrial School. After transacting some further routine business, auditing some bills, and engaging in some informal talk on the absorbing topic of the carnival, the meeting adjourned for one month.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The ladies interested in the organization of the Exchange for Woman's Work, including the Managers and subscribers, held their regular monthly meeting yesterday forenoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The attendance was quite large.

Mrs. Mary L. Walsh tendered her resignation as Manager for the reason that she thought the ladies must have appointed her under a misapprehension in regard to her influence in a religious denomination. It was not accepted.

Mrs. Dr. J. B. Bell, Mrs. Perry H. Smith, and Mrs. E. G. Asay were appointed to fill vacancies in the Board of Managers.

The following named new members were added to the Board: Miss Nina Lunt, of Evanston; Miss Nellie Warren, Lake Forest; Mrs. Butler, Oak Park; Mrs. Emigh, Downer's Grove.

Mesdames Turner and Carpenter, from the Committee appointed to secure rooms for the Exchange, reported several offers, and after some discussion it was decided to take those on the fifth floor of the Hale Building, on the southeast corner of State and Washington streets, for one year, and the Committee was empowered to make the necessary terms with the landlord.

Mrs. S. W. Rawson, the Treasurer, reported that there was $1,292 in her hands.

Mesdames Durand, Carpenter, Walker, and Williams were appointed a committee to attend to the furnishing of the new rooms.

The Board decided to meet again Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Lydian Art Gallery, when it will discuss what is needed in the rooms.

In answer to inquiries, Mrs. Rawson stated that there were twenty-eight names on the roll of membership which were not pledged to pay, and the doubtful ones were checked off and ten declared "good." Several ladies stepped up and paid their subscriptions, which, with the amount checked off, footed up $1,362.

The Treasurer was authorized to defray any incidental expenses from the funds in her charge, after which the Board adjourned.

FOR MANITOBA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 3.—Thirteen passenger-cars, with three baggage-cars, passed through this city this morning over the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with emigrants, under the supervision of Col. Patterson, en route for Manitoba. There were between 300 and 400 people aboard. They came from Canada, and this is the fourth train that has passed via the same route. They will be followed by others, leaving Canada April 3, 10, and 16. This colony have twenty-six cars of live stock, which passed north to-night. The party will be run through to their destination without change via the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroads to St. Paul, thence via the St. Paul & Pacific Railway to their destination.

INCORPORATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—Licenses to organize were issued to-day by the Secretary of State to the following proposed corporations:

The Liebert Chicago Yeast Company, of Chicago; capital, $50,000; corporators, Julius A. Liebert, Bronson Peck, Jr., and J. E. Woodbridge.

The Auckland Mining & Milling Company, of Chicago; capital, $1,000,000; corporators, Lawson A. Gillett, Charles A. Day, and Theodore P. Elliott.

The Consolidated Paper Company, of Chicago; capital, $10,000; corporators, Benjamin P. Price, J. E. Thorndike, and George Abbott Price.

The Peoria Law Library Association also filed a certificate of its increase of stock to $15,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
R. M. HOOLEY, Sole Proprietor and Manager.
EMMA ABBOTT,
and
THE HESS GRAND OPERA COMPANY, RETURN FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 7, With GOUNOD'S FAUST! FAUST! FAUST!
Abbott, Randall, Castle, and Peakes appearing.
Tuesday Evening—CHIMES OF NORMANDY. Montague, the Seguins, Castle, Turner, and Peakes.
Wednesday Evening—For Emma Abbott's Benefit, the new opera, the great success, PAUL AND VIRGINIA. Abbott, Mrs. Seguin, Randall, Castle, Ryse, etc. Splendid new Scenery now in preparation.
Thursday Evening—IL TROVATORE. Montague, Mrs. Seguin, Turner, Ryse, etc.
Friday Evening—PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
Grand Matinee Wednesday—Balfe's ROSE OF CASTILE.
The Operas for Saturday announced hereafter.
Prices—$1.50, $1, 75c, and 50c. Matinees, 75c and 50c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Second and last week of the Famous Actress
MME. MODJESKA
Read the elaborate repertoire for this week:
Monday Night—ADRIENNE.
Tuesday Night—ROMEO AND JULIET.
Wednesday Matinee—ADRIENNE.
Wednesday and Thursday Nights—EAST LYNNE.
Friday Night—ROMEO AND JULIET.
Saturday Matinee—EAST LYNNE.
Saturday Night—ADRIENNE.
Monday, April 7—EMMA ABBOTT and the HESS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

M'CORMICK HALL.
A TOUR THROUGH IRELAND
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
With JUDGE SICK and the EURYSCOPE. 1,000 Views on a surface of 1,000 square feet.
TO-NIGHT—Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, Meath, Down. PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE, TO-MORROW, 2:30—Lakes of Killarney. Children 15 cts; Adults, 25 cents.
Evening Entertainments, 25 and 50c; at Root & Sons' and Box Office. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK. SECOND WEEK.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Perfection in every Detail.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Max Maretzek, Conductor.
Carriages may be ordered for 10:15.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.........Proprietor and Manager.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
Of the distinguished author and actor, MR. DION BOUCICAULT as CONN
In his Great Irish Play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN!
Supported by a COMPLETE COMPANY. Mr. W. R. Deutsch, Manager.
Entire New Scenery by David A. Strong, including the Revolving Tower and Prison and Ruins of St. Bridget's Abbey.
Reserved seats may be secured without extra charge.
Monday—Denman Thompson as Joshua Whitcomb.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Saturday Eve'g, April 5, Grand Testimonial Benefit to
JOE GOSS (Champion of England).
Admission, 50 and 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00. Doors open at 7; Entertainment at 8 o'clock. Box Office open Saturday Morning 9 o'clock.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. W. W. Sanders, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Dr. and Mrs. Harding, London, England, are guests of the Pacific.

The Hon. David Cavan, Houghton, Mich., is a guest of the Sherman.

The Hon. George W. Mears, Philadelphia is registered at the Palmer.

The Hon. Henry Woodbury, New York, is sojourning at the Tremont.

Judge William M. Walters, Newark, N. J., is domiciled at the Tremont.

E. Seitz, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Herald*, Freeport, Ill., is in town.

C. B. Beck, Receiver of the Port Huron & Chicago Railroad, is at the Tremont.

The Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee, President of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is a guest of the Pacific.

Samuel H. Brown, proprietor of the Park Hotel, St. Joseph, Mich., and C. A. Linsley, proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., are stopping at the Tremont.

Patrick Halpin, 26 years of age, died suddenly at 10:30 yesterday morning at his saloon, No. 63 McGregor street. Dr. Dodge, who was called in, was of the opinion that death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 20 degrees; 10 a. m., 24; 12 m., 27; 3 p. m., 30; 8 p. m., 29. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.55; 8 p. m., 29.57.

All the 'buses running in the North Division of the city were stopped yesterday, and the result was seen in the overcrowded condition of the cars in the afternoon and early evening, which were scarcely adequate to take the people to their homes.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home was held at the Home, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Indiana avenue, Wednesday. The collections by Mrs. Parkes, solicitor, were: $342 cash; $64.10 in merchandise; other sources, $6.40.

The first strawberries of the season have made their way up from the southward and presented their face in Chicago at the Wabash Avenue Market, corner of Eighteenth street. They are in excellent condition, and are a wonderful contrast to the snow-storms and the cold weather of the last two days.

The Fourteenth Ward Democratic Club held a business meeting at No. 506 Milwaukee avenue last evening. The President made a congratulatory address, in which he urged the necessity of having a number of cheap bathing-houses in the ward, and some of the gathering looked as if they were needed.

Dr. W. Danforth, for many years a prominent homeopathic physician of this city, has removed to Milwaukee to practice his profession. The Doctor still retains his Professorship in the Chicago Homeopathic College, and carries with him the good wishes of a host of friends. Dr. W. H. Sanders, of Oshkosh, succeeds him here in practice.

In publishing, in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the list of names of the graduates of the Chicago Homeopathic College, some errors crept into the report. The names Charles Hasbrock, William Bartlett Kidder, Jared D. Parly, and Frederick Schenermann should have read Charles Harbach, William Bartlett Krider, Jared D. Purdey, and Frederick Scheuermann.

The Consolidated Bricklayers' Union held a business meeting at No. 54 West Lake street last evening. Reports were received to the effect that all of the contractors except two had acceded to the demand for an increase of wages, and were now paying $2.50 per day, and a large number of new members were admitted. The Union is now stronger and in better condition than ever before.

It was stated yesterday that one of the reasons why Mr. Waterholter, who keeps a saloon at No. 7 Clark street, where the Socialists have been in the habit of meeting, has failed to pay his rent was that there was due him about $500 from the Socialists. This statement was incorrect. Whatever that organization, or any of its parts, has owed him, has been paid, and his failure is in no respect due to any shortcomings on their part. The Socialists, being routed out of No. 7, are about to get quarters of their own on Fifth avenue, near Washington street.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Academy of Homoepathic Physicians and Surgeons was held in the club-room of the Tremont House last evening, Dr. R. N. Tooker in the chair. Dr. J. H. Smith read a paper illustrating the function of the liver during lactation. Mrs. Dr. Julia H. Smith read a translation from the French in regard to the presence of fat in that organ during healthy lactation. Mrs. Seila G. Bedell, Miss Sue C. White, Dr. J. Ulrich, Julia H. Smith, M. D., and Dr. E. H. Pratt, were elected members of the Society. The annual election was then held, with the following result: President, Dr. S. P. Hedges; Vice-President, Mrs. H. J. Underwood, M. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. C. F. Eley; Censors, Drs. C. S. Eldridge, F. H. Foster, H. M. Hobart, E. P. Miller, and Mrs. F. B. Wilkins. After appointing Dr. R. N. Foster to prepare a paper for the next meeting, the meeting adjourned.

A correspondent, who by the way does not materialize in the city directory, writes to THE TRIBUNE to complain of the manner of collection of the mails from the street boxes. He says that a letter posted at 6:30 p. m. will not go out until the following afternoon, and in this he is mathematically exact. He wants a collection before 10 o'clock in the morning, in time to catch the morning trains. The fact is that there was formerly a collection made in the down-town district at 5 p. m. for the night trains, and at 6 a. m. for the morning trains. It was, however, found that this left a great many letters in the box during the night, which was not at all to be desired, for during the silent watches of the sombre night that enterprising mail-robber, Carl Namuth, was in the habit of making extensive collections all to himself. In view of this fact, the present system was adopted, and very few complaints are heard from merchants down town.

The employing harness-makers of the city have a union among themselves, so as to control the prices of their wares, but the profits made by some of the "bosses" are greater than those made by others. This arises from the fact that the former pay their journeymen better wages, there being nothing in the agreement which holds them together governing the matter. Consequently there is considerable dissatisfaction in the trade, and an effort is to be made to place all the employers on an equal footing as to the wages to be paid their men. It is believed this can be done by organizing the journeymen so that they will have a scale of prices and not work for less than what the Union decides their services are worth. "Bosses" themselves are the projectors of the movement, and a meeting will be held at 83 Randolph street at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon to take the preliminary steps. The proceeding is certainly a novel one, and will doubtless be watched with interest.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The First Battalion of the First Regiment of Cavalry, consisting of Companies A, B, C, and D, had their annual muster at their armory, Exposition Building, last evening, postponed from last Monday night. The muster was conducted by Maj. D. Welter, in command of the battalion, and was superintended by Capt. Sawyer, of Brig.-Gen. Torrence's staff. Among the officers present were Quartermaster W. J. Jacobs, Maj. Tucker, Surgeon of the Regiment; Adjutant Alden Merriman, and others. There were also several ladies present, and visitors from the infantry organizations of the city. The muster of the Battalion was as follows: Company A, Capt. Elmer H. Wells; total strength, 62 men; present, 31. Company B, Capt. H. H. Anderson; total strength, 52 men; present, 41. Company C, Capt. J. S. McKay; total strength, 78 men; present, 44. Company D, Capt. W. S. Brackett; total strength, 68 men; present, 41. Total strength, 260; total present, 157. This is a fair showing of troopers, but the active, working men of the organization should compose a much larger proportion of the names upon the rolls. The turn-out was 60.3 per cent of the total strength. Besides the regular troopers, the Regimental Brass Band—which is a fine one—was out in full force, numbering fifteen pieces.

MYERS—SIMONTON.

A quiet, pleasant wedding occurred at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Lathrop, No. 15 Loomis street, last evening, the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Presbyterian Church at Evanston, officiating. The contracting parties were Mr. Joseph Myers and Miss Lizzie Simonton, both of Chicago. Miss Caro Washburn was bridesmaid, and Mr. John H. Washburn was groomsman. Messrs. E. L. Eaton and F. D. Norton acted as ushers. The parlors were handsomely decorated with flowers and smilax. After the ceremony the bridal party and invited guests sat down to a fine wedding supper, and shortly afterward the happy couple went to the home of the bride's mother, where a reception is to be held to-night. They will go to Wisconsin on a brief wedding trip, and returning will take up their residence on West Monroe street. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were the recipients of a number of useful and elegant presents.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Judiciary Committee meets this afternoon.

City scrip to the amount of $600 was disbursed yesterday.

The City Collector turned over $938, the Water Department $3,311, and the Comptroller $1,343 to the City Treasurer.

Mayor-elect Harrison visited the building yesterday, as did also several Aldermen-elect. He shook hands and smiled with great liberality.

The Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon and agreed to recommend the granting of the petition of the Northwestern Railroad Company to construct another track along North Water street.

Building permits were issued yesterday to the following persons: Conrad Seipp, two-story and basement brick dwelling, Superior, near Wells street, to cost $4,000; and to L. J. Kadish, three-story and basement swimming-school, 48x88, at Nos. 504 and 506 West Madison street, to cost $25,000.

Health-Commissioner De Wolf, it is believed, is to be one of the victims of the new deal. Whoever takes his place, it is given out, will be named by the Bridgeport stink interest, if the promises made are kept. It is said that the stink-factories supported Harrison to a man, with the understanding that they were to be protected in poisoning the air, and on the express condition that De Wolf should be removed. It is known that they made overtures to Mr. Wright in this direction, which he refused to consider, and the fact that they supported the Democracy will be found to be significant.

The monthly report of the Health Department is about ready. It shows the deaths for the month just closed to have been 645, an increase of 112 over February. Of this number 96 were born in the city, 72 in Germany, 67 in Ireland, and 14 in Sweden. Thirteen died from accident, 15 apoplexy, 26 bronchitis, 14 cancer, 63 consumption, 66 convulsions, 22 croup, 52 diphtheria, 31 scarlet fever, 33 meningitis, 16 old age, and 49 pneumonia. The report further shows that 51½ quarters of beef were condemned, 199 calves, 5 hogs, 1 sheep, 1,285 pounds of hams, 1,255 fresh beef, 5 quarters veal, 85 dozen mallard ducks, and 12 dozen chickens. The number of dead animals removed were: Horses, 114; cattle, 3; dogs, 256; and calves, 174. The total cost of scavenger work had been $1,404.

HERE IS A STARTER.

The friends of Lemont stone in the Council have already begun to get to work, and there is scarcely a doubt but that the history of the county's half of the Court-House is to be duplicated in the City-Hall. The movement is foreshadowed by the anxiety being displayed by certain members to get on the new Building Committee who are known to be favorable to substituting Lemont for Bedford stone in the City-Hall at any cost, and it is believed that there will be enough votes in the new Council to make the change, which would involve an outlay of not less than $700,000. Months ago, before the work had so far progressed, the change would, it was estimated, cost $500,000, and, as a rule, estimates made under such circumstances are not too large. Then, if the stone is changed for the body of the building, the finishings must be changed also from polished stone to polished granite, and it is safe to predict that nothing short of the expenditure of $700,000 will transform the work so that it will, in the end, come up to the ideas of the avaricious "stone ring," which has long been seeking recognition. The move will be a good one for the new Administration to start out with, but not a very good one for the public interest. Something of the kind is anticipated, and if it is not speedily realized many will be disappointed.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Treasurer disposed of $10,000 worth of county bonds yesterday.

To-day will be the last service day in the County Court for the April term.

The Collector of the Town of Thornton returned his books to the County Treasurer yesterday.

There will be no quasi-criminal call in the Criminal Court Monday on account of the Stevens case.

It has been decided that Judge Rogers shall open the Criminal Court Monday morning, the beginning of the next term, and he will try the Stevens case, after which Judge Booth will take the Bench.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Patrick Sweeney and John Dalton were found guilty of malicious mischief, and were remanded for sentence. George, alias "Nibsie," Payne was tried for larceny, and was acquitted. There will be no call to-day.

The argument in the motion for a new trial in the Lamb case having been set for hearing Saturday morning, to-day will be sentence-day in the Criminal Court. Thirty-nine prisoners will be sentenced, including Ed Stevens and Dave Sheridan, who each get ten years in the Penitentiary.

There were four trials for insanity in the County Court yesterday. Ebenezer A. Budd, Anna Walker, and Lina Anderson were tried by jury, and were found insane and paupers. Margaret Hopkins was found insane, but not a pauper, and an order was issued directing that she be placed in custody of her friends and temporarily restrained of her liberty.

The Grand Jury heard about fifteen cases yesterday, six of which were no bills. There were no new complaints heard, but the cases were all jail business. There was nothing further in the Underhill matter, but there may be something to-day. The work of the Grand Jury will virtually close to-day, and to-morrow it will make its report to the Court. The jury will hear all cases docketed down to March 3 to-day.

FEDERAL FORAGE.

The currency disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $20,000, and the 4 per cent subscriptions to $4,000.

Twenty-two hundred dollars' worth of the new $10 refunding certificates were issued yesterday at the United States Sub-Treasury.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday took a decided jump, reaching a total of $37,205, of which amount whisky contributed $32,536, tobacco and cigars $23, and exports $105.

Ten hundred and fifty barrels of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday,—500 by the Phœnix, 250 by the Riverdale, and 300 by the Chicago Distilling Company. It wasn't a bad day for exports.

The Gregg case will probably be reached to-day in the District Court, after the Manning pension case, commenced yesterday, is finally disposed of, and promises to be more than usually interesting in its developments.

Revenue-Agent Brown, formerly of Iowa, but now stationed in the East, is in the city and will testify in one of the whisky cases soon to be tried in the District Court. He called at the Government's headquarters yesterday and had a chat with the revenue officials.

Commissioner Hoyne entertained a large delegation of alleged crooked liquor-dealers from Elgin and vicinity yesterday. They came into town in the morning, in accordance with a promise made the other day to Revenue-Agent Grimeson and Deputy-Collector Phelps, who, in accordance with instructions from headquarters, have been making a rather protracted investigation of the beer-saloons, liquor-shops, and dealers' books in the alleged crooked district, with a view to discovering the measure of the alleged wickedness and acting accordingly. The delegation aforesaid was made up of John West, Russell Weld, Gustav Bichman, A. B. Fish, William Saunders, Bernard Haglon, Edward F. Joslyn, John D. Monroe, Charles Mackh, of Elgin, John Diedrich, of Clinton, and Benjamin Fisher, of Rockford, all accused of failing to erase stamps on empty spirit casks; and Casper Alther, of Elgin, charged with failing to make entries in his brewer's books. They all admitted the facts, but pleaded ignorance of the law, negligence, etc., waived examination, were held in $500 each, and will try to "fix it up" with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on whom they will move, by attorney, at an early day.

CRIMINAL.

Justice Haines yesterday held H. Gridley in $200 to the Criminal Court for the theft of a piece of carpet and a china set from J. C. Magee. "Mother" Scott, charged with secreting mortgaged property, discharged. Before Justice Meech, Mollie Goodrich was accused of stealing a trunk and contents, valued at $50, from one of the lady boarders named Annie Furness. The case was continued.

Arrests: Isaac and Esther Wolfsohn, disorderly, on complaint of Rosa Isaacson; Willie Brown, 14 years of age, and colored, larceny of a stocking from one of those cheap dry-goods shops at No. 568 State street; Jack O'Neil, assaulting Ingley Ottesen; Michael Milligan, larceny of a bottle of whisky from M. Hanson, corner of Wesson and Division streets; James Simpson, a small colored boy who last Monday quarreled with a white boy named Louis Casby, at the corner of State and Thirteenth streets, cutting him on the right arm slightly with a pocket-knife.

Last Monday James Daley and Frank Howe, alias McGinty, two young thieves, were released from the House of Correction. On their way to town they stopped at the shoe store of William Meyer, No. 82 Halsted street, and, finding him out at dinner, they burst in the door and helped themselves to boots and shoes valued at $30. They were arrested yesterday by the West Madison Street police, and a portion of the plunder recovered.

Detective Steel, yesterday rescued a young girl named Antoinette Schultz from a house at No. 422 State street kept by Mrs. Green. The girl has been telling terrible stories concerning the treatment given her at home by her father, and for that reason refused to go home. But after spending an hour or two in a cell she relented, and consented to go home and be a good girl hereafter. It is hard to tell whether the tales she has told about her parents are true or false.

Wednesday morning L. Wolff, brass founder at No. 109 West Lake street, brought to the West Madison Street Station a young man giving the name of Abraham Phillips, whom he himself had arrested. Tuesday morning the fellow brought to his shop twenty-five pounds of old brass, for which he received 10 cents per pound, and the next day he and another man not yet in custody offered for sale twenty brass connections. The prisoner "squealed," and stated that his companion and himself stole the brasses from the engine-room at the City-Hall while they were employed about the building bottoming chairs for the Public-Works Department. Mr. Wolff turned over all the stolen brasses to the police.

Justice Summerfield: George Mansur, charged with chicken-fighting, continued to the 10th; Alice Hughes, alias Houston, two charges of obtaining money upon jewelry belonging to her mother, $400 to the 10th; Charles Davis, theft of a wolf-robe belonging to John O'Brien, of No. 308 West Polk street, $20 fine; Patrick Cannon, same charge, $100 fine; Patrick Mooney, insane, on complaint of his brother Frank, $300 to the 5th; Joseph Holt and Roger Horn, burglary of barns occupied by J. Titman, No. 589 Calumet avenue, and W. E. Cole, No. 1165 Indiana avenue, $800 to the Criminal Court; Mrs. Annie Thompson, who bought from the boys 150 yards of Brussels carpet stolen from Mr. Cole for $5, $500 to the Criminal Court; Richard Steinecke, who accidentally injured about the head a boy named Harry Knight, whom he caught stealing from his bakery-wagon on Cottage Grove avenue last Tuesday, $600 to the 10th; William Baumgarten, larceny as bailee of a coat from John Miller, $300 to the 7th; William S. Hellan, 75 years of age and destitute, sent to the County Agent; William Elson, a waiter at the Woodruff Hotel, in whose bed was found a watch he had stolen from Annie J. Bouse and Kate A. Walshe, employes, $50 fine; Fred Rosenberg, a clerk at the Transit House, larceny of $35 from R. W. Schmidt, of Elgin, whom he first made drunk, and then put to sleep in a Clark street lodging-house, $500 to the Criminal Court. Justice Morrison: Peter Botts, James Dunlee, and Charles Rintleman, three small boys, charged with the burglary of a small tobacconist's shop at No. 26 West Randolph street, $15 fine, and a half dozen others, charged with being implicated in the same offense, discharged on account of their tender age; Joseph Gorman, theft of a tin cash-box containing $450 from Edmanson Bros., $2,500 to the Criminal Court; Daniel McNamara, Jr., attempting to kill his father by shooting, $500 to the 9th; Abraham Phillips, $500 to the 4th; Frank Wilson, a young thief, $100 fine. Justice Kaufmann: Martin Hanson, stealing meal-tickets from his wife and pawning them for whisky, discharged, owing to a lack of evidence; Stephen McGreal, assaulting Charles Gehrman with a beer-mug, continued to April 5; John Green, cutting Peter Johnson, held without bail to the 4th inst., as Johnson is not yet out of danger.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Dr. W. S. Streator, Clev'd.	Wm. S. Sizer, Buffalo.
F. L. Stewart, Pittsburg.	Myron Reed, Omaha.
F. Gotch, Bristol, Eng.	J. S. Minton, Buffalo.
A. R. Magill, St. Paul.	W. J. Hancock, Dubuque.
Thos. H. Morrow, Boston.	Dr. F. Bacon, N. Haven.

PALMER HOUSE.

H. H. Hawkins, Detroit.	N. W. Dean, Madison.
J. T. Reichart, Monmouth.	T. L. Carroll, N. Y.
E. T. Howard, St. Louis.	Henry Warren, Boston.
Wm. J. Young, Richm'd.	W. B. Rawleigh, Helena.
Wm. Morgan, Oswego.	H. A. Heath, Milwaukee.

TREMONT HOUSE.

R. F. Miller, Cincinnati.	J. H. A. James, Brooklyn.
James R. Baxter, Idaho.	Geo. G. Briggs, Gd Rapids
C. D. Richardson, Boston	O. O. Cullen, St. Paul.
Dr. Morton, Oxford, Miss	M. B. Wilcox, Conn.
J. N. Wilson, Leavenwth.	S. Marchessean, Butte Cty

SHERMAN HOUSE.

E. R. Losee, N. Y.	Robt. H. Bogue, Baltimore
T. S. Casey, Wheeling.	T. S. Morton, Deadwood.
F. L. Stewart, Dayton.	E. J. Davis, Philadelphia
D. T. Leahy, N. Y.	P. A. Wooley, Elgin.
J. A. Winter, Faribault.	A. M. Titus, N. Y.

JOHNNY LAMB.

THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Yesterday afternoon was set for the hearing of the arguments on the motion for a new trial in the Lamb case. Col. Van Arman and Mr. Forrest, attorneys for Lamb, appeared in the Criminal Court with a lot of affidavits, which were submitted to the Court. They were inspected by the State's Attorney, and finally it was concluded to postpone the hearing of the argument until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The grounds of the motion are stated to be the improper and illegal impaneling of the jury; admission of illegal testimony; the rejection or exclusion of proper testimony offered by the defense; illegal and improper instructions to the jury; refusal by the Court to give legal and proper instructions on behalf of the defense; illegal and improper modification of instructions on behalf of the defense; the verdict not supported by the law and evidence; that one of the Bailiffs, while in charge of the jury, conversed with the jurors, and commented within their hearing upon the evidence and character of various witnesses in the case; the discovery of new and material evidence.

THE AFFIDAVITS FILED

were: That of William O'Brien, a member of the Grand Jury that indicted Lamb, stating that the colored woman, Mrs. Chapman, while testifying before the jury, was shown a number of photographs of persons said to be implicated in the burglary of Jaffray's store, and asked to pick out that of the man that killed Officer Race. Thereupon she picked out one and said: "That is John Lamb. That's that man shot Officer Race." The photograph was not that of Lamb, but to the best of his knowledge that of Sheeny George. Also those of Daniel F. Gleeson, Adolph S. Fischer, James Ryan, Thomas Gallagher; also members of the Grand Jury to the same effect.

Also, the affidavit of James Griffith, sworn to before Caleb S. Denny, a Notary Public of Marion County, Indiana, March 21, that on the morning of the murder of Officer Race he met George Freeman on Indiana street, near Milwaukee avenue, and accused him as being the one who committed the burglary at Jaffray's store the night before; that Freeman admitted that he was one of the burglars, and that he was in the wagon at the time of the shooting of Officer Race; that on Oct. 12 he met Freeman in Clinton, Ia., and again accused him of the shooting of Officer Race; that Freeman then said: "The shooting was accidental. As I was coming out of the pawnshop, I saw the 'copper' approaching, and I walked over and got on the wagon. Just as I did so, he spoke to the pawnbroker's wife, and I think she put him on to me, for he left her immediately and came over to the wagon. I then took my pistol from under my leg under the seat, and pointed it at him, intending to frighten him. He (the police officer) then made a motion as if to take hold of his pistol. He had hold of the wagon at this time. The man who was on the seat with me started the horse ahead, when the damned gun went off and croaked him. It was accidental. When the horse started it gave me a jerk, and my finger struck the trigger of the pistol and killed him. I then jumped off the wagon and went over to Wabash avenue and gave the gun to a man on the North Side to throw it in the river. I was so excited when I crossed the bridge that I forgot to throw it in myself." The affiant swore that the above was the language as near as he could remember; and further that he was arrested in Indianapolis on a charge of loitering, and sentenced from the 20th day of February for ninety-three days; that he will come here as soon as his term expires; that he was in the Union Depot, Indianapolis, Feb. 17, waiting to take the train for Chicago, where he intended to testify in the Lamb case, when he was arrested.

TILDEN'S EXTRACTS.

DODGING THE TAX-COLLECTOR.

It would seem to be the well-developed characteristic of the Tilden family to evade the payment of taxes, no matter in what form they come,—income, proprietary-medicine, or what not. The "medicine men" who run their celebrated patent medicine factory and "extract" establishment at New Lebanon, N. Y., have just been detected in about as disreputable a piece of business as any that ever clung to the skirts of their brother, the last and the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Sammy himself. Among other preparations which these manufacturing druggists send forth on a world lying in darkness and in sin are certain alleged disinfectants, prominent among which is their compound of bromide and chloral. There is probably some virtue, real or supposed, in them, for the firm has a large trade here, shipping extensively to the leading wholesale druggists in this city, who, in turn, ship to the country dealers, generally without opening the packages, but simply keeping them in stock until they are ordered from points in the interior.

The preparation comes in bottles, two, three, four, or more dozen in a box, and, in packing, the bottles are arranged in four tiers, and separated by sawdust in order to keep them from breaking. They are all subject by law to the adhesive-stamp tax, and every bottle should be stamped before it leaves the New Lebanon laboratory. As before stated, the wholesale druggists here seldom open any of the boxes. Relying on the reputation of the house of Tilden, they take everything as it comes, and, when an order for so many boxes comes in, fill it, and ship the preparation to the customer. A short time ago, one of the wholesale houses here received a letter from a country customer complaining that only a portion of the bottles were stamped, and adding that the Chicago house would be charged for the unstamped portion, since the country dealer had been compelled to pay for the requisite amount of stamps when he sold the unstamped lot. The eyes of the Chicago house were opened, the scales fell off, and they began to investigate. In this laudable design they were assisted by a couple of Collector Harvey's deputies, the office having in the meantime got wind of what was going on, and the results were very apparent yesterday when several boxes were seized in nearly every leading drug-house in Chicago. It was found to be uniformly the case, upon examination, that the two end rows in each tier of bottles were properly stamped, while the two middle rows were, figuratively speaking, naked—without the least sign of a stamp to cover any part of them. Had this occurred in one, two, or a dozen boxes, it might have been assigned to accident or negligence; but, when it was found to be the uniform practice in all the boxes that could be discovered around town to leave the bottles in the two middle rows unstamped, the irresistible conclusion was that there was design in it all. By the practice which the Tilden's adopted, just one-half the bottles in every box were stamped and the other half were unstamped.

Collector Harvey ordered all the goods seized, and, under the law, they are subject to forfeiture, the only hope of a compromise and a settlement on the part of the Tildens lying in an application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. From the fact that the bottles are of different sizes,—some pints, others half-pints, and so forth,—it is not easy to say at a jump what the "make" amounted to, although it could be figured out very easily if one had all the data. The pint bottles cost a dollar, the half-pint bottles half a dollar, and so on, and the tax is four cents on the dollar. On a gross of the preparation, one half stamped and the other half unstamped, provided the bottles were pint bottles, the firm would be ahead of the Government just $2.88; and when it was remembered that the Tildens do about the largest business of their class in the country, it can be readily seen how profitable this evasion of the tax may become in the course of a year or a number of years. Their agent here, Mr. Smith, formerly of Lord & Smith, had no other explanation to make yesterday than that possibly some of the boys in the laboratory had stolen the stamps in the packing-room with the design of selling them. Inasmuch as the stamps are marked with the firm's name, it isn't so clear that the boys would care to speculate on them. In the meantime the voice of Sammy may be singing:

> However could you do it?
> Some day, no doubt, you'll rue it.
> Although no creature knew it
> So many years ago.

And borne back on the still night air will come the response:

> They all do it—
> But we got caught.

RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The anniversary and graduation exercises of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest were held last evening at the institution, corner of North Halsted street and Fullerton avenue. The Rev. William M. Blackburn, D. D., presided. The address to thea grduating class was delivered by the Rev. W. S. Curtis, D. D., President of the Board of Trustees. The Rev. Dr. Blackburn then delivered a valedictory address on behalf of the Faculty, congratulating the students on having successfully finished the course, and urging them to so conduct themselves as to do lasting honor to the high calling to which they had been devoted. He then delivered the diplomas to the following graduates: Thomas Boyd, James F. Berry, R. M. L. Braden, Henry Cullen, James B. Currens, John Currer, Henry E. Dosker, Charles D. Ellis, L. Hoendling, W. M. Howell, John Irwin, J. C. Irwin, Asa Leard, T. W. Leard, John McAllister, Albert A. Pfanstiehl, and E. H. Sawers.

MORNING PRAYER-MEETING.

The northernmost churches on the North side have united in establishing a daily morning prayer-meeting,—the first of which was held yesterday in the Lincoln Park Church, corner of Sophia and Mowhawk streets, running from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock. These meetings will be led by the pastors in turn, and all are invited, especially those who can drop in at any time during the hour, even if it be for only five, ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes. This is one of the results of Mr. Pentecost's services at Moody's Church.

ASCENSION.

The difficulty between Bishop McLaren and the Rev. Arthur Ritchie has been happily adjusted by the pastor's discontinuing for the present the practice of reserving the blessed sacrament, to which practice alone the Bishop made objection at the Ascension. The confirmation has been appointed by the Bishop for the evening of April 17, but the members of the confirmation-class will be admitted to their first communion on Easter-Day.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

SOME MORE SPECIAL COUNSEL.

And now comes another "special counsel" in the only Government case where at present that costly class of lawyers are provided for—to wit, the Custom-House cases. The new-comer, who is to assist the Government in the "getting-ready" process, is a gentleman who has been a "special" before—in the whisky cases—and whose name is Mr. L. H. Boutell. The reader who has kept run of these cases will remember that they were set the other day for the 15th, provided Judge Gresham arrived here by that time. Nobody who was even tolerably informed on the subject for a moment believed that they would be tried on the 15th, even if Judge Gresham did come, and the selection of another "special" is only confirmatory of that view. The magnetic influences of THE TRIBUNE reporter's pencil-end attracted to that news-point yesterday all the information leading to this new step in the proceedings, and, unless something still newer was determined on overnight, this is positively the latest.

According to the information imparted to the reporter, Judge Lawrence now makes his appearance and acknowledges that he is not ready to go on by the 15th, and that he is too ill to even make any further attempts at "getting ready"; that Mr. Campbell, although back from the South, is also sick and can't do any "getting ready"; but that an arrangement has been made by which Mr. Boutell has undertaken the contract of "getting ready." Now, nobody in his right mind will believe that Mr. Boutell, who knows nothing about the cases, can possibly "get ready" to try any of them by the 15th, especially when two other "specials" have been over four months "getting ready" on them, and haven't yet reached the point where they can announce that this preparatory process has been finished, and that they are actually "ready" to go into court and show how well they have been earning their fees. Mr. Boutell may be a very able man, but it is out of the question to suppose he can accomplish in a week and a half what the other two distinguished "specials" have been engaged in "getting ready" to accomplish for more than four months. If the proportion will hold good, it ought to take him eight months, provided the regular "specials" do not recover in the meantime and help him in his "getting ready," or, what is more improbable, actually make a dash and "get ready" themselves. But the cases cannot be tried on the 15th, in any case, unless Judge Bangs should conclude that he was the most competent man in the lot and go to trial on them himself. He conducted the examination before the Grand Jury, and is today, or ought to be, more familiar with them in all their details than any of the distinguished professors of "how not to do it" can be. If he doesn't go ahead with them when they are called, no man now living can ever tell when they will be tried.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Board of Trustees of School District No. 2 of Hyde Park and Lake have called an election, to be held to-morrow afternoon at the Pullman School-House, to elect two members of the Board of Education to fill the vacancies made by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Graham and Pullman. It is understood that Messrs. Pullman and Graham are candidates for re-election, although Mr. Graham prefers to withdraw if a good man can be selected to fill the position. Mr. C. S. Brownell, a former member of the Board, is also a candidate. The polls will be open from 1 to 6 o'clock p. m.

Mr. George Muirhead, Supervisor-elect for the Town of Lake, has been confined to his home since last week by an attack of neuralgia. The Rock Island Railroad Company are extending their yard-room by building side-tracks upon the land owned by them between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth streets. Their shops are in full blast, turning out new cars and locomotives to meet their increased business.

An election will be held at the Town Hall at Hyde Park Saturday. Two members are to be elected to the Board of Education. The term of office of J. I. Bennett and Mr. Cudmore will expire. Henry M. Wright, B. A. Ulrich, and Mr. Cudmore are candidates.

EVANSTON.

A company of about 120 invited guests assembled in the parlors of the home of J. M. Williams, Esq., last evening, to witness the union of Miss Anna R. Williams with Mr. James R. Blaney, of Chicago. The affair was both elegant and comparatively quiet. Those present numbered intimate city and Evanston friends, together with the family connections of the bride and groom. Choice floral decorations beautified the house, while the surrounding grounds were brightly illumined. At 8:45 in the evening the bride and groom presented themselves before Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church, who pronounced them one. Four little Misses acted as ushers; but there were no other attendants. Kinzie served a choice wedding supper, and Chicago music helped to render the evening merry. A special car at 10 o'clock conveyed the newly-married couple and city friends to Chicago, whence Mr. and Mrs. Blaney started for a short tour. It might be added that the bride wore satin and brocade silk, cut *en Princesse*, with the veil and orange-blossoms. There were many and rich presents.

The members of the crew of Life-Saving Station No. 8 have been appointed, and are: Captain, W. E. King; W. J. Hall, W. T. Hobart, C. E. Piper, W. J. Andrews, J. A. Conwell, and F. W. Merrill.

Prof. Kistler has been paid $1,150 of the money due him by the insurance companies.

The Rev. George R. Pearce has been called to the pastorate of the Evanston Baptist Church.

JEFFERSON ELECTION.

The following was the successful ticket at the election Tuesday in the Town of Jefferson: Supervisor, Theodore E. Schultz; Assessor, Frank D. Wulff; Collector, William Johnson; Town Clerk, Mark H. Reynolds; Justice of the Peace, Peter W. Bindow; Constable, Isaac Johnson; Trustees, Frank D. Wulff, Joseph Tettley, Michael Moran, J. J. Chase, H. F. Holcomb, R. Y. Spikins; Village Clerk, Mark H. Reynolds.

WALKED TO DEATH.

A Man in Kentucky Kills Himself by Walking 220 Miles Less than O'Leary's Record in Six Days.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—The Coroner was called this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of William Harris. Harris was one of the pedestrians who took part in the six days' contest which took place here last week. Besides himself the contestants were Gilman, Eible, and Frank Letty. Eible, making 315 miles, was the winner, but Harris was a close second at the close, midnight, Saturday, having made over 300 miles. The closeness of the score caused him to make almost superhuman efforts, and, at the end, he was thoroughly worn out. He languished along until yesterday morning, when he seemed much brighter, but, at 6 o'clock in the evening he was taken with a congestive chill, which proved fatal this morning.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 3.—A committee of ten prominent river men, appointed by the recent River Convention to examine into Capt. Cowdon's plan for the improvement of rivers, made a report to-day, recommending the adoption of the plans presented by Capt. Cowdon for the reclamation of overflowed lands in the Mississippi Valley by artificial outlets for the waters at various points along the line of the Mississippi River, and further recommend that a convention be held at St. Louis, and an excursion made to New Orleans by steamer, and that all Senators, members of Congress, and others interested in cheap transportation be invited to attend.

The Committee also indorses the resolutions passed by the New Orleans Commercial Convention last December, and respectfully requests the Governors of the several States bordering on the Mississippi River to appoint a Commissioner on behalf of the respective States named in the said resolutions, believing that thereby a permanent fountain-head will be established, from which such special information may be disseminated as will eventually secure the accomplishment of the desired end.

"ABOUT DOCTORS."

. . . The only way to treat a lung disease is through the lungs by the inhalation of a medicated vapor, and any other plan will end in death. By the proper use of inhalation consumption can be cured. We say it with a confidence drawn from personal investigation, that the consumptive patient, unless fairly riddled by disease, can be cured by inhalation.

Dr. Hunter, of this city, who has made a specialty of lung diseases and their treatment, has cured hundreds of cases after tubercles had been formed, and after bleeding of the lungs had occurred, and we know of many men and women in this city whose names, were this a mere advertisement of Dr. Hunter, we could give, and will give to any who are anxious to investigate the matter, who have been cured of consumption by Dr. Hunter. . . . —*The Alliance, March 29.*

A DECORATOR'S ART RECEPTIONS.

With pride and pleasure we advise our readers to inspect the most elegant new styles in art paper hangings, curtains, etc., now exhibited at Hilger's, 204 Wabash avenue, ever shown in this city.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

SCHAPPER—SASSAMAN—Wednesday, April 2, by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, F. Schapper, Jr., of Blue Island, Ill., and Miss Ella M. Sassaman, of Washington Heights, Ill.

DEATHS.

JACK—In Maywood, Ill., April 2, Elizabeth M. Robinson, beloved wife of Thomas Jack, aged 56 years.

Funeral from the residence of William Bishop, Maywood, to-day, at 9 o'clock a. m. The remains will be taken to Graceland Cemetery for interment.

BARRY—April 2, Oliver Barry.

Funeral from his late residence, 957 West Washington-st., Saturday, April 5, by cars to Calvary.

MURRAY—April 2, at his residence, 152 South Lincoln-st., Charles S. Murray, aged 38 years.

Funeral to-day at 10 a. m., by carriages to St. Jarlath's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MATHEWS—Herbert Randall, son of George and Martha Mathews, aged 7 months and 26 days.

Funeral to-day at 1 o'clock p. m., from 551 Warren-av. Friends are invited.

OSGOOD—At Sparta, Wis., on the 3d inst., William W. Osgood, of this city, son of the late Rev. S. M. Osgood.

The funeral services will be held at the University-Place Baptist Church, Saturday, at 10 a. m.

BRANIGAN—April 3, of consumption, Mary, oldest daughter of John Branigan, at his residence, No. 82 Hastings-st.

Funeral Saturday, by cars to Calvary.

CAMERON—The funeral services over the remains of the late Gen. Daniel Cameron will be held at the residence of Col. Owen Stuart, 1031 West Taylor-st., today, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

WALSH—April 3, Arthur Kennett Walsh, son of John F. and Mary E. Walsh, aged 4 years.

Funeral from his father's residence, 271 North Market-st., Sunday, April 6, at 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. ALFRED C. THOMAS WILL DELIVER A lecture on the Sun, giving illustrations, Saturday evening, at the Washingtonian Home. No admission fee will be charged.

THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING HELD IN LOWER Farwell Hall to-day will be conducted by A. M. Delight, and George C. Stebbins will sing. The topic will be "Gospel Temperance."

THE REV. DR. THOMAS WILL DELIVER HIS lecture on "Doubt," this evening at 8 o'clock, in St. Paul's Church (Dr. Ryder's), Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR SWITCHES, PUFFS, WIGS, Waves, Braids, Combs, Ornaments, sent C. O. D. on approval. BEST AND CHEAPEST in the city.
THOMPSON'S,
210 Wabash-av.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENT.

REAPING RICHES.

List of the Numbers that Drew Prizes in the Eighth Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Company.

The eighth regular drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Company took place last Monday, being conducted in the usual manner by the persons authorized to operate the wheel. The following is the report of the drawing in full.

The following is a list of the drawn numbers, with the prizes opposite:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31, 1879.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, kept the record of the drawn numbers of the eighth drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Company, which took place in the city of Louisville, Ky., March 31, 1879, and the following list is correct.

THEO. B. BOYD,
SAMUEL L. BEACH, } Tellers.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
987	$100	24,283	$20	63,799	$20
1	20	24,152	20	63,365	20
476	20	24,413	50	63,056	20
101	20	25,976	100	63,038	50
852	20	25,903	20	63,226	20
613	20	25,779	50	64,227	20
260	50	25,007	50	64,699	20
146	20	25,210	50	64,488	20
33	100	26,390	20	64,068	20
28	20	26,120	20	64,311	100
680	20	26,721	20	64,228	50
959	20	26,006	20	64,303	20
651	20	26,107	500	64,906	50
1,405	20	26,331	20	65,166	20
1,475	20	26,160	20	65,358	20
1,700	50	26,014	20	65,362	100
1,608	20	26,914	20	65,379	20
1,084	20	27,978	50	65,374	20
1,662	100	27,720	50	65,662	20
1,963	20	27,202	20	66,089	100
1,759	20	27,975	20	66,391	100
1,274	100	27,441	100	66,565	20
1,284	20	27,637	20	66,027	100
1,929	20	28,565	20	66,026	20
1,394	20	28,864	20	66,435	20
1,391	20	28,813	20	66,806	20
1,395	20	28,748	20	66,335	20
1,946	50	29,572	20	67,149	20
2,716	20	29,168	50	67,971	20
2,019	100	29,512	20	67,125	500
2,716	20	29,677	50	67,484	50
2,917	20	29,921	20	67,249	50
2,683	20	29,118	20	67,556	20
2,459	100	29,286	20	67,877	20
2,851	20	29,101	20	67,980	20
2,114	20	29,873	20	67,942	20
3,657	20	29,220	20	67,638	20
3,436	50	29,533	20	67,637	50
3,339	20	30,712	20	67,911	20
3,739	20	30,923	20	68,668	50
3,632	100	30,614	20	68,695	20
3,850	20	31,712	20	68,637	50
3,340	500	31,782	20	68,824	20
3,457	50	31,121	50	68,530	20
3,576	50	31,841	20	68,281	20
3,677	20	31,907	20	68,162	50
3,012	20	31,906	20	68,510	20
3,932	20	31,899	20	69,007	20
4,591	500	31,839	20	69,900	100
4,815	20	31,849	20	69,633	20
4,601	50	32,476	100	69,249	100
4,789	20	32,810	100	69,201	100
4,642	20	32,815	50	69,439	100
4,458	20	32,674	50	70,446	100
4,297	20	32,220	50	70,827	50
4,764	20	32,436	20	70,783	20
4,355	20	32,720	100	70,705	20
4,913	20	33,911	20	70,710	100
4,986	20	33,210	500	70,527	20
4,839	20	33,303	20	70,492	20
5,189	50	33,062	20	70,975	100
5,370	20	33,081	20	70,810	100
5,379	20	33,244	20	70,841	50
5,047	20	33,118	20	70,803	20
5,013	20	33,612	20	70,932	100
5,253	50	33,235	20	70,142	20
5,956	20	33,083	20	70,139	100
5,598	20	33,232	20	71,090	50
5,509	20	34,734	500	71,180	100
5,878	20	34,333	20	71,668	20
5,140	20	34,028	20	71,692	50
5,711	20	34,270	20	72,642	20
5,536	20	34,902	20	72,329	20
6,593	20	34,829	20	72,002	20
6,553	20	34,305	20	72,256	100
6,635	20	34,330	100	72,871	100
6,083	20	35,742	20	72,801	20
6,479	20	35,155	20	73,175	100
6,930	20	35,154	100	73,241	50
6,245	20	35,220	20	73,889	20
6,827	20	35,034	20	73,601	20
6,557	20	35,372	20	73,991	20
6,323	20	35,282	20	73,812	20
6,287	50	35,523	20	73,006	20
6,294	20	35,301	20	73,155	20
6,294	20	35,303	20	74,945	20
6,622	20	35,037	20	74,080	20
7,434	20	35,159	20	74,027	100
7,802	500	36,352	500	74,009	20
7,039	20	36,327	1,000	74,987	20
7,905	20	36,152	20	74,883	100
7,234	1,000	36,151	20	74,283	20
7,904	20	36,148	20	74,078	50
7,897	20	36,264	20	75,720	20
7,970	20	36,263	20	75,226	20
7,030	20	36,033	20	75,975	20
7,713	50	36,315	20	75,823	20
7,669	20	36,270	20	75,165	20
7,734	100	36,622	50	75,214	20
8,425	500	36,145	20	76,368	20
8,899	20	36,724	20	76,277	20
8,725	20	36,904	20	76,187	20
8,183	20	37,026	20	76,958	20
8,124	20	37,486	20	77,161	20
8,123	20	37,876	20	77,173	100
8,118	50	37,862	50	77,223	20
8,117	100	37,630	20	77,274	20
8,833	20	37,901	20	77,633	20
8,168	100	37,678	50	77,482	20
8,153	100	37,201	100	77,419	100
8,943	50	38,170	20	77,027	20
9,033	20	38,817	20	77,632	50
9,272	20	38,031	20	78,961	20
9,710	20	38,891	20	78,393	100
9,265	20	38,807	50	78,483	20
9,948	100	38,964	20	78,533	20
9,332	20	38,449	20	78,640	20
9,211	20	38,965	20	78,725	20
9,852	20	38,847	20	78,265	20
9,200	20	38,525	20	78,801	20
9,961	20	38,485	20	79,861	50
9,900	50	38,521	20	79,637	20
9,330	20	38,608	20	79,012	20
9,206	20	39,198	50	79,531	50
9,121	20	39,970	20	79,652	20
9,879	100	39,108	20	79,812	20
9,122	20	39,492	20	79,826	20
10,489	50	39,595	100	79,933	20
10,384	1,000	39,558	20	79,847	50
10,969	50	39,246	20	79,852	50
10,961	50	39,421	20	79,401	20
10,661	20	39,395	20	79,110	100
10,169	50	39,987	20	79,216	20
10,204	20	39,819	20	80,191	20
10,300	20	39,088	20	80,192	20
10,876	50	39,959	20	80,188	20
10,667	50	39,358	20	80,049	100
10,984	20	40,743	20	80,046	20
10,063	100	40,801	20	80,881	20
10,838	20	40,206	20	80,016	50
10,034	20	40,427	20	80,102	20
10,978	20	40,126	20	80,968	20
11,983	20	41,720	20	80,853	20
11,915	20	41,143	20	81,261	20
11,917	100	41,358	20	81,867	20
11,748	20	41,463	20	81,015	50
11,195	20	41,785	100	81,953	20
11,433	50	41,467	20	81,403	20
11,758	50	41,051	20	81,658	100
11,257	20	41,133	20	81,250	50
11,438	50	42,067	20	82,000	20
11,756	20	42,161	20	82,243	1,000
11,415	50	42,419	20	82,842	20
11,416	5,000	42,108	50	82,214	50
11,755	10,000	42,630	20	82,844	50
11,751	20	42,919	50	82,947	20
12,568	20	43,707	50	82,211	20
12,567	20	43,146	20	83,935	20
12,740	20	43,682	100	83,415	20
12,253	20	43,673	100	83,105	100
12,352	20	43,771	50	83,435	100
12,980	20	43,770	20	84,260	50
12,979	20	43,468	20	84,003	20
12,776	100	43,694	100	84,632	50
12,958	1,000	43,019	20	84,346	20
12,168	20	44,579	20	84,020	20
12,628	20	44,938	50	84,098	20
12,342	20	44,956	50	84,347	20
12,892	20	44,328	20	84,348	100
12,017	20	44,228	20	84,954	20
12,873	20	44,889	20	84,174	20
12,175	20	45,319	20	84,239	20
12,339	100	45,002	50	85,542	20
13,134	20	45,230	20	85,443	20
13,548	20	45,210	20	85,403	50
13,024	20	45,127	20	85,452	20
13,162	20	45,734	50	85,699	20
13,124	20	45,206	20	85,245	20
13,820	20	45,520	100	85,029	20
13,561	20	45,184	20	85,783	20
13,688	20	45,781	20	85,754	20
13,881	50	45,954	100	85,098	20
14,340	20	46,478	20	85,044	20
14,654	50	46,041	20	85,043	20
14,722	20	46,520	50	85,873	20
14,940	20	46,200	20	85,780	20
14,110	20	47,447	20	85,191	20
14,883	100	47,564	20	86,569	20
14,805	20	47,489	500	86,979	100
14,473	20	47,605	20	86,824	20
14,455	20	47,120	20	86,020	20
14,378	50	47,425	50	87,677	20
14,340	20	47,424	100	87,555	20
14,535	100	47,570	50	87,480	20
14,827	20	47,214	20	87,242	20
15,668	20	48,552	20	87,904	20
15,177	20	48,889	20	87,928	50
15,741	50	48,338	20	87,228	20
15,985	20	48,566	20	87,002	20
15,147	20	48,565	20	88,688	20
15,605	20	48,463	20	88,291	20
15,487	20	48,924	100	88,354	100
15,815	100	48,571	20	88,005	20
15,816	20	48,931	20	88,916	20
15,002	20	48,929	20	88,898	20
15,384	20	48,318	20	88,297	20
16,286	20	49,862	20	88,546	20
16,372	20	49,235	20	88,242	20
16,965	20	49,275	50	88,481	20
16,296	50	49,942	50	88,175	20
16,295	50	50,783	20	88,461	20
16,295	50	50,251	50	89,181	20
16,370	50	50,477	20	89,249	20
16,234	20	50,183	20	89,174	20
16,077	50	50,807	20	89,602	20
16,288	20	50,211	20	89,166	20
16,960	20	50,607	20	89,095	20
16,619	20	51,571	20	89,851	50
16,970	500	51,139	20	89,887	20
16,014	20	51,846	20	89,561	20
16,326	20	51,991	20	89,548	20
16,742	50	51,975	20	90,259	20
16,143	20	51,971	100	90,697	20
16,945	20	51,829	20	90,423	20
17,713	20	51,890	20	90,259	50
17,629	20	52,061	20	90,402	20
17,489	20	52,989	50	90,388	100
17,180	20	52,492	20	90,171	20
17,026	20	52,323	100	91,875	50
17,763	100	52,324	20	90,573	20
16,698	20	52,329	20	90,257	20
17,399	500	53,368	20	90,377	20
17,247	500	53,642	20	90,274	20
17,677	20	53,149	20	90,249	20
17,750	20	53,303	20	90,184	20
17,751	20	53,894	100	90,558	20
17,097	50	53,377	20	90,462	20
18,754	20	53,037	100	90,588	20
18,372	20	53,748	500	91,798	500
18,377	20	53,749	20	91,989	20
18,466	20	53,746	20	91,535	20
18,165	50	53,827	20	91,929	500

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENT.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
17,654	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,047	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,094	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,836	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,084	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,979	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,970	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,303	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,844	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,820	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,339	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18,415	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19,6?5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19,159	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19,648	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19,923	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19,888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19,795	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19,628	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19,132	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,968	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,897	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,013	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,582	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,658	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,401	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,275	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,272	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,938	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,084	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,275	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,937	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,202	30,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,538	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,626	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,356	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,831	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,290	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,083	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,155	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,076	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,651	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,631	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,190	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,238	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,036	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23,210	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23,282	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23,304	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23,476	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23,722	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23,165	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23,307	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23,306	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23,206	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24,279	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24,338	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24,286	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24,518	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATE PRIZES.

21,201	$300	11,751	$200	11,411	$100
21,203	300	11,752	200	11,412	100
21,204	300	11,753	200	11,413	100
21,205	300	11,754	200	11,414	100
21,206	300	11,756	200	11,415	100
21,207	300	11,757	200	11,417	100
21,208	300	11,758	200	11,418	100
21,209	300	11,759	200	11,419	100
21,210	300	11,760	200	11,420	100

The 1,000 tickets ending with 02, being the same as the two ending figures of the number which drew the capital prize, are each entitled to $10.

SUPERVISORS' CERTIFICATE.

LOUISVILLE, March 31, 1879.—The subscribers, having no connection whatever with or interest in any prize, ticket, or dividend arising from or accruing to the Commonwealth Distribution Company, and having been requested by the Company to superintend the eighth semi-annual drawing of said Company, which transpired this day in the city of Louisville, do hereby certify that the foregoing are the numbers which were drawn from the 100,000 placed in the wheel, with the prizes corresponding therewith.

THOS. A. HARRIS,
GEO. E. H. GRAY, } Committee.

LOUISVILLE, March 31, 1879.—I, T. J. Commerford, Secretary, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy, as taken from the manuscript.
T. J. COMMERFORD, Secretary.

Drawings have taken place regularly every two months. Whole tickets were $2.

For further information write T. J. Commerford, Secretary, Box 121, Louisville, Ky.

Payment of prizes commenced Thursday, April 3d.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

BUTTERS' REGULAR SATURDAY
FURNITURE
AUCTION SALE.
(Established 23 years ago.)

Household Goods of All Kinds, New and Used Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Office Desks, etc., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, at 9:30 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AT 182 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.
Portable Engine and Boiler,
AND OTHER
MACHINERY & FIXTURES,
AT AUCTION,

MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 7, at 2 o'clock, at 182 South Clinton-st., corner Jackson, the entire Machinery and Fixtures of the establishment, consisting of a Portable Engine and Boiler, Power Sausage Choppers, Sausage Stuffers, [illegible] Platform Scales, [illegible] Ice Tongs and Picks, Shafting, Pulleys, Tools, Office Fixtures, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, are invited for furnishing Headstones for Soldiers' Graves in private, village, and city cemeteries, [illegible] approved February 3, 1879, [illegible] extract:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those buried in National Military Cemeteries."

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17,000. [illegible]

Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.

All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient guaranty, [illegible]

Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals for Headstones," [illegible]

By Order of the Secretary of War.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ILLUMINATING FLOOR-TILING.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., on the 21st day of April, 1879, for furnishing, delivering, and fixing in place complete all the illuminating floor-tiling required for the United States Custom-House, etc., at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which and any additional information may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.
JOHN FRASER,
Acting Supervising Architect.

EASTER EGGS.

Easter Eggs. A Grand Exhibition of Parisian, German, and American novelties for Easter. [illegible] GUNTHER'S CONFECTIONERY, 78 Madison-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.
Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc. For particulars address
PROF. GEORGE J. BRUSH,
Executive Officer.
New Haven, Conn.

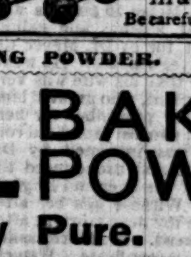
PERFUMES.

ODORS The Choicest Flower PERFUMES—all odors. [illegible]

HUNT'S REMEDY.

IT WORKS Wonders, does HUNT'S REMEDY, in curing Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder, [illegible]

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake-st., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Indorsed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. Hayes, Boston; Professor Genth, Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in cans. By all Grocers.

☞ Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers [illegible] can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum, [illegible] griping, constipation, indigestion, headache, and dyspepsia; affects the blood, causes pimples on the face, [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.
.299 .... 50 91,703
.153 .... 20 91,011
.832 .... 20 91,797
.031 .... 20 91,540
.650 .... 50 91,640
.76 .... 20 91,730
.276 .... 20 92,020
.697 .... 20 92,623
.468 .... 20 92,397
.716 .... 20 92,101
.692 .... 100 92,943
.003 .... 20 92,827
.838 .... 20 92,486
.601 .... 20 92,108
.165 .... 100 92,204 500
.877 .... 20 92,377
.942 .... 50 93,001
.718 .... 20 93,093
.460 .... 20 93,801
.459 .... 50 93,095
.202 .... 20 93,034
.191 .... 1,000 94,275 1,000
.097 .... 20 94,244
.127 .... 20 94,908
.123 .... 50 94,191
.131 .... 20 94,712
.129 .... 20 94,011
.284 .... 20 94,003
.804 .... 20 94,311
.791 .... 50 94,535
.353 .... 50 95,133
.335 .... 20 95,713
.347 .... 20 95,901
.374 .... 20 95,962
.313 .... 20 95,982
.338 .... 20 95,115
.162 .... 20 96,688
.143 .... 20 96,933
.079 .... 20 96,088
.132 .... 20 96,599
.702 .... 20 96,921
.436 .... 20 96,437
.550 .... 20 96,829
.137 .... 100 96,614
.145 .... 100 97,796
.670 .... 20 97,931
.681 .... 20 97,034
.486 .... 20 97,676 1,000
.143 .... 50 97,963
.210 .... 50 97,476
.619 .... 50 97,93
.353 .... 20 97,919
.232 .... 20 97,175
.279 .... 20 98,108
.266 .... 20 98,894
.672 .... 50 98,812
.071 .... 20 98,101
.913 .... 20 98,975
.189 .... 200 99,03
.893 .... 20 99,144
.286 .... 50 99,446
.419 .... 50 99,095
.411 .... 20 99,184
.068 .... 20 99,099
.968 .... 20 99,068
.883 .... 20 99,253
.590 .... 20 99,000
ROXIMATE PRIZES.
751 .... $200 11,411 .... $100
753 .... 200 11,412 100
755 .... 200 11,413 100
756 .... 200 11,415 100
757 .... 200 11,417 100
758 .... 200 11,418 100
759 .... 200 11,419 100
760 .... 200 11,420 100
nding with 02, being the same as
es of the number which drew the
h entitled to $10.
SORS' CERTIFICATE.
31, 1879.—The subscribers, hav-
hatever with or interest in any
end arising from or accruing to
Distribution Company, and having
as a committee to supervise the
r drawing of said Company, which
n this city, do hereby certify that
e numbers which were drawn from
the wheel, with the prizes corre-
HOS. A. HARRIS, }
D. E. H. GRAY, } Committee.
h 31, 1879.—I, T. J. Commerford,
certify that the foregoing list is a
, as taken from the manuscript.
T. J. COMMERFORD, Secretary.
aken place regularly every two
ets were $2.
mation write T. J. Commerford,
Louisville, Ky.
commenced Thursday, April 3d.
TION SALES.
UTTERS & CO.,
, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
REGULAR SATURDAY
NITURE
TION SALE.
lished 23 years ago.)
ds of All Kinds, New and
ets, Mirrors, Bedding,
hromos, Office Desks, etc.,
NG. APRIL 5, at 9:30 o'clock,
173 and 175 Randolph-st.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
UTH CLINTON-ST.
ngine and Boiler,
ND OTHER
RY & FIXTURES,
AUCTION,
OON, APRIL 7, at 2 o'clock, at
., corner Jackson, the entire Ma-
of the establishment, consisting
e and Boiler, Power Sausage Chop-
s, Power Grindstone, Spice Mills,
00 lbs. Ice Tongs and Picks, Shaft-
Office Fixtures, etc. Terms cash.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
PROPOSALS.
ALS FOR HEAD-
SOLDIERS' GRAVES.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
MASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INGTON, D.C., March 31, 1879.
n triplicate, are hereby invited for
es for Soldiers' Graves, in private,
eteries, as provided by the law ap-
1879, of which the following is an
tary of War is hereby authorized to
r the graves of soldiers who served
lunteer Army of the United States
the Union, and who have been
village, or city cemeteries, in the
vided by the law of March 3, 1873,
National Military Cemeteries."
to be furnished is estimated at 17,-
describing in detail the standard
y of War, and blank forms of pro-
application in person or by letter
well, A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge
ies, Washington, D. C.
headstones to be furnished can be
accompanied by good and sufficient
will be considered, except for
rble, of grades named in the speci-
inclosed in sealed envelopes and
for Headstones," and addressed to
whose office they will be
ce of bidders on Monday, June 16,
11 o'clock a. m.
cretary of War.
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
LS FOR ILLUMI-
OR-TILING.
OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
NGTON, D. C., March 28, 1879.
will be received at this office until
ay of April, 1879, for furnishing,
g in place complete all the illumi-
quired for the United States Cus-
Chicago, Ill., in accordance with
ications, copies of which and any
n may be had on application at
of the Superintendent.
JOHN FRASER,
Acting Supervising Architect.
TER EGGS.
rand Exhibition of Parisian, Ger-
nd American novelties for Easter.
from 1c to a dollar. Exquisite Sat-
k, &c., from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to $10
GUNTHER'S CONFECTION-
78 Madison-st.
UCATIONAL.
D SCIENTIFIC
OF YALE COLLEGE.
y, Pure and Applied, in Civil and
g, in Agriculture, Botany, Zool-
Geology, and in General Scientific
h, French, and German, Political
For particulars address
PROF. GEORGE J. BRUSH,
Executive Officer.
New Haven, Conn.
ERFUMES.
The Choicest Flower PER-
FUMES—all odors. Trial
bottles 10c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. $1.
A.C. Vanderburgh & Co.
Druggists and Perfumers,
State and Adams-sts.
T'S REMEDY.
Wonders, does HUNT'S
REMEDY, in curing
Dropsy, Bright's Disease,
Kidney, Bladder, Urina-
ry, and Liver Complaints,
HUNT'S REMEDY
cures Gravel, Retention
or Incontinence of Urine,
Diabetes, Gravel, Pains
in the Back, Loins, and
Side, and General Debility.
Sold by all Druggists.
Van Schaack, Stevenson &
Co., Wholesale and Retail
Agents, 92 & 94 Lake-st.,
Chicago.
SCALES.
FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
IRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
careful to buy only the Genuine.
KING
WDER
ists as Dr. Mott, New York!
cers.
you to buy them, because
continued use of Alum produce
causes pimples on the face,

LOVE, LOOT, AND LAW.

Combination of Curious Ingredients in a Cincinnati Lawsuit.

The Plaintiff the "Widow" of Several Men, but the Wife of One Only.

Appalling Confusion Resulting from Her Matrimonial Miscues.

Children and Property Brought into the Most Hopeless Entanglements.

A Noted Highwayman the Stepfather in Disguise of a Large Family.

Incidents in the Checkered Career of Old Jim Chamberlain.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—There is now docketed in the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas a suit modestly entitled, "Martha Miller vs. Eliza Guard et al., for dower." The suit is one which has grown out of a year or more of petty litigation, and from it has been recently developed more real romance and adventure than was ever experienced by a troubadour or an Orlando. The property in dispute is located on the State line, between Ohio and Indiana, in a region once overrun by bandits, some of whom have been more or less mixed up in the testimony that has already been submitted. Most conspicuous among all the characters yet named has been that of Jim Chamberlain, husband of the plaintiff, who for upwards of half a century as a horsethief, burglar, and road-agent kept the inhabitants of Southwestern Ohio and Southeastern Indiana in a constant state of terror. It appears that the plaintiff, Mrs. Martha Miller, as she was called, had lived as the wife of old Uncle Tommy Miller, a wealthy farmer on the State line, for over a quarter of a century; that she had been married to him while believing her first husband to be dead, and that on the demise of Tommy Miller, about two years ago, finding herself left with only a house and lot and an annuity of $300, she had, to use an unparliamentary expression, "kicked," and demanded the widow's thirds. Tommy Miller, by a former marriage, had become the sire of a numerous progeny, all full of fight when their rights were believed to be infringed on by a step-mother and all that step-mother's poor relation. So soon, therefore, as Aunt Martha began the fight, she found herself confronted by an army of Millers, and Guards, and Hayeses, descendants of Tommy Miller, married and intermarried, and inhabiting the fertile territory embraced under the name of the Great Miami Bottoms. These legitimate heirs, generaled by the best legal talent of Cincinnati, have succeeded in resurrecting the facts which are now for the first time given to the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

WHAT THE RECORD DISCLOSED.

When the litigation commenced, the defense naturally set about a study of the records. They found that Martha Robinson, or "Patsey," as she was then called, was married to the notorious Jim Chamberlain in 1822; that she lived with him only about eight years, when he was convicted of horse-stealing and sent on a long term to the Penitentiary; that Martha then applied for a divorce, and was informed by Judge Smith, once a legal light of Hamilton County, that her husband's "conviction of a Penitentiary offense was equivalent to a divorce"; that she then married a man named John Wright, and with him moved to Illinois, where four children were born to them; that she again became a "widow," and, with enterprising promptness, married a Joseph Evans; and that on the death of Evans, in Iowa, she was promptly back in this county, and again a successful candidate for nuptial honors, this time with Tommy Miller. The defense further set up and proved that all these years "Patsey" Chamberlan's first lord was still alive, and that throughout the length of this country was enjoying adventures that in comparison would have made those of Dick Turpin's seem stale and insipid. Indeed, the defense convinced the Judge and jury that Jim Chamberlain two years ago paid a visit to Clives, in this county, and the home of his only known daughter.

THESE STARTLING FACTS,

being substantiated by corroborative testimony, caused a peculiar feature in the case to develop. By her husband, Joseph Evans, "Patsey" had no children, but by Wright she became the mother of two boys and two girls, all of whom had arrived at an age of maturity. The boys were married, and they, in their turn, had assumed parental responsibilities, done under the natural supposition that they were Wrights. Their feelings can scarcely be appreciated when they awoke to realize that old Judge Smith was a fool in his advice; that their mother was never legally separated from Chamberlain; that her marriage with Wright was no marriage at all; that, indeed, they were all illegitimates; that their real name was Chamberlain, the name their mother still legally retained when they were born; that their children, in turn, were not "Wrights," but "Chamberlains"; that they were not legitimate heirs of old John Wright, but that the property which they then controlled in Illinois, and to which they had succeeded on John Wright's decease, would all revert to Wright's distant relatives; that, indeed, even their own marriages were void, since they had been married under a name not their own. Then, too, the title of the case was all wrong. Mrs. "Miller" was not Martha Miller at all; neither was she a Wright nor an Evans; she was simply plain "Patsey" Chamberlain.

And here begins the interesting part of the story,—begins the brief history of the man who was the criminal cause of all this trouble,—a man who began a career of crime with the beginning of this century, and, for aught I know, is still obeying the ruling passion. Concerning his early career, the present young generation know nothing. The oldest inhabitants have called up the Chamberlain reminiscences, their memories having been refreshed by the peculiar features of the "Miller"-Guard suit.

Long before his marriage with Patsey, Jim Chamberlain had become

A NOTORIOUS HIGHWAYMAN

along the historic State road leading from Lawrenceburg, Ind., to Indianapolis. His principal rendezvous was at a ranch kept by "Moke" Bussel, at North Bend, O., almost under the shadow of old Gen. Harrison's log cabin. Bussel was the husband of Patsey Chamberlain's sister. In this relationship, and in their common cause of securing plunder, was found the reason of Moke's and Jim's intimacy. Of this notorious ranch people spoke only in whispers, and travelers, in going between Lawrenceburg and Aurora, always made a point of being lively in getting past North Bend and across the Miami ferry, if possible, before dark. Here Chamberlain courted and won his fair Patsey, and here he is believed to have stored much of his plunder. This was the popular place from which to run off his stolen horses, either across the river into Kentucky or across the hills in a couple of hours to Cincinnati. Here it was that he became leagued in with an outlaw named Smith Mays, who was afterwards hung at Florence, Ky., having been convicted of robbing and cutting the throat of a drover. Chamberlain was believed to have participated in this crime. He was sharp enough, however, to cover up his tracks, and for it was never apprehended. Soon after he became familiar with Mays the duet were astride a couple of Kentucky thoroughbreds which they had captured near Lexington, and which they were running off down the Lexington Pike to Cincinnati, when they accidentally met a Dutchman driving a beautiful pair of matched horses. Chamberlain and Mays commanded the Dutchman to surrender the horses, at the same time charging him with having stolen them from the firm of Mays & Chamberlain. The Dutchman naturally resisted, when the conspirators marched him off to a Squire's office, where they swore out a warrant against him, charging him with being a horse-thief. A trial was had, Chamberlain and Mays corroborated each other's testimony, the poor Dutchman was sent to jail, and a few days later, on this side of the Ohio, the two cheeky thieves divided the profits from the sale of four beautiful Kentucky horses.

Chamberlain was a daredevil in all the term implies. He was always ready to capture a horse in the daytime as at night. The greater the risk he ran the more satisfaction he derived from the adventure.

THE CRIME WHICH SENT HIM TO THE PENITENTIARY,

and which Patsey was informed constituted a "true bill of divorce," was the stealing of the same horse three nights in succession. This happened in the '30s. The horse, a magnificent gray, was extracted from a stable about ten miles from Lawrenceburg, Ind., and the next day by Chamberlain himself in disguise sold on the streets of Lawrenceburg. The following night the horse disappeared from the purchaser's stable, and before breakfast was the property of a farmer not ten miles away. Almost before dark of that day Chamberlain had an accomplice wait on the farmer with a forged warrant demanding the horse, claiming that the real owner of it waited in Lawrenceburg to identify his property. An hour later Chamberlain was astride the charger, and off across the Miami for Cincinnati. He was known to be the wearer of an exceptionally flashy pair of pantaloons. These pantaloons gave him away. In disguising himself for his ride into Cincinnati, as he crossed the Miami, he shed these "nether garments," and threw them into the Miami. They were afterwards washed ashore, and, sticking to them, were found some *gray horse hairs*. Chamberlain was shortly after apprehended. His antecedents contributed largely to strengthen the horse-hair evidence, and he was convicted.

AS A GAMBLER

Jim Chamberlain was also notorious. His face was familiar up and down the Ohio and Mississippi in those days of steamboat travel when even the most sober-minded occasionally risked on a "little game" just to while away the tedium of travel. He belonged to the brace gang, however. An honorable game had few attractions for Jim. He was several times arrested for some skinning transaction and ironed, but he was never landed a prisoner. He would always make good his escape before the next landing was made. A pard, or the exceeding smallness of his hands, always enabled him to slip the irons. Being an expert swimmer, he never had any difficulty in piloting himself ashore.

After his release from his term in the Penitentiary he broke for west of the Mississippi. Here, under the assumed name of John Rodgers, he secured a Government appointment as an agent to run the Seminoles from the east to the west of the Mississippi. Jim made an admirable agent, and accomplished his contract to the entire satisfaction of the Government officers. After this he was known to be engaged in several steamboat burglaries, but no officer was smart enough to capture him. Then he drifted off to California. Several gentlemen in Southern Indiana with whom your correspondent has conversed, and who caught the gold-fever, recognized Jim Chamberlain in 1850 as John Rodgers, then the Sheriff of Eldorado County, at a salary of $25,000 a year. Chamberlain recognized all of his old Lawrenceburg acquaintances, and faithfully charged them not to give him away, and they never did.

Subsequently Chamberlain was at the head of a gang of thieves in Southern Indiana. A story is told of one of his later-day adventures which reflected credit on Chamberlain's heart, the truth of which is vouched for by some of the best citizens of Dearborn County, Ind. Chamberlain and his gang chanced to be passing through a lonely neighborhood in the northern part of Dearborn County when they heard

CRIES OF DISTRESS

coming from a cottage located a few yards back from the roadway. With the chivalry of a Knight Errant, Chamberlain rode up to the cottage door and inquired the cause. A widow lady, from whom the cries came, explained, between her sobs, that a miserly old landlord in the neighborhood, who held a mortgage on the premises she occupied, had just been to her house and informed her that unless she liquidated the debt inside of twenty-four hours, he should foreclose and send her and her fatherless children adrift. Chamberlain tried to soothe her, at the same time commanding her to prepare supper for himself and his gang. The widow complied, and after the outlaws had satiated their appetites, they inquired the amount of the indebtedness. The widow named the amount, and from among the robbers a purse was raised to relieve her. They charged her that when the grasping creditor came that night to claim his own she should be sure and redeem with the money they had given her all the notes and mortgages. The widow obeyed instructions. Later, when the old landlord was trudging home through the darkness, disappointed at not being able to grasp the widow's home, he was waited on by the Chamberlain gang, and ordered to stand and deliver. He, too, obeyed instructions. The widow was in, the creditor was out, and the Chamberlain gang was happy over their inexpensive philanthropy.

When Jim Chamberlain visited his daughter, Mrs. Harding, in Cleves, two years ago, the time specified in the evidence named above, he was crowding on towards the years of an octogenarian, though as hale and vigorous as he was forty years ago. His visit was the first he had made in nearly half a century.

HIS DAUGHTER

is the mother of several beautiful children, one of them a young unmarried lady. Jim pretended to take a great liking to this young lady, and insisted that her mother should consent to her returning with him to California, where, he said, as a wealthy business man, he possessed a magnificent home. He wanted some young girl of his kin to stay in his home, to be its light and be his heir. His picture was artistically drawn. His daughter did not believe that a man within a few years of being a centenarian could longer practice the deceits of his youth, and she therefore consented. The old man's granddaughter was fitted out elaborately for her long journey. Her trunk was well filled, her person decked in jewelry, and her purse generously supplied with greenbacks. With many a wish for a happy journey, the pair—age and youth—set out.

THEY STARTED VIA CHICAGO.

Three days later the young girl's father received a telegram summoning him to Chicago. On answering the summons, he found that his daughter was stranded in a hotel; that Chamberlain, old man as he was, was still a slave to the "ruling passion"; that he had secured his granddaughter's trunk, jewelry, and purse, and had decamped.

Only a few weeks since a report was received that Jim Chamberlain had died in Virginia City, Nev., but there are few in this locality who credit the report. It is generally believed that the old man is yet an outlaw, is threatening some new departure in crime, and has caused this report to be circulated to ward off suspicion.

Probably the Devil has not yet claimed his own. G. D. G.

NEW STEERING APPARATUS.

Successful Trial of Capt. Samuel G. Martin's Invention.

New York Times, April 1.

Capt. Samuel G. Martin, the well-known skipper of the steamer Plymouth Rock, has recently patented a new steering apparatus for steam vessels, which promises to almost entirely do away with the universal wheel now in use. The tug-boat Joseph Stickney has been fitted up with Capt. Martin's invention, and a practical trial was made of it yesterday. The wind howled up and down the North and East Rivers and Bay, and the old sea-Captains on board the tug said that if she could be successfully steered in such a gale the apparatus would steer any vessel anywhere. At 10 o'clock the Stickney left Pier No. 6 North River with several interested gentlemen on board, and the following six hours were spent in cruising here and there in the two rivers and the bay. It was too rough to venture outside the bar in such a craft. The Stickney touched at various points in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, at each of which places old Captains and river men were taken on and let off by the dozen. These men first visited the wheel-house, where all that could be seen was a single upright lever, by which the steering apparatus was worked by the helmsman. From the wheel-house the visitors descended to the deck, where, on each side of the tug, was a steam cylinder, seven feet long and six and a half inches in diameter, with a long piston-rod running through it, to which the rudder-chain is attached. Next the visitors were taken into the boiler-room and galley, where they examined a simple "three-way" valve, through which, operated by the lever in the wheel-house, steam is admitted from the boilers to the cylinders outside. Capt. Martin's invention is really an application of the principle of air-brakes on railway trains, is exceedingly simple, did its work effectively yesterday, and was cordially approved of by all who witnessed its workings. The upright lever in the wheel-house slides from side to side on a simple curved iron frame just above the floor. It is attached to a long rod underneath the floor, and the rod in turn works the "three-way" valve. As the lever is moved by the pilot it turns this valve, admitting steam to the cylinders through two of the three "ways" in the valve. The rudder-chains are attached to the pistons running through these cylinders. When the lever is straight steam is admitted equally to each, and there is an equal pressure on the pistons. As the lever is moved and the rudder turns, a percentage of steam is transferred from one cylinder to the other, the piston of the former going out, of course, and that of the other proportionately running in. Any slack in the rudder-chains at the stern is thus taken up, and at all times the chains are taut. When the lever is turned below a certain point the third "way" of the "three way" valve comes into play as an exhaust pipe, the cylinders are exhausted and the steam shut off. A simple movement of the lever in the wheelhouse, which any boy can handle, regulates the whole apparatus. This simplicity is one of the new invention's special features. Another feature is its saving of labor. One man only is required to attend to it in any case. Under the present system of wheel steering, two, three, four, and often more men have to tug and pull to steer some of the larger sea or river steamships, even in smooth water. Such steam steering-gears as are now in use on ocean steamers require a separate engine, with its engineers and fuel, extra helmsmen, and an initial outlay of $2,000 to $3,000. Capt. Martin's invention taps the vessel's boiler for its motive power, can be used as long as there is steam enough to run the vessel itself, and costs less than half as much as the old steam system. By keeping the rudder-chains always taut, the rudder can be turned very much quicker than now, saving both time and distance.

LOGAN'S SCHEME.

The Old Equalization-of-Bounty Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Senator Logan has introduced his old bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late War. This is the bill to which he devoted so much attention when he was in Congress before, and to which there was so much opposition on account of the vast amount of money which it was expected the bill would take from the Treasury. What the sum would be may, perhaps, be to some extent gathered from the text of the bill itself, which provides—

> That there shall be allowed and paid to each and every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, and private soldier, sailor, and marine, who faithfully served as such in the military service of the United States, who has been honorably discharged from such service, the sum of eight and one-third dollars a month for all the time which such non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, and private soldier, sailor, and marine actually so served, between the 12th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of May, 1865. And the provisions of this act shall extend to all soldiers who were mustered into the service of the United States, and were subsisted, clothed, and paid by the Government of the United States.
>
> SEC. 2. That, in case of the death, either before or after the passage of this act, of any such non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, or private soldier, sailor, or marine, the allowance and payment shall be made to his widow, if she has not remarried, or if there be no widow, or if she has remarried, then to the minor child or children of such deceased non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, or private soldier, sailor, or marine.
>
> SEC. 3. That, in computing and ascertaining the bounty to be paid to any non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, or private soldier, sailor, or marine, or to his proper representative, under the provisions of this act, there shall be deducted therefrom any and all bounties already paid under the provisions of any United States laws.
>
> SEC. 4. That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to or on account of any soldier who served as a substitute in the army, or who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment, nor to any one who was discharged, on his own application or request, for other cause than disability incurred in the service, prior to the 19th day of April, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment, or to accept promotion in the military or naval service of the United States, or to be transferred from one branch of the military service to another, and such person did actually so re-enlist or accept promotion, or was so transferred; and no bounty shall be paid to any soldier discharged on the application or at the request of parents, guardians, or other persons, or on the ground of minority.
>
> SEC. 5. That every petition or application for bounty made under the provisions of this act shall disclose and state specifically, under oath and under the pains and penalties of perjury, what amount of bounty has been paid under the provisions of any United States laws to the non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, or private soldier, sailor, or marine, by whom, or by whose representative the claim is made.
>
> SEC. 6. That any attorney or agent who shall receive from any claimant a sum greater than $10 for the prosecution of any claim under the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not to exceed $1,000, or imprisonment for a term not less than one year, or both, as the Court or jury may adjudge, and shall forever thereafter be excluded from prosecuting claims of any nature whatsoever against the Government of the United States.
>
> SEC. 7. That it shall not be lawful for any soldier to transfer, assign, barter, or sell his discharge, final statement, descriptive list, or other paper, for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering, or selling any interest in any bounty under the provisions of this act. And all such transfers, assignments, barters, or sales heretofore made are hereby declared null and void as to any rights intended to be so conveyed by any such soldier.
>
> SEC. 8. That, in any case where a person entitled to receive payment of bounty under the provisions of this act shall make application therefor, or where such application shall be made by the proper representative of such person, being deceased, and the discharge of such person has been lost, it shall be competent for the accounting officers to receive, in lieu of the actual production of such discharge, proof of the actual loss of the same, and secondary proof of its issue and contents, together with proof of the identity of the claimant or person deceased, under such rules defining the character and form of the evidence as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.
>
> SEC. 9. That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, or private soldier, sailor, or marine, or his proper representative, under the provisions of this act, shall be made, unless the application be filed within five years from the passage of the same.

THAT PRENTICE STORY.

Beauregard Denies that He Offered George D. Prentice $500,000 to Espouse the Cause of the South.

Louisville Post.

The story of Prentice's secession editorial brought Rufus Prentice, of Washington, to the front with a story about the offer of $500,000 to the great editor, his brother, by Gen. G. T. Beauregard. In answer to an inquiry made by the *Post*, Gen. Beauregard replies as follows:

> NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1879.—*Editors Evening Post*—DEAR SIRS: In answer to your favor of the 26th inst., I inclose you an article of the New Orleans *Democrat*, which contains my views on the matter referred to. I am astonished that such a reckless assertion should have been made upon a subject of which I know *nothing whatever*. Respectfully, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The article from the *Democrat* is as follows:

> The General denies most positively that he ever had any conversation or correspondence, direct or indirect with Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, relative to his remaining neutral or otherwise during the late Confederate war.
>
> "I have just now returned from a trip down the coast," said Gen. Beauregard, "whither I had gone to pass a day or two with an intimate friend. On Sunday morning he came to me with a newspaper in his hand, and read aloud that portion of the telegram referring to my alleged transactions with Mr. Prentice. I thought at first that he was joking, and had substituted my name for another; but I was convinced of the fact when I took the paper and read the article. I was surprised at such a statement; the more so as I had never met or seen Mr. Prentice during the War. True, I had heard of him, but never was near him or corresponded with the gentleman.
>
> "The only time I met Mr. Prentice was, I think, in 1868, when the Galt House in Louisville was inaugurated. I was introduced to him, and we spoke of politics, engineering, and military matters, and other subjects. It is absurd to think that I would have been a party to making such an offer to Mr. Prentice, when we had such influential men as Bragg, Joe Johnston, Sidney Johnson, Breckinridge, and Buckner to enlist the sympathies of the Kentucky people on our side.
>
> "I certainly would never have thought of the absurdity of offering Mr. Prentice $25,000 for an editorial article in favor of the cause, or of attempting to buy him into neutrality with $500,000. I think that Mr. Prentice could have been made very serviceable to the Confederate cause if his talents could have been secured to agitate in England the questions that led to the War. His able and vigorous pen could, no doubt, have created public sentiment there in our favor by showing that the Southern States had not taken up arms to defend Slavery, but for the purpose of putting a stop to sectional oppression and defending the sacred doctrine of State rights under the Constitution. But there was no question of this; and the story told in the telegrams, as far as I am concerned, is simply absurd and ridiculous."

The Late Ameer.

The late Ameer of Afghanistan was universally called the "madman" throughout his dominions, and so great was the awe in which he was held by his subjects, the *Times of India* says, that no one dared tell him of the defeat of his troops on the Peiwar Khotal by the English invaders. Shere Ali sat in his council-room, waiting for the news, but no one ventured to tell him the result. At last, the mother of Abdulla Jan sent her little girl to tell her father. He was talking eagerly as the child entered, and she tried hard to blurt out her message, "My mother says I am to tell your Highness——" but the Ameer kept putting his hand on her mouth as the discussion was important. At last he turned to her, "Well, what is it, little one?" The child came sidling up, all eyes upon her, "My mother says I am to tell your Highness the Sahibs have crossed the Khotal." An instant stampede from the neighborhood of the Ameer closed the Council.

1861---1879.

The Rebels Back Again---What They Want.

They Demand the Return of Their Guns, Restoration to the Army,

And Payment by the Government of Hundreds of Millions of Dollars of Claims,

Including Rent for the Use of Confederate Battle-Fields.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The Confederates are coming rapidly to the front. They have not had an opportunity to show their purposes in the House, as, owing to the incomplete organization, no bills have been introduced there; but in the Senate the Committees are fully organized, and the measures introduced may be fairly considered as indicating the purposes of the Democracy in assuming control of the legislative branches of the Government. A glance at some of the features of the more prominent bills which they propose cannot be without interest to Northern readers:

The Northern soldiers who helped to capture the battery belonging to the Marion Artillery, of Charleston, S. C., which has been in possession of the Government since the date of its capture, will be pleased to know that a number of gentlemen, belonging to the chivalry of that State,

DESIRE TO HAVE THESE GUNS BACK.

They have had nearly everything else given back, and it is not surprising that they should want these old guns. Butler, of South Carolina, sometimes known as "Hamburg" Butler, although really the brother of that person, has introduced a bill in the Senate which will be very interesting reading to Northern soldiers. bill "authorizes the Secretary of War to deliver to A. B. Rhett, T. Pinckney Lowndes, and others four Napoleon guns, with caissons and harness, now at Greensborough, N. C., for the use of the Marion Artillery, Charleston, S. C." Those names have a familiar sound in the annals of the chivalry. These gentlemen ask—

> That the Honorable the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to turn over and deliver to the following-named persons, to wit: A. Burnet Rhett, T. Pinckney Lowndes, James L. Robinson, and W. James Whaley, all of the State of South Carolina, a battery of four guns (Napoleons), together with the carriages, caissons, harness, and accoutrements to the same belonging, now held in store by the United States Government at the Arsenal at Greensborough, in the State of North Carolina; which said battery formerly belonged to a corporation known as the Marion Artillery, of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina: *Provided*, That the persons before named shall enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of War, to return said Napoleon guns, together with the carriages, caissons, harness, and accoutrements, to the said Secretary of War, whenever they shall be needed for the use of the National Government, or whenever Congress shall direct their return.

Jonas, the Hebrew Bourbon from Louisiana,—said to have been originally a carpet-bagger from Illinois,—is endeavoring to cure the title to property in New Orleans rendered defective by

THE TREASON OF JUDAH P. BENJAMIN,

and asks on that account that the Government "pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,400 to L. Madison Day, of Louisiana,—that being the amount of purchase-money received by the United States from said Day for a parcel of land in the City of New Orleans, condemned as the property of Judah P. Benjamin, the title to which was defective, and from which the purchaser has been evicted."

And here comes Beck with

A PROPOSITION STILL MORE STARTLING.

He proposes that Congress shall enact—

> That Sec. 1,218 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being in Chap. 1, Title 14, of said Revised Statutes, which provides that "No person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late Rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the army of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Randolph Tucker has already endeavored to secure the adoption of that same bill as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill in the House, but failed. Mr. Tucker, who "represents on the floor of this House the grave of Robert E. Lee," in supporting this proposition said:

> I trust the amendment will meet with universal approbation on both sides of this Chamber, that the stigma which rests upon a very large class of the people of that section of country from which I come, and which I have the honor in part to represent, shall be "wiped out" from the statute-book as a matter of justice now and forever; that in this era of peace and good feeling there shall be no longer a statutory stigma against a large portion of the people of this country; that because they took part in the Rebellion they are unworthy to wear a sword in defense of the country; that a man may be in the ranks to carry a musket, but that he is unworthy to wear a sword; that I and other gentlemen upon this floor who represent the Southern States are worthy here to make laws, but that there is no man, whether he was under age or over age, who served in any capacity during the Civil War, under the Confederate States or under any State in insurrection, who is worthy to be appointed to any position in the army. I do hope that in this day that provision of the law will be "wiped out" from the statute-book of the United States forever.

But the Northern Democrats were not quite ready for so startling a proposition, and, by a vigorous effort, succeeded in having the Presiding Officer declare the amendment not in order.

OTHER SPECIMENS

of the bills which are likely to secure the support of a majority in both Houses are the following:

> That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Charleston, Kanawha County, W. V., or any one authorized to receive the same, the sum of $6,000, for the destruction of their church-building by the Federal troops during the late War, —the said amount being in full for all damages done by said troops at any time; and the said amount be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for said purpose.
>
> That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay to Hortensia H. Cook, administratrix of Henry Cook, deceased, the sum of $392.95,—the proceeds of the sale for direct taxes of property described in Virginia tax-sale certificate No. 188, less the taxes, costs, and interest.

The one is the forerunner of countless thousands of others that ask the United States to *pay rent for the battle-fields* on which the Union was saved; the other is like hundreds of others through which the South asks for relief from the many penalties of Rebellion.

The following are

STILL FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS

of some of the new Rebel demands upon the Treasury:

A bill has been presented by Senator Beck directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to John Thorns, of Fayette County, Kentucky, $62,050 for corn, oats, hay, fuel, and other Quartermaster's stores used by the army of the United States in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864.

Senator Butler has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Nathaniel P. Harbin, of Georgia, $8,733.25 for tobacco used by the army of the United States, in the State of Georgia, in 1864.

Senator Bailey has a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Book-Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South $150,000 as full compensation for the property of that corporation used, taken away, injured, consumed, or destroyed by the United States, or its army, or for its benefit, in any way connected with the publishing house of said corporation in Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Jonas presents a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the claim of Joseph R. Shannon, of Louisiana, for compensation for a steamboat alleged to have been impressed into the service of the United States at New Orleans, La., in 1862, and destroyed in such service the same year; provided the sum so allowed shall not exceed $50,000.

Senator Morgan has a bill appropriating $600 to pay to James Trabue, of Louisville, Ky., holder and owner of six certified accounts issued to W. B. Gosa, of Pine Bluff, Ark. (he being the agent for said James Trabue),—the sum being for the rent of houses in Pine Bluff, Ark., from September, 1865, to February, 1866, for the use of the army of the United States.

Senator Morgan also proposes to appropriate $113.66 to pay to Michael Callahan for the rent of houses in Huntsville, Ala., for the use of the army of the United States.

Senator Withers has introduced a bill instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $20,000 to the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High-School in Virginia, in full payment for rent due for use and occupancy of their buildings and grounds for hospital purposes. E. B. W.

CURRENT OPINION.

Have Learned Nothing.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The Democrats have learned nothing during the last eighteen years. They still imagine that the United States is bounded on the north by Mason & Dixon's line.

A Democratic Peculiarity.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

The New York *Tribune* continues to taunt the Democrats in Congress, and to remind them of their tendency to threaten largely and execute lightly. This seems to be the peculiarity of the average Democratic Congressman.

They Hurry On.

Denver (Col.) Tribune (Rep.).

Missouri is holding out its arms pleadingly to the stream of emigrants which is pouring over its territory bound further West, but the invitation is unheeded. The emigrants think of the Democratic majority there, and hurry on.

The Democratic Old Man of the Sea.

Baltimore American (Rep.).

The Old Man of the Sea could not ride Sindbad with a firmer clutch than Tilden has now upon the Democratic party, despite their dislike for him and his school of politics, and notwithstanding that the cipher telegrams make him a heavy load to carry.

Davis and Washington.

Okalona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).

Davis and Washington fought for liberty and constitutional rights, Grant and Arnold for concentrated and despotic power. This will not be forgotten in history. And when the people come more nearly to touch elbow to elbow, and when, if ever, the States divide, it will be patent also in American history.

The Flag-Hoister.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

Only Confederate Brigadiers, Colonels, and "Majahs" seem to have any chance of getting office about the Capitol nowadays. No doubt the new Democratic Assistant-Messenger, whose duty it is to hoist the Stars and Stripes over the Senate-Chamber, will be somebody who spent four years trying to shoot down the flag and the men who defended it.

The Nail Hit on the Head.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

The Confederate raiders who assume, upon the basis of their own intolerance, backed by the pistol and the whip, that their impiacable provincialism and spirit of taste, to rule the whole country, and who presume to attempt the revolutionary programme of attaching their insulting legislation, striking at the Executive, and the army, and the courts of the nation, to Appropriation bills,—and to whom thus far the Northern Democrats have prostrated themselves, with their hands on their mouths and their mouths in the dust,—these raiders should, if they must run against anything, find something hard and pointed, like the harrow-tooth that the vicious ram found under the deacon's hat.

The President's Valuable Experience.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette (Rep.).

Enough experience has been had to know that the Democracy desire and intend to foist on the country, as soon as they can, all their old and apparently obsolete ideas. They have no other purpose. But as yet they are compelled to glove their hand. They have not the requisite power, and the election of 1880 draws on. To reach present wants they must dissemble and seem to concede. Hence they demand largely, but fix their eye on the essentials they must have, and then, offering some non-essential, kindly propose a compromise. We are gratified to think that the President is not to be thus caught. He has a rather disagreeable remembrance of a compromise already made which did not turn out well. He compromised away Louisiana and South Carolina, but the return he expected never came. To go further on that path would argue a verdancy absolutely unaccountable.

Disastrous Effect in England of the War upon Silver.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Lord Beaconsfield made, last night, a suggestion of the very highest significance. It is, that the distress in England arises in part from the depreciation of silver, and that an inquiry should be made. This must be interpreted to mean that the real cause of the hard times in England and all Europe, as well as America, is gold prices. The war upon silver as money is proving disastrous everywhere to productive industry. Thrusting silver aside has appreciated gold, and made the debts of the world out of all just proportion. England is, more than any other country, responsible; and it is proper that she should suffer in proportion to the measure of her guilt. She begins to see the wrong and seek the remedy. Beaconsfield's remarks shows how far thoughtfulness has progressed. What England needs is the double standard. If she accepts it, the world will move again.

A Southern Democratic View of the Negro Exodus.

Mobile (Ala.) Register (Dem.).

In the end it will be bettor for the Southern States to be freed of the great bulk of the negro population; but what will redound to the ultimate benefit of the whites is simply folly and ruin to the blacks. They have a genial climate, fertile soil, and the advantages of society, to find in the wild lands of the West unremunerative soil, an inclement climate, and a brutal white population, which stands ready to stamp their life out as they are now ready to stamp the life out of the Indian and the Chinese. The negro had better stay at the South. He will gain no political power anywhere, North or South. That farce is over, and the curtain has been rung down forever. But at the South he finds a white population which, while it will not permit him to block the way, will deal fairly by him and extend him kindness. When he cuts loose from the South and attempts to compete with Yankee circulation on the plains of the West, he simply butts his brains out against a stone wall.

An Irreversible Judgment.

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Sun* is usually one of the most judicious of the Southern journals, but it quite misapprehends the current of public opinion, especially in the North, when it assumes that all Federal Election laws should be unconditionally repealed. We do not pause to discuss the constitutional question that seems to be the favorite plea against all measures which grate harshly upon the old State-rights notions of the South. The one answer to all such arguments is, that there has been a great war; that State-rights, as taught by the South, perished in the conflict; and that from the arbitrament of the sword there is no appeal. State-rights chose its own arbiter, and the judgment is irreversible. It is clearly within the power of the nation to protect the purity of its fountain of authority. The facts that the power was grossly abused in revolutionary times, and that fraud achieved its greatest victories under the pretense of preventing fraud, do not affect the issue. They teach how errors are to be corrected and how arbitrary powers are to be revoked; but they do not teach that Presidential and Congressional elections are to be given over to trained ballot-stuffers in Philadelphia and New York, or to bulldozers or adventurers in the South.

The "National Policy" in Canada.

Toronto (Ont.) Globe.

The National policy promises to have most pernicious effects on railway-enterprise. The Credit Valley Railway Company has lost $42,000 by the tariff already; and the Lake St. John Railway Company will probably be abandoned entirely, its promoters believing that the tax on iron and tools makes the line more costly by $200,000. The difficulty of obtaining money to buy the necessary iron and other plant is always the most formidable one with which railway-promoters in a new country have to contend; and, now that the prices of material have been so enormously raised, it is certain that the construction of new lines will be checked. Our laborers are thus directly injured, as new railways offer a great deal of work, and it is probable that many of them will immigrate to the United States, where, owing to the cheapness of iron and other commodities, 12,000 miles of new road are to be built during 1879. Another evil result of the tax against iron, rolling-stock, and tools is, that all those roads which are now under construction, or which may be built hereafter, will have a far larger capital to pay interest on for all time to come. The capital expenditure on the Pacific Railway will be greatly increased should the Government keep their pledges to build it of Canadian iron. Should they import foreign iron, its use will furnish a fine commentary on the assertion that Canadian iron only needs protection to obtain the home-market in a short time.

EADS' JETTIES.

A Flat Failure Which Has Already Cost Nearly $3,000,000.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Suggestions have been made that the friendliness for the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, which has been frequently remarked in the New York press, arises from the fact that the failure in material improvement of the Mississippi navigation aids in the maintenance of the supremacy of the Eastern metropolis. Twenty-five years ago the foreign trade of New Orleans was one-third that of New York, while at present it is not one-tenth, and the commerce on the Mississippi River is less than that of the Erie Canal, or either of the great Eastern and Western lines of railway.

Recently a "staff" correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Mr. E. V. Smalley, visited the jetties, and was told the usual story, though no one of the eloquent gentlemen who rushed in with valuable information mentioned that the profit to the contractor on the stone used in the construction of the jetties was $5.60 per cubic yard. That is not the kind of information freely given in that part of the world. Mr. Smalley was prepared to say there was a trustworthy channel of twenty-three feet, and that heavily-laden steamers of 3,000 tons were going through without impediment. These stories, when believed, cause disasters. Since the able writer visited the jetties quite a fleet has been aground. The Mikado trusted the tale about a reliable channel, and attempted to get through, drawing less than twenty-one feet forward and twenty-one feet eleven inches aft. She stuck, and the result is thus stated:

> The steamship Mikado that was aground at Crane Island, in South Pass, after lightering 4,700 bales of cotton, ninety tons of oil cake, and seventy tons of coal, was pulled off by the Association towboats.

Mr. Smalley says:

> The work on the jetties is by no means completed, however. At the sea end of the two walls the action of the waves has damaged some 600 yards of the structure, and this misfortune has shown that it is necessary to make the walls firmer for the last third of a mile.

That is, at the point where, if anywhere, the jetties might be of some use, the willow wall work will not stand. The moment the water is about the depth found on the bar the waves will smash the flimsy work now and forever. It is cheerful to know that more substantial work is being attempted. The work at South Pass, therefore, resolves itself into a matter of solid breakwater building and dredging. This is quite old-fashioned. The great principle of the jetties is a flat failure. Mr. Smalley says:

> The plan of Capt. Eads was to do in three or four years what the river would do in as many centuries.

Capt. Brown says, in his report of Dec. 15, 1877:

> The average shoaling in front of the jetties from June, 1876, to June, 1877, one and a quarter miles out, has been eleven feet seven inches.

Maj. Howell says:

> The surveys covering this bar-formation off the three main passes, out as far as depths of 300 and 350 feet, show conclusively that the growth of this formation has been greatly underestimated in the past. The fill at Southwest Pass, seven and one-half miles out from the bar, between the surveys of March, 1874, and September, 1876, including three high-water periods, would take it to the surface in fifteen times as long, or forty-five years. At 60,000 feet out (or eleven and one-third miles), the fill was one-tenth of the depth, giving thirty years to reach the surface at that place at the same rate. Since Capt. Talcott's survey in 1838 the fill 57,000 feet out (ten miles) has been 620 feet, which, at the same rate continued, would carry it to the surface in eighteen years.
>
> The surveys at the South (or jetty) Pass in 1874 and 1875 include two high-river periods, and off the bar the fill is one-eleventh the depth of water at 25,000 feet out (over four miles) from the crest of the bar, at which rate it would take it twenty-two years to reach the surface, on a line further east, twenty-eight years, and on the west line twenty-six years. In this connection I will give the exact official soundings off South Pass from March, 1874, to November, 1875, showing the actual fill at the following distances out from the crest of the bar: One mile out the fill was 8 feet; two miles out it was 34 feet; two and a half miles out it was 42 feet; four miles out it was 30½ feet; five miles out it was 27 feet; and on the other lines, two and one-half miles distant, east and west, the fill was regular, but not quite so much. This explodes the new theory of littoral currents at that place.

Now, what is Eads to do with all this mud? His great principle will not carry it away. His willow walls cannot interfere with this formation. If there had not been a violation of common sense in his scheme, and a plan for throwing away vast sums of money, and a chance for a credit mobilier with a profit of $5.60 per cubic yard of stone, the support of Congress could never have been obtained. It is now claimed that the calculations of Eads have been in all respects verified. Why, then, besiege Congress for the money wanted when a depth of twenty-six feet was secured, the actual depth attained being only twenty-three feet? Then it is our recollection he told the Senate Committee on Transportation in 1873 that the repair of the jetties would not cost $5 in fifty years. He has changed his mind about that at least.

The claim is set up that before the jetties the depth of water at Southwest Pass was but seventeen feet, and that Eads has at least given us five feet additional water. The truth is, vessels drawing twenty feet passed up when there was neither dredging nor jetties, and deeper vessels cannot pass now. Maj. Howell, in his report, in May, 1877, shows the depth of water at Southwest Pass to have been from twenty to twenty-one feet. The amount of it all is that the great enterprise of Eads has, at a cost up to date of near $3,000,000, made the South Pass equal to the Southwest Pass as it was.

AN AMERICAN WEDDING IN ROME.

Miss Ada Hungerford's Marriage with the Count Telfener—The Guests and the Festivities.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LONDON, March 19.—Miss Ada E. Hungerford, the sister of Mrs. Mackay, the wife of the California millionaire, was married at Rome on Saturday, the 15th of Narch, to Count Guiseppe Telfener, a widower, who was born, we are informed by the Roman correspondent of the *Globe*, at Foggia, in the south of Italy. He was originally a poor man, but by industry and skill he amassed an enormous fortune, and is considered a millionaire. He lately went to Rome and bought the old Post-Office in Piazza Colonna, a purchase which he subsequently got set aside, and he then bought from Victor Emmanuel the Royal Palace of Maccao and was ennobled with the title of Count. After Victor Emmanuel's death Count Telfener purchased from King Humbert the villa formerly called Villa Portenziani, outside the Porta Salaria, where the late King had erected a magnificent palace and expended fabulous sums in making roads, planting thousands of trees, and constructing artificial lakes.

The religious ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Foggia, who went to Rome specially for that purpose. There were present Mgr. Capel, who stood on the left of the young bride, and Mgr. Cataldi, who represented His Holiness the Pope, who stood on the right of the bridegroom. After the ceremony a dejeuner was offered to the guests, placed in the following order: On the right of the bride, Mgr. Cataldi, and on the left, Mr. MacDonald, First Secretary of the English Embassy. On the right of Mme. Hungerford, Col. Marquis de la Penne, aide-de-camp of his Majesty the King of Italy; and, on her left, Mgr. Capel. At the bridegroom's table the Marquise de la Penne was seated on the right, and one of the bridesmaids on the left of Count Telfener. Opposite the bridegroom was Mme. Mackay, supported on her right by Col. Guidotti, representing the King of Italy, and on her left by the Earl of Lancaster, a former Ambassador. During the repast Mgr. Cataldi made a very eloquent speech in honor of the newly-married couple, and was succeeded by Mr. MacDonald, Mgr. Capel, the Syndic of Foggia, Father Denis, Superior of the Passionists, the Earl of Lancaster, and the Chevalier de la Spinne.

On the afternoon of the wedding-day the grounds of the former Villa Portenziani, now called the Villa Ada, were thrown open to the public and to a number of guests who were invited to witness races run by eleven horses of the Telfener stud. A box or stand was erected for the accommodation of King Humbert, Prince Amadeus, and the Countess Telfener and some ladies.

The King arrived on the grounds at a quarter past 3, accompanied by the Duke of Aosta and Gen. Medici. As soon as Count Telfener had presented his new family to the King, his Majesty gave up the places of honor to the Countess Ada Telfener, to Mme. Mackay, to Mme. Hungerford, and to the bridesmaids. The other guests remained standing behind his Majesty. The fete was favored by most splendid weather.

In carriages along the course were Prince Doria (with a four-in-hand), Prince Colonna, the Count and Countess Santasilia, the Marchesa Antaldi, the Marchese Le Ghait, the Countess Sforza Cesarini, the Duchess Torlonia, Princess Sciarra, etc. Four horses ran for the first race, which was a flat one, and was won by Emeraude, the prize being given by Miss Laura Mackay. Two of the competitors missed the line of course, and ran off toward their stables. The second race was over light hurdles made of green boughs, and one of the horses threw his jockey and scampered off to his stall. The third was a flat race, won by Hamlet, the prize being given by the Countess Telfener.

The grand palace, built by Victor Emmanuel, in which the young couple will reside, is surrounded by most beautiful grounds. The rooms in the palace are none of them large, but there is a handsome entrance hall, lighted from above with a glass roof, and adorned in the middle by a statue of a female, holding in one hand a cup and in the other a bunch of flowers. The figure is represented flying in the air and resting on her middle upon a cluster of rose trees. This statue is in gray marble, and executed in a rough and mediocre manner and in the worst taste. In one of the upper rooms is shown to me a sofa bed, whereon the late King occasionally slept. Most of the rooms are with unglazed windows and floors unpaved. The views from the palace were charming; and Victor Emmanuel, had he lived, would have made it the most beautiful palace in the suburbs of Rome. Queen Margarita did not go to the races, being occupied in visiting the exposition of paintings and sculpture in Piazza del Popolo. "Everything connected with this grand fete offered to the elite of Roman society," says the *Continental Gazette*, "went off most successfully, and will leave a lasting souvenir in the memory of all those who enjoyed the happiness of being present. The beauty of the weather, the brilliancy of the sun, the presence of the King of Italy, and the gayety of the noble guests all contributed to make the day a success and a triumph, auguring well for the future happiness of the Count and Countess Telfener."

TWO CITIES IN DISTRESS.

Financial Troubles of Elizabeth and Jersey City, N. J.

New York Tribune, April 1.

The City of Elizabeth, N. J., will default to-day on $166,000, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company in this city. This is the amount stated by Comptroller Leggett yesterday, though rumor and unauthentic report had placed it much higher. Of this, $122,000 is interest on bonds, and $24,000 is due for the redemption of maturing bonds. No money has been deposited with the Trust Company to meet these obligations, and the City Treasury is empty. Interest will fall due on the first day of each month to come, and there are no indications that any provision will be made for the payment. The city is bankrupt.

Inquiries were made yesterday of leading officials and merchants of Elizabeth as to the causes of their financial condition and of the course likely to be adopted in order to extricate themselves. All were agreed as to the difficulties of the situation.

The story of the city's troubles may be briefly told. Under the provisions of the charter, the cost of opening streets, grading, sewering, paving, etc., has been assessed upon the abutting property in proportion to the lineal feet of frontage. Early in the history of the city an appeal was made to the courts, and this method of assessment was sustained; hence no doubt of its legality was entertained. In the days of wild speculation and inflated values, the owners of suburban property were anxious to increase its value by having it laid out into city lots; and the Council was readily induced to extend streets in all directions when requested to do so by the land-owners, who contended that the expense would ultimately fall upon them. Thus city improvements were extended out into the country, and provision was made for a population of 150,000 in a city which now has only 25,000. The expenses of these improvements were met by six-years improvement bonds, which, when they fell due, were replaced with other bonds. The increase of population did not keep pace with the improvements, and when the financial stringency came the property depreciated, the owners of the property assessed for the useless street-openings appealed to the courts, and it was decided that the provision of the charter under which the assessments had been made was unconstitutional, and that the cost of improvements could be assessed on property only in proportion to the benefit it derived from them.

The benefit conferred on the outlying cornfields and potato-patches, by modern pavements and well-laid sewers, was not very apparent, and nearly the whole of the $6,000,000 of improvement bonds was thrown upon the city at large, which before had a general debt of little more than $900,000. It was mentioned as a special hardship that the improved property of the city, which must bear the larger part of the city taxation, had been built up before the charter had been pronounced unconstitutional; and the owners had paid all the cost of the old improvements and must now pay for the new, by which they are not benefited. All with whom the *Tribune* reporter conversed were disposed to lay the blame for the heavy burden of debt which rests on the city upon the decision of the Court; but they were compelled to admit that the case would have been little better if the decision had been otherwise, as the property originally assessed could not have satisfied the city's claim against it. It would simply have been confiscated, and the city's burden would have been lightened only a little.

"Elizabeth," said Controller Leggett yesterday, "has always paid its bonds and interest up to the 1st day of March; and the ambition and intention of her best citizens is to pay all obligations as fast as they fall due. But we find, in consequence of the setting aside by the courts of all our assessments for improvements, that all our assets have been taken from us. The bonds were issued in good faith, with the expectation of getting back from property-owners both principal and interest. We raise no question here of the legality of these bonds. We admit that they are worth 100 cents on the dollar in the hands of the present holders, and that they are entitled to it. On the other hand, we admit our utter inability to pay either principal or interest for the present; that is owing to the greater part of all these assessments being thrown on the city at large, together with the great depression in real estate and the small incomes from rents. Take an illustration: I know of a house which cost the owner $10,000. He put a mortgage on it of $5,000. Last year he paid interest on the mortgage, $350; taxes, $138; water tax, $25; insurance, $16; and he rented the house for $250. He must give the house up. The mortgagee takes it, and will be no better off. The entire debt of the city is about $5,830,500, of which $4,730,500 is in bonded debt and $1,100,000 in floating debt. We endeavored to get a bill through the Legislature to place us in a position to make some arrangement with our creditors; but it met with great opposition and was withdrawn. Therefore we have no power to make a compromise, and can do nothing. The feeling among taxpayers is that the bondholders will ultimately be compelled to meet them part way in a reduction on the amount of the bond, and in the rate of interest. The property securing the debt has depreciated, they say, fully one-half; the debt must be diminished in some such proportion. As it stands, they exclaim in despair that they cannot pay it."

It was not known that any suits against the city had been threatened, or were likely to be begun. It was the general opinion that the creditors would wait until the situation could be fully understood, and the best practicable arrangement could be made.

AN EMPTY TREASURY IN JERSEY CITY.

It was reported in Jersey City several days ago that the Treasurer would be unable to meet the interest obligations which would fall due to-day. At its meeting last week the Board of Finance and Taxation passed a resolution instructing the Treasurer to pay, in advance, all interest that would be due April 1. The salaries of the city employes for the last month are also due. City Treasurer Earle stated last night that he had not signed the warrants for the salaries, as there was no money with which to pay them. A loan of $125,000, which was obtained some time ago from the Equitable Life Assurance Society of this city, and which was due yesterday, was not paid. An application to the Society for a new loan was made, and the managers still have the matter under consideration. On May 1, $200,000 will be due to the Importers' & Traders' National Bank of this city. There will also be due at the same time interest to the amount of $150,000.

The Presidents of the banking institutions of Jersey City held a consultation yesterday with the members of the Board of Finance and Taxation. Congressman Hardenbergh, the President of the Hudson County National Bank, advised the Board to call a meeting of the heavy taxpayers, and ask them to extricate the city from its financial embarrassments, or to suggest some plan of relief. He also favored the funding of the floating debt. The Board of Finance and Taxation held a meeting in the afternoon to devise some means of raising the large amount of back taxes due to the county. The matter was discussed for some time, but no decided action was taken. The County Treasurer threatened to open a suit to compel the city to pay the amount due. City bonds, which sold at $1.08 in December and January, are bringing now only 90 cents. A portion of the interest due to-day has been paid. There is also a large amount of back taxes and assessments due the city which it was expected would have been paid before this. They have not been paid, however, and the city has run behind. The municipal debt is $16,000,000. Of this sum, $6,000,000 is self-sustaining. The property valuation of Jersey City is $80,000,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Large Local Dealings in Governments—The Foreign Exchange Market.

Moderate Activity in Discounts—Stocks Weak.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular—Provisions Advance, but Close Easier.

Wheat Excited by Weather News—Other Grain Firmer in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

As usually happens on a rising market, there was a more active demand from both large and small buyers for Government bonds. Transactions were mainly in 4 per cents. The 6s of 1881 advanced ⅛, to 106¼; the 5-20s of 1867 were 102; and those of 1868 102¼; the 10-40s 101¾; the 5s of 1881 advanced ⅛, to 104⅝; the 4½s were steady at 104¾; and the 4 per cents advanced ¼, to 99¼. There has not been much demand as yet for the $10 certificates, except out of curiosity to see them. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

> I saw in Lane & Bodley Company's shop, in a frame, two $10 certificates, showing both sides, surmounted by a placard: "How to save money in small sums and get interest for it. Buy $10 certificates, which bear interest at 4 per cent per annum. They can be obtained at the office."
>
> No better method can be found for introducing these than for the Treasury Department to placard shops, mills, large stores, etc., in this manner. Of course the offer to supply them at offices is simply an accommodation, though one which proprietors generally will be glad to extend.

The supply of bills in the foreign exchange market was slightly larger. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 484¼, and French bills were 522½. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 486½ and 488¼. In New York the actual rates were 486½ and 488. The posted rates for sterling were 487 and 489. French bankers' bills were 518⅛ and 515⅝.

Consols opened at 97 5-16, and remained there till near the close of business, when they receded ⅛, to 97 3-16. The Bank of England lost $1,015,000 in bullion during the week. Its proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 49 per cent. The Bank of Germany shows in its weekly statement of yesterday a decrease of $4,150,000. The rate of interest at the Bank of Bengal, in Calcutta, was yesterday raised to 9 from 8 per cent.

Chicago bankers reported a moderate miscellaneous demand for accommodations. The call rate is 5@6 per cent, the current time rate 7@8 per cent; some small transactions are made at 8@10 per cent. The currency movement is not large, in or out. Bank clearings were $2,900,000.

There was between dealers a sale of West Park bonds at 104 and interest. Cook County 5-per-cents are quoted at par.

The stringency of the money market yesterday in New York was largely artificial. The bond settlements are progressing with such success as not to interfere appreciably with the money market except through manipulation. The cash payments on $26,000,000 of bonds settled for last week were less than $500,000. On total redemption in March of $50,000,000 the cash payments were $5,000,000. On the settlements of $30,000,000 due this week it is expected that not more than $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 currency will be used. The disbursement this week of $4,000,000 interest by the Treasury Department and the ordinary return currents of money that set back to New York after the New England and interior New York settlements of April 1 will relieve the situation in Wall street of its stringency.

Stocks were dull, and the anticipations of an improvement in prices on account of the better prospects of the money market were not fulfilled. Compared with the closing prices of Wednesday, Michigan Central declined ¾, to 84⅝; Northwest common, ½, to 59⅛; the preferred, ⅛, to 88⅝; St. Paul common, ⅛, to 40⅝; the preferred, ⅜, to 79⅞; Illinois Central, ¼, to 82⅛; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 72; Erie, ⅛, to 25; Wabash, ⅜, to 19⅞; St. Joe preferred, ½, to 44; Western Union, ¼, to 106⅛; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, ⅜, to 7⅛; Kansas Pacific, ¼, to 20¾.

The coal stocks were exceptions to the downward movement of the day. There are purchases of these stocks by good buyers, who look for an improvement, based on the better outlook of the iron manufacture, the export of coal to Europe, and a generally better condition of business. Delaware & Hudson advanced ¾, to 41½; Lackawanna 1⅛, to 49¾; and Jersey Central ⅛, to 40⅛.

Northwestern gold bonds were 108⅛, St. Paul Sinking Funds 102¾, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 73¼, and Alton gold 7s 104.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 57@57⅛.

Alton earnings for the fourth week of March show an increase of $1,582, and from Jan. 1 to April 1, an increase of $37,237.03.

Erie is puffed vigorously by the New York papers. According to the *Graphic*, the recent activity in Erie in the British market is attributed to manipulations by George Crouch and his friends in the London Stock Exchange. D. P. Morgan is also in London, and it is thought he will also take a flyer in Erie. The New York *Evening Post* says:

> The net earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of March are reported to have exceeded those of last year about $300,000. The net earnings for the six months are given at $2,700,000, this including the time of the snow blockade, which cost the Company in extra expenses and loss of traffic about $600,000. The ownership of the Erie property has of late become so large in this country that the least the officials can do is to publish regularly every month the gross earnings and approximately the net earnings.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has this:

> A poor army officer in Florida informs us that he does not think Bodie stock inflated at $6 per share, nor Grand Prize at $4.50 per share. He is no speculator, and has no money to lose, but is willing to risk a small portion of his surplus earnings in mining shares. He thinks he will get all back before the end of the year in dividends, especially from Grand Prize. Our Florida friend is only exercising the privilege of every free American to risk his money in such ventures as he pleases.

The Comptroller of the Currency makes the following statement, showing the issue and retirement of National-bank notes and legal-tender notes, under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, to April 1, 1879:

National-bank notes outstanding when act of June 30, 1874, was passed		$349,894,182
National-bank notes issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875	$4,734,500	
National-bank notes redeemed and retired between same dates	2,767,232	
Increase from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875		1,967,268
National-bank notes outstanding Jan. 14, 1875		$351,861,450
National-bank notes redeemed and retired from Jan. 14, 1875, to date	$73,420,302	
National-bank notes surrendered between same dates	10,637,652	
Total redeemed and surrendered	$84,057,954	
National-bank notes issued between same dates	57,856,780	
Decrease from Jan. 14, 1875, to date		26,201,174
National-bank notes outstanding at date		$325,660,276
Greenbacks on deposit in the Treasury June 20, 1874, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks		3,813,675
Greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874, to date, to retire National-bank notes		76,187,534
Total deposits		$88,988,232
Circulation redeemed by Treasurer between same dates without reissue		76,187,534
Greenbacks on deposit at date		$12,800,698
Greenbacks retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875		$35,318,984
Greenbacks outstanding at date		$346,681,016

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks for the day:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Michigan Central	85⅛	85⅜	84⅜	84⅜
Lake Shore	71¼	....	...	71⅜
C. & N. Western	59⅞	60⅛	59	59⅛
Do preferred	88⅛	88⅝	87⅞	88⅝
M. & St. Paul	41	41	40½	40⅞
Do preferred	80½	...	....	79⅞
Illinois Central	82½	....	....	82⅛
C., Bur. & Q.	114½	....	....	114½
Union Pacific	72¼	73	71¾	72
Erie	25⅛	25⅜	24⅞	25
Wabash Railway	19⅞	....	....	19⅞
Ohio & Miss	11⅝	....	....	11⅝
C., C. & I. C.	5	....	....	5
H. & St. Jo	15⅝	....	....	15⅝
H. & St. Jo. pref'd	44	....	....	44
Del. & Hudson	41	41⅞	41	41½
D., Lack. & West.	48¼	49¾	48⅛	49¾
N. J. Central	39⅞	41⅛	39⅞	40½
W. Union Tel.	106¼	106⅜	106¼	106⅛
A. & P. Tel.	36	....	....	36
Can. Southern	60¼	....	....	60⅜
St. L., K. C. & N.	7½	...	....	7½
Do preferred	32½	32½	31¾	32⅛
Kansas City	20¾	....	...	20¾
St. L. & San Fran	6⅝	....	....	6⅝
Do preferred	8	....	....	8

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
U. S. 6s of '81	106¼	106⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '67	102	102¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68	102¼	102½
U. S. 10-40s (ex. int.)	101¾	102
U. S. new 5s of '81 (ex. int.)	104⅝	104⅞
U. S. new 4½s (ex. int.)	104¾	105¼
U. S. 4 per cent coupons (ex. int.)	99¼	99⅜
U. S. currency 6s	121	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	487	489
Belgium	518⅛	515⅝
France	518⅛	515⅝
Switzerland	518⅛	515⅝
Germany	94⅞	95¼
Holland	40	40½
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅜
Sweden	....	27⅜
Denmark	....	27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

Sterling	484¼
Francs	522½

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	*Asked*
Chicago Municipal 7s	*110	*111
Chicago Water loan 7s	*110½	*111½
Chicago Municipal 6s	*105½	*106½
Chicago Water loan 6s	*106	*107
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*103	*104
Chicago South Park 7s	*102½	*103½
Chicago West Park 7s	*103¼	*104¼
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	97½	98½
Cook County 7s	*110	*111
Cook County (short) 7s	*101	*102
City Railway (South Side)	170	.....
City Railway (West Side)	175	.....
City Railway (West Side) 7 per cent certificates	*104½	*105½
City Railway (North Side)	119	121
City Railway (North Side) 7 per cent bonds	*104½	*105½
Chamber of Commerce	.....	58½

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	$	96½
Mexican (full weight)		80
Sovereigns		4.80
Napoleons		3.80
Twenty marks		4.70
Austrian florins (paper)		39
Five francs		85
Prussian thalers		65
Holland guelders	38½@	39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @	25¼
Mexican and South American doubloons		15.50
Spanish doubloons		15.60

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were active. New Jersey Central issues were higher.

State securities were dull.

The feature of the stock market to-day was a break in Northwestern common to 58⅛, preferred following to 87⅞. Other Western stocks were adversely affected. At the close there was a general recovery, and better prices all around. Transactions were 127,000 shares, 11,000 Erie, 3,000 Lake Shore, 33,000 Northwestern common, 8,000 preferred, 12,000 St. Paul common, 26,000 Lackawanna, 19,000 New Jersey Central, and 3,000 Michigan Central.

Money loaned at 7; closed easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper at 5@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, firm at 486½; sight, 488¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	106¼	New 4s	99½
Coupons, '67s	102¾	10-40s, reg	101¾
Coupons, '68s	102½	Do coupon	102
New 5s	104⅝	Currency 6s	121½
New 4½s	105		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	36	Virginia 6s, new	34
Tennessee 6s, new	28¼	Missouri 6s	104
Virginia 6s, old	33½		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	106⅝	C., C., C. & I.	41
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	40⅝
Quicksilver, pfd	33	Rock Island	130
Pacific Mail	12¾	St. Paul	40⅜
Mariposa	102	St. Paul, pfd ex. div.	79⅞
Mariposa, pfd	102	Wabash	18⅞
Adams Express	105½	Fort Wayne	103⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.	99	Terre Haute	3
American Express	48⅞	Terre Haute, pfd	4
U. S. Express	47	Chicago & Alton	79
N. Y. Central	114	C. & Alton, pfd	110
Erie	24¾	Ohio & Mississippi	11⅝
Erie, pfd	45	Del., L. & Western	49⅜
Harlem	154	A. & P. Telegraph	35½
Michigan Central	84⅝	C. B. & Q.	114½
Panama	31½	Hannibal & St. Joe	15
Union Pacific	72¼	Canada Southern	44
Lake Shore	71⅜	Central Pac. bonds	109
Illinois Central	82	Union Pac. bonds	109
Chicago & Pacific	91¼	U. P. Land-Grants	109½
Northwestern	59⅝	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	109⅝
Northwestern, pfd	88⅜		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	17¼	H. & N.	10¼
Alta	4⅛	Julia Consolidated	4
Belcher	5¾	Justice	3¾
Best & Belcher	14⅝	Mexican	30¼
Bullion	5	Northern Belle	9½
Caledonia	2¼	Ophir	20⅜
California	5	Overman	9½
Chollar	44	Raymond & Ely	4⅛
Consolidat'd Virginia	5	Savage	9⅜
Crown Point	4⅝	Sierra Nevada	41½
Eureka Consolidat'd	18	Union Consolidated	55½
Exchequer	4¾	Yellow Jacket	13¾
Gould & Curry	7	Bodie	8
Grand Prize	3½		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 3—5 p. m.—Consols, 97 3-16.

Reading, 12¾; Erie, 25¾; preferred, 47.

United States bonds—'67s, 4¾; 10-40s, 4½; new 5s, 6⅝; 4½s, 7⅞; new 4s, 1⅛.

Amount of bullion gone in, £10,000.

PARIS, April 3.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 7,397,000f for the past week.

Rentes, 114f 82½c.

CALCUTTA, April 3.—The Bank of Bengal has increased its rate of interest from 8 to 9 per cent.

BERLIN, April 3.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 16,620,000 marks.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, April 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ross st, 252 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 21x126½ ft, dated April 2 (Peter Binkowski to John Binkowski)	$ 300
Sedgwick st, 175 ft s of White st, e f, 25x120⅜ ft, dated March 1 (Master in Chancery to Nils Monson)	1,746
Depuyster st, 203¼ ft e of South Halsted, n f, 25x101 ft, improved, dated March 28 (Martin B. McCoy to Charles F. Belyea)	5,000
Hermitage av, 240 ft s of West Polk st, w f, 20x126 ft, dated March 8 (William Loeb to Jacob Stephan)	1,600
Hermitage av, 260 ft s of West Polk st, w f, 20x126 ft, dated March 8 (William Loeb to Anna M. Stephan)	1,600
Milwaukee av, 225¼ ft n w of Will st, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 1 (William Munt to H. Schmalhausen)	2,440
Union st, s w cor of Kramer st, e f, 41x100 ft, dated March 24 (estate of Charles Lodding to Minnie Mahler)	2,000
Bismarck st, 165 8-10 ft w of Washtenaw av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated March 14) German Savings Bank to Mary A. Hodgson)	315
Wentworth av, 60 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, triangle of 30x100 ft, dated March 28 (A. and J. Kehoe to Charles Hill)	750
North Dearborn st, 162½ ft n of Goethe st, e f, 24 9-10x159 ft, dated March 13 (Justin E. Smith to Christian Lichtenberger)	4,000
West Eighteenth place, 164¾ ft w of Johnson st, n f, 24x96 ft, dated March 17 (J. F. Robbins et al. to Carl Man)	500
West Division st, 50 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 4 (Sarah C. Fish to Mary J. Fish)	1,400
Michigan av, 136 ft n of Fourteenth st, w f, 22x130 ft, improved, dated April 2 (Albert L. Coe to Edward Wells)	7,300
West Twentieth st, 275 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 2 (M. Ruttinger to G. Lutz)	325
Superior st, n e cor of Kingsbury st, s f, 52x130 ft, dated March 31 (Master in Chancery to John A. Packard)	3,269
North Franklin st, 24½ ft n of Menomonee st, w f, 24½x100 ft, dated March 31 (R. C. Hall to George Schwamb)	1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, 23 ft n of Forty-ninth st, w f, 24x121 ft, dated April 2 (Edward Koch to John Cooney)	$ 200

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for April delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Wednesday.	*Thursday.*
Mess pork	$ 10.37½	$ 10.32½
Lard	6.42½	6.37½
Shoulders, boxed	3.77½	3.77½
Short ribs, boxed	5.00	5.90
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	90¼	90⅞
Corn	31⅞	32
Oats	21¼	21⅜
Rye	44½	45
Barley	70	70
Live hogs	3.60 @4.10	3.70 @4.15
Cattle	2.60 @5.35	2.60 @5.30

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	15,105	6,697	10,394	15,181
Wheat, bu	43,800	50,483	121,680	138,235
Corn, bu	147,621	161,405	117,103	180,911
Oats, bu	35,158	17,609	38,246	35,064
Rye, bu	1,700	5,118	3,634	3,702
Barley, bu	11,283	11,569	5,998	10,113
Grass seed, lbs	176,357	210,965	131,105	200,814
F. seed, lbs	....	71,000	43,750	51,675
B. corn, lbs	33,390	36,000	8,050	16,540
C. meats, lbs	1,126,181	371,310	1,031,737	3,043,320
Beef, tcs	....	....	150	151
Beef, brls	....	....	314	73
Pork, brls	....	3	982	582
Lard, lbs	48,000	45,900	23,880	250,770
Tallow, lbs	40,510	23,470	90,000	....
Butter, lbs	129,724	56,961	72,625	63,519
D. hogs, No.	82	207	....	....
Live hogs, No.	12,989	12,035	7,237	4,037
Cattle, No.	5,176	4,533	2,986	3,208
Sheep, No.	2,647	1,215	1,935	1,541
Hides, lbs	128,100	165,960	74,500	36,180
Highwin's, brls	....	....	100	3
Wool, lbs	22,978	20,529	....	14,212
Potatoes, bu	4,850	60	2,778	16
Coal, tons	4,078	2,113	742	548
Hay, tons	80	60	10	20
Lumber, m ft	331	875	2,378	2,594
Shingles, m	80	75	164	376
Salt, brls	602	1,360	2,564	3,252
Poultry, lbs	740	2,235	....	140
Poultry, coops	....	1	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,421	790	577	133
Cheese, bxs	1,113	1,871	1,225	845
G. apples, brls	442	....	258	....
Beans, bu	789	....	....	25

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 5,345 bu wheat, 5,686 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do, 1 car mixed, 5 cars No. 2 spring wheat, 36 cars No. 3 do, 21 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (74 wheat); 54 cars high-mixed corn, 9 cars new do, 26 cars new mixed, 93 cars No. 2 corn, 10 cars rejected (192 corn); 17 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 2 mixed, 2 cars rejected (32 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 3 cars No. 3 barley. Total, 304 cars, or 130,000 bu. Inspected out: 61,941 bu wheat, 5,385 bu corn, 2,815 bu rye, 20,215 bu barley.

There appears to be little reason to doubt that some parties have contracts out to carry grain from Western Iowa to New York at 35c per 100 lbs. The lowest rates heard of from points beyond Des Moines to Chicago is 22c, being a rebate of 3c off 25c, which only leaves 13c between this point and New York, without reference to cost of transfer, if any. Of course people who can secure such terms of transportation are able to outbid the men who furnish capital to mass the grain on the lines of railroad and hold it there during the winter.

The Toledo Produce Exchange has established a "call" daily at 10 a. m.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and generally firm, breadstuffs being stronger. The snow-storm of the previous day was followed by a cold spell, and this nourished fears of a late summer. The chief point, however, was in wheat, as affected by the weather of the past. The British markets were quiet, with firm holders, but the news came from St. Louis that an advance of 5c per bu had occurred there since the 1st inst., with large buying orders from the interior. This was supposed to mean that residents of Kansas and Western Missouri are becoming seriously alarmed at the absence of rain, and buying in self-protection. New York was privately quoted 2c higher on winter wheat and 1c higher on spring, and this was supposed to be independently a result of reported damage to the growing wheat further East. It is not probable that the winter wheat is all killed off, and it may be that the danger is exaggerated, but there appears to be no reason to doubt that a good deal of the winter wheat is in a critical condition. Other grain was stronger in sympathy, except that barley was nearly dead. Provisions were in good demand, but the syndicate was too willing to sell to permit an advance, and the market was easier in the latter part of the session.

Domestic and foreign dry goods were freely ordered, and were firm at former prices. Standard sheetings and shirtings, prints, denims, and drills are specially firm. There was nothing new to note in connection with the grocery market. A continued liberal demand was reported and the steadiness of prices was undisturbed. Dried fruits were active, with apples, peaches, blackberries, and prunes held with decided firmness. Fish were in fair request, and remained steady as previously quoted. Nothing new was developed in the butter and cheese markets. The tendency in both of these staples is to an easier state. The demand for oils was of liberal proportions and prices were again steadily held. Paints were more quiet owing to the unfavorable weather. Leather and bagging continue dull. There was nothing new to note in connection with the tobacco market. The demand, as heretofore, is restricted, and prices continue unsettled and variable.

The lumber market was again reported active, with prices running about as they have done for some time past. A few cargoes of dry stuff were offered at the sale docks, and purchases were made by some of the yard-dealers whose stocks are broken. The receipts are expected to be small for a week or more, the cold weather having arrested the thaw, and postponed the date of opening the principal shipping points a few days. The wool, hide, and salt markets were unchanged in their most important features. Hay was salable to the local trade in small lots, but outside orders were scarce, and prices were easy without being quotably lower. Seeds were quiet and weak, except timothy, which sold rather more freely than on the preceding day. Green fruits were steady. Poultry was firm, and eggs brought better prices.

Rail freights are nominally 20c to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17c to Baltimore for 100 lbs of grain; but there is reason to believe that the bulk of the grain now moving out is being taken at about 75 per cent of the above-named rates.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

	Mar. 29, 1879.	*Mar. 22, 1879.*	*Mar. 30, 1878.*
Flour and wheat, qrs	1,450,000	1,550,000	1,075,000
Corn, qrs	440,000	320,000	499,000

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Chicago	43,800	121,680
Milwaukee	27,420	24,903
New York	101,000	83,000
Detroit	25,000	33,000
Toledo	3,000	5,000
St. Louis	23,000	13,000
Philadelphia	48,000	34,863
Total	271,220	315,446

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

April 3.—Receipts—Flour, 9,777 brls; wheat, 141,300 bu; corn, 60,416 bu; oats, 32,575 bu; corn-meal, 1,902 pkgs; rye, 2,006 bu; malt, 725 bu; pork, 458 brls; beef, 2,741 tcs; cut meats, 2,151 pkgs; lard, 3,668 tcs; whisky, 455 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 88,000 bu; corn, 129,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

The following were the exports of provisions from the seaboard for the week ending March 22:

From—	*Pork, brls.*	*Lard, lbs.*	*Bacon and Hams, lbs.*
New York	4,763	1,975,559	12,233,180
Boston	59	61,232	3,022,292
Portland	82	8,700	210,700
Philadelphia	100	68,923	2,167,000
Baltimore	354	1,756,980	848,853
New Orleans	12	200	1,200
Totals	5,370	3,871,594	18,483,225
Previous week	8,045	3,285,029	18,534,151
Two weeks ago	9,927	4,406,419	23,981,420
Corresponding week, 1878	9,039	12,208,286	12,596,007

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1 to March 22:

	1878-'79.	1877-'78.
Pork, lbs	32,318,600	27,032,400
Bacon and hams, lbs	395,139,255	300,223,850
Lard, lbs	150,243,861	166,553,080
Totals	577,701,716	493,809,330

GOODS RECEIVED

at the Port of Chicago April 3: Kalman Bros., 4 cases cigars; Flower Bros., 345 sks salt; Glick Bros., 220 sks salt; F. W. Hayne & Co., 6 octaves brandy; Chicago Stamping Company, 1,511 boxes tin plates; Cobb, Mills & Wheeler, 300 sks salt. Collections, $5,180.32.

FOREIGN WHEAT MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The *Public* to-day concludes its estimate of the foreign wheat market: It says more than 94,000,000 bu will be required by Europe from Russia and the United States, of which Russia will not furnish more than 50,000,000, unless it had another extraordinarily large crop in 1878, following that of 1877. This would leave about 45,000,000 bu to be drawn from this country. If these estimates are correct, the price of wheat must advance.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and irregular; the market was strong early, Liverpool reporting an advance of 3d in lard and 6d in long and short clears, while the local hog market was higher. But prominent holders of product were free sellers, and when this became known buyers fell back for lower prices, the later feeling being tame, but the afternoon prices exhibited some improvement. The greater freedom in selling was supposed to be based upon the summary of the winter's work in packing, as published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10c per brl, but declined 15c, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 500 brls (old) at $8.50 spot; 27,500 brls seller May at $10.37½@10.55; and 14,500 brls seller June at $10.52½@10.67½. Total, 42,500 brls. The market closed easy at $10.27½@10.30 for cash or seller April, $10.37½@10.40 for May, and $10.50@10.52½ for June. Old pork quoted at $8.50@8.60.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $9.25@9.50, and extra prime at $8.50@8.75.

LARD—Advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs, but closed 5c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 7,250 tcs seller May at $6.45@6.52½, and 8,500 tcs seller June at $6.50@6.57½. Total, 15,750 tcs. The market closed tame at $6.37½@6.40 for spot or seller April, $6.42½@6.45 for May, and $6.50@6.52½ for June.

MEATS—Were tame and easier. There was a moderate shipping demand for small lots, and the local trade was chiefly in transfers. Sales were reported of 20,000 lbs shoulders at $3.70; 550 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 7c for 16-lb averages, and 7⅜c for 15-lb do; 2,350,000 lbs short ribs at $4.97½@5.05 for May, and $5.10@5.15 for June. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part cured	$3.65	$4.87½	$4.87	$5.00
Boxed	3.77½	5.00	5.00	5.12½
April, boxed	3.77½	5.00	5.00	5.12½
May, boxed	3.87½	5.10	5.10	5.22½

Long clears quoted at $4.75 loose and $4.87½ boxed; Cumberlands, $5.00@5.12½ boxed; long-cut hams, 7¾@8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 7@7⅜c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6½@6¾c for same averages; green shoulders, 3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4¼@4½c for shoulders, 5¼@5⅜c for short ribs, 5¾@6c for short clears, 8¾@9¼c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at $5.00@5.50 for No. 1 white, 4¾@5c for good yellow, and 4¼@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $8.75@9.00 for mess, $9.75@10.00 for extra mess, and $16.00@18.00 for hams, with sale of 80 brls hams at $16.00.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6⅜@6½c for city and 6⅛@6¼c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was firmer, with more doing, though the market was not active. There was a fair demand by shippers, and the local trade was quiet. Holders were strong in their views, in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 500 brls winters at $5.00; 1,465 brls spring extras, chiefly at $3.65@4.55; and 140 brls superfines at $2.37½. Total, 2,105 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

Choice winters	$5.25	@5.50
Good to choice winters	4.50	@5.25
Fair to good winters	3.75	@4.25
Choice Minnesotas	4.50	@5.00
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.00	@6.00
Fair to good springs	3.50	@4.25
Low springs	2.50	@3.25
Patents	6.00	@8.00

BRAN—Was fairly active and firmer. Sales were reported of 90 tons at $8.50 per ton on track, and $8.87½@9.00 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $9.50.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $13.12½ per ton on track.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons, wheat, at $16.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and stronger, though the strength was somewhat abated after midday. The market advanced 1¼@1⅜c, and closed ⅝c above the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were quiet, though cargoes were more firmly held, and New York was about 1c higher, while St. Louis was excited by reports of damage to winter wheat, and our receipts were small. A good many buying orders were received here,—more than the recent average,—some of them coming from the West, the cold weather helping to increase the demand, and this stimulated the local shorts to action, but they cooled down towards noon. There was only a moderate shipping demand, but prices of spot wheat kept pace with futures. No. 2 closed at 93c for gilt-edged receipts to 90⅞c for regular. No. 3 closed at 81c for lots on first storage. Seller May opened at 95⅛@95¼c, advanced to 95⅞c, receded to 95½c, rose to 96⅛c, declined to 95⅝c, and closed at 95⅞c. Seller June ranged at 96⅛@97⅛c, closing at 96⅞c; and April at 90⅛@91⅛c, closing at 90⅞c. Spot sales were reported of 5,400 bu No. 2 at 96⅛@96½c; 43,000 bu No. 3 at 78½c for winter receipts, and 80⅝@81c for gilt-edged; 8,800 bu rejected on first storage at 63c; and 10,000 bu by sample at 62½@86c. Total, 67,200 bu. Rejected in the Central Elevators was not wanted at the above named figure, 63c.

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was made of 1,200 bu No. 2 red at $1.05 on track.

MIXED WHEAT—Sales were 400 bu at 95c, and 400 bu at 99c; both on track.

CORN—Was active and stronger. The market advanced ⅜c, but weakened ⅛c, and closed only ¼c above the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets and New York were firm, our receipts were not large, and the market here sympathized with wheat, though the weather conditions in Kansas do not immediately threaten corn. There was a better demand for futures, partially owing to the belief that a good deal of the corn sold here for delivery in May and June has been shipped Eastward around us during the winter, without being repurchased in this market, and that, although some of those sales have been already covered, yet the movement has been large enough to materially reduce the quantity to be handled here during the next two months. Spot corn was in fair demand by shippers. No. 2 in store closed at 34⅛c for gilt-edged receipts to 31⅞c for regular. Sample lots free on board cars sold at 34¼c for rejected to 35½c for No. 2, but closed easier. Seller May opened at 36⅜c, advanced to 36½c, and declined to 36⅛c at the close. Seller June sold at 36⅞@37c, closing at 36⅞@36⅞c. July sold at 37⅛@37¼c, August at 37⅞c, and April at 31⅞@32c, the latter closing at the inside. Spot sales were reported of 35,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅞@32⅛c; 3,200 bu do, gilt-edged receipts, at 32⅛c; 15,600 bu by sample, free on board cars, 36¾@37c for white, and 34⅜@35⅛c for new mixed to No. 2; 8,000 bu do at 34⅜@35c on track. Total, 63,800 bu.

OATS—Were more active and firm, averaging ⅛@⅜c higher. The market advanced in company with other grain, and the shorts for next month wanted to fill in, New York also being firm, and the local receipts were light in consequence of the storm. May opened at 25⅜c, and sold to 25⅞c, closing at 25⅞c. June sold at 25⅞@26⅛c, and closed at 26c. April or regular oats were quiet at 21⅜c. Samples were in fair request and firmer. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 21⅜c; 13,800 bu by sample at 25@27½c on track, and 9,000 bu (No. 2) at 25¼@25⅜c; 3,000 bu black at 26c; and 7,200 bu white at 26¼@28½c free on board. Total, 38,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firm. There was a fair inquiry, but the property was held about ½c above buyers' limits. Regular No. 2 was firm at 44¼c, and May at 49@49½c. Fresh No. 2 was quoted at 47c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu by sample at 46@48c on track, and 800 bu at 42@49c free on board. Total, 2,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was very quiet, the only trading reported being in extra 3, which was 1c higher, with inadequate offerings. No. 2 was nominal at 70c regular or seller the month. Extra 3 sold at 36c in cars, and April do was held at 36c, with no sales. A., D. & Co.'s receipts were quoted at 41@42c. No. 3 was nominal at 31c. Samples were scarce and quiet. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu extra 3 at 36c; 1,200 bu by sample at 40@58c on track. Total, 2,000 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Wheat—Sales 355,000 bu at 95⅝@95⅞c for May. Corn—200,000 bu at 36⅜c for May. Mess pork—18,000 brls at $10.50@10.52½ for May and $10.60@10.62½ for June. Lard—1,250 tcs at $6.50 for May and $6.55 for June. Short ribs—1,200,000 lbs at $5.02½ for May and $5.12½@5.15 for June. Shoulders—350,000 lbs at $3.75@3.77½ for May.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer. Sales 240,000 bu at 95⅞@96c for May and 96⅞c for June. Corn—5,000 bu for June at 36⅞c. Oats—125,000 bu for May at 25⅞c. Mess pork—8,750 brls at $10.37½@10.40 for May and $10.50@10.52½ for June. Lard—250 tcs at $6.52½ for June. Short ribs—300,000 lbs at $4.95 for May and $5.07½ for June.

LATER.

Wheat was active and higher. The New York and foreign dispatches were strong in tone; and a telegram from St. Joseph, Mo., stated that unless rain fell soon the crops would fail. Seller May sold at 96c to 96¼c, then down to 95¾@95⅞c, and closed at 95⅞@96c. April sold at 90⅞@91⅛c, and closed at about 90⅞c.

Corn was firm at 36¼@36⅜c for May, 36⅝@36⅞c for June, both closing at the inside.

Oats sold at 25¾@26c for May, closing at 25⅞c; June closed at 26⅛c.

Mess pork was better, sales being reported of 4,500 brls at $10.40@10.42½ for May and $10.52½@10.55 for June.

Lard was steady. Sales 1,500 tcs at $6.37½ for April, $6.45 for May, and $6.52½ for June.

Short ribs—250,000 lbs at $4.97½@5.00 for May.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was steady at $10.40@10.42½ for May, $10.50@10.52½ for June, and $10.30@10.35 for April. Sales 2,750 brls at $10.40 for May and $10.52½ for June.

Lard closed at $6.45@6.47½ for May and $6.52½ for June. Sales 2,500 tcs at $6.37½ for April, $6.52½ for June, and $6.45 for May.

Short ribs were steady. Sales 400,000 lbs at $4.95@4.97½ for May and $5.07½ for June.

Shoulders—200,000 lbs at $3.75@3.77½ for May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand. Following are the quotations:

Fine green carpet brush, ⅌ lb	4½@5
Green hurl	3¾@4½
Red-tipped hurl	3 @4½
Fine green, with hurl to work it	4 @4½
Red-tipped do	3 @3½
Inferior	2½@3
Crooked	2 @2½

BUTTER—Fine table butter continues in steady supply, and therefore prices remain firm. There is no lack of low and medium grades, and, the demand for such being somewhat restricted, the market is wanting in firmness. There was a fair local and shipping inquiry at the following prices:

Creamery	21@25
Good to choice dairy	17@21
Medium	12@15
Inferior to common	5@10
Roll butter	8@13

BAGGING—Remains very quiet and very steady. There was a light order trade at the quotations given below:

Stark	22	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@12
Brighton A	21½	Do, 5 bu	12@13
Otter Creek	18½	Gunnies, single	13@14
Lewiston	20	Do, double	22@23
American	18	Wool sacks	40@45

CHEESE—The market is abundantly supplied with all grades excepting mild full creams. Part and full skim cheese is weak, with a tendency to go lower, the supply considerably exceeding the demand. We quote:

September and October, full cream	8½@8¾
Part skim, new	6½@7½
Full skim	4 @5
Low grades	2 @3

COAL—Met with a light demand and prices were nominally unchanged. We quote the market weak as follows:

Lackawanna, large egg	$ 6.25
Lackawanna, small egg	6.25
Lackawanna, nut	6.00@6.25
Lackawanna, range	6.50
Piedmont	7.00
Blossburg	6.00
Cannel	6.50
Erie	5.50
Baltimore & Ohio	4.50@5.00
Minonk	3.50
Wilmington	3.50
Gartsherrie, Indiana block	4.50
White ash block	4.50

EGGS—Were firmer, selling at 11c, with 11½c asked by some houses. The cold snap strengthened prices by leading every one to expect smaller receipts.

FISH—Were quoted as before. There was a fair movement at the prices given below:

No. 1 whitefish, ⅌ ½-brl	$4.40@ 4.50
Family whitefish, ½-brl	2.25@ 2.35
Trout, ½-brl	4.10@ 4.25
Mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl	12.50
Select mess, ⅌ ½-brl	16.00
Extra shore, ½-brl	14.00
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.50
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 6.00
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 5.00
Large family	5.00
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.20
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, extra, per 100 lbs	5.00@ 5.25
Bank cod, per 100 lbs	4.00@ 4.15
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.50
Labrador herring, round, brls	6.00@ 6.50
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.20
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ⅌ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	13.00
California salmon, ½-brls	6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—The market was devoid of new features. For prunes, peaches, apples, and blackberries the feeling was decidedly firm; indeed, there was no description of fruit for which fully previous prices were not insisted upon. Nuts remain dull. Below are the quotations:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5¾	@	6¼
Figs, layers	14	@	16
Turkish prunes	6	@	6¼
French prunes, kegs	6½	@	7
French prunes, boxes	10	@	16
Raisins, layers		@	1.70
London layers	2.15	@	2.25
Loose Muscatel	1.80	@	1.85
Valencias, new	7½	@	7¾
Zante currants	4½	@	4¾
Citron	14½	@	15½

DOMESTIC.

Alden apples	11	@	14
Evaporated	9	@	10
New York and Michigan	4¼	@	4½
Southern	3¼	@	3¾
Ohio	3¾	@	4
Peaches, unpared, halves	3¾	@	4¼
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3½	@	4
Raspberries	32½	@	33
Blackberries	5½	@	6
Pitted cherries	23	@	25

NUTS.

Filberts	9	@	10
Almonds, Terragona	20	@	21
Naples walnuts	13	@	13½
Brazils	5½	@	6
Texas pecans	6	@	7
River pecans	5½	@	6
Wilmington peanuts	5	@	5½
Tennessee peanuts	5½	@	6
Virginia peanuts	6	@	6¼

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request at recent prices. The receipts are fair. Apples are plenty and easy, as dealers are working to reduce the stock. Strawberries sold at 80c@$1.00 per quart:

Apples, ⅌ brl, in cars	$1.50@ 2.00
Apples, ⅌ brl, from store	1.75@ 2.50
Cranberries, ⅌ brl	5.00@ 7.00
Lemons, ⅌ box	3.50@ 4.50
Oranges, ⅌ box	3.25@ 4.00
Valencia oranges, ⅌ case	9.00@10.00
Bananas, ⅌ bunch	2.00@ 4.00
Cocoanuts	3.75@ 4.50

GROCERIES—The position of the market continues satisfactory. Trade is of liberal proportions, the tenor of prices is firm, and collections are good. Following are the current quotations:

RICE.

Carolina	6½@ 7¼
Louisiana	6¼@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Costa Rica	17½@19
Choice to fancy Rio	17 @17¾
Good to prime	15¼@16
Common to fair	13 @15
Roasting	11 @12

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¼@ 9⅜
Crushed	9⅛@ 9¼
Granulated	8½@ 8⅝
Powdered	8⅞@ 9
A standard	8⅜@ 8½
A No. 2	8⅛@ 8¼
Extra C	7⅞@ 8
C No. 1	7¾@ 7⅞
C No. 2	7½@ 7⅝
Yellow	7 @ 7⅜
New Orleans white, clarified	8½@ 8⅝
New Orleans prime to choice	7 @ 7½
New Orleans fully fair to prime	6⅞@ 7
New Orleans fair	6½@ 6¾

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	35 @38
California silver drips	43 @45
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	27 @30
Common molasses	28 @33
Black Strap	24 @25

SPICES.

Allspice	18½@19
Cloves	45 @48
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14½@15
Nutmegs, No. 1	85 @95
Calcutta ginger	7½@ 8½

SOAPS.

True Blue	5 @ 5¼
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	5
Savon imperial	5
German mottled	5¼@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was quiet and not materially changed. The local inquiry constituted about all the demand, the late rise in freights having driven shippers away:

No. 1 timothy	$8.00@8.50
No. 2 do	7.00@7.50
Mixed do	6.50@7.00
Upland prairie	6.50@7.50
No. 1	6.00

HIDES—Were steady under a fair inquiry from the regular dealers:

Light cured hides, ⅌ lb	7
Heavy do, ⅌ lb	6¼
Damaged or grubby do, ⅌ lb	5½
Bull hides	5
Part cured, ⅌ lb	6 @ 6¼
Calf, ⅌ lb	10½
Deacons, ⅌ lb	40
Dry flint, ⅌ lb	13 @14
Dry salted, ⅌ lb	11 @12
Green city butchers', ⅌ lb	5 @ 5¼
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ⅌ lb	28

LEAD—Was dull and easy at 3½c per lb in carloads, and about 3¾c in smaller lots.

LUMBER—The yard market continues active. Several cargoes of dry and mixed stuff were at the docks, and a few sales were made, which sellers declined to report. Grand Haven shingles, "A's," have sold at $1.70, and No. 1 do at 75c per m. Common to mill-run dry inch has brought $9.00@11.50. Following are the yard quotations. Some dealers are making rebates on large or cash orders:

First and second clear, 1¼@2 in	$30.00@32.00
Third clear, 1¼@2 in	27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	12.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.00
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	25.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in	15.00@16.00
D or common stock boards	13.00
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@10.50
Fencing, No. 2	8.50@ 9.50
Common boards	10.00@11.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff	9.50@10.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	11.00@13.00
Culls, 2 in	8.00
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath, dry	1.65
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.20@ 2.30
Shingles, standard	2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10
Cedar shingles	1.90
Track shingles	1.80

According to some of the recent advices from the pine regions driving prospects are not so bright as they might be. It is stated that the rivers in Western Michigan are unusually low, and the logs in the remote districts can scarcely be expected to come down without plenty of rain. Flat River, Michigan, is said to be 2 or 3 ft below its average mark. In the Mississippi district the outlook is also reported to be doubtful, the Chippewa River being perhaps in better condition for driving logs than any of the other rivers. At Saginaw the logs may come down without much trouble, as the woods are well supplied with snow, which will swell the rivers materially if it does not thaw and run off slowly.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue in active demand and firm. Tin plates are quoted strong, in sympathy with the English and Eastern markets:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ⅌ box	$ 7.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC.	13.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX.	9.25
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing	8.75
Large pig tin	18
Small pig tin	19
Bar tin	20
Solder	12 @14
Pig lead ⅌ lb	4½@ 5
Bar lead	5.70
Lead pipe	5½@ 5¾
Copper bottoms	26
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	24
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	33
Planished, cut to sizes	35
Sheet zinc ⅌ lb	7
Less than cask	7
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	3.00
Common bar iron	1.85
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	12½@14
American planished iron, "A"	10½
American planished iron, "B"	9½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12 @16
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5	9
Wire, Nos. 6 to 9	10
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14	11 @12½
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16	14
Wire, Nos. 18 to 20	16@20

The discount on wire is 50 per cent, and on galvanized iron 45 per cent.

NAILS—Are irregular, ranging from $2.15@2.25.

OILS—Remain steady. Trade was reported fair at the following range of prices:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	11¼
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	14
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	18¼
Carbon, Michigan legal test	21½
Elaine, 150 deg. test	18½
Lard, extra winter strained	58
Lard, No. 1	51
Lard, No. 2	48
Linseed, raw	65
Linseed, boiled	70
Whale, winter bleached	55
Sperm	$1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	70
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	52
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	34
Miners' oil, extra yellow	55
Miners' oil, white	58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	19
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	30
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	20 @25

POTATOES—Were steady, with fair sales to the city retailers. Peachblows were quoted at 65@77½c, and early rose at 53@60c per bu in lots.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings of poultry were again light, and fine stock brought recent prices. Game was steady with a fair inquiry, the scarcity of poultry increasing the sales:

Chickens, dressed, ⅌ lb	$ 8	@	9
Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	3.50	@	4.00
Turkeys, dressed, ⅌ lb	11	@	14
Do live	10	@	12
Geese, live, ⅌ doz			5.00
Ducks, ⅌ doz			2.50
Wild ducks, small, ⅌ doz	50	@	75
Mallards	1.25	@	1.50
Red-heads	1.50	@	1.75
Geese	2.00	@	3.00
Snipe	40	@	1.00

SEEDS—Were again dull and easy. The offerings were fair, but buyers were doing little outside of filling a few orders for timothy. Sales of timothy were made at $1.15@1.22½, and fine seed was quoted at $1.25@1.27. Clover was slow at $3.55@3.60, and mammoth sold at $3.60@3.80. Flax, millet, and Hungarian were unchanged.

SALT—Was in fair request, fine salt being quoted lower:

Fine salt, ⅌ brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, ⅌ brl	1.40
New York dairy, ⅌ brl, without bags	1.30
New York dairy, ⅌ brl, with bags	1.75@2.00
Michigan dairy, without bags	1.15
Michigan dairy, with bags	1.50@1.70
Ashton and Eureka dairy, ⅌ sack	3.00

TEAS—A good business was doing at fully-sustained prices. We again quote as follows:

HYSON.		IMPERIAL.	
Common to fair	17@28	Common to fair	20@35
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	60@65
Choicest	55@65	JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
YOUNG HYSON.		Common to fair	18@35
Common to fair	17@28	Superior to fine	40@50
Superior to fine	30@40	Extra fine to finest	55@60
Extra fine to finest	50@60	OOLONG.	
Choicest	65@70	Common to fair	18@28
GUNPOWDER.		Superior to fine	30@40
Common to fair	20@30	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Superior to fine	35@45	Choicest	60@70
Extra fine to finest	50@60	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
Choicest	70@80	Superior to fine	28@40

WHISKY—Was in moderate demand, and 1c higher, at $1.04 per gallon for highwines. Sale was reported of 350 brls on that basis. Alcohol for export was nominal at 30c per gallon delivered in New York.

WOOL—Was steady, the sales being as large as usual. The receipts are small, but the stock is sufficient to carry the trade into the new clip:

Washed fleece wool, ⅌ lb	28@32
Medium unwashed	20@23
Fine do, good	18@20
Coarse do	16@20
Tub-washed, choice	35@37
Tub-washed, common to fair	30@33
Colorado, medium to fine	20@24
Colorado, common	16@19
Colorado, coarse	13@14

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,683	14,187	865
Tuesday	3,644	10,034	2,156
Wednesday	5,176	12,989	2,647
Thursday	7,200	15,400	1,600
Total	18,703	52,610	7,268
Same time last week	17,436	84,562	5,709
Shipments—			
Monday	1,264	6,569	519
Tuesday	1,342	5,866	1,845
Wednesday	2,986	7,237	1,935
Total	5,592	19,672	4,299

CATTLE—There were altogether too many cattle on sale for the good of the market. One-half the number actually received would have been a fair average run for a Thursday; consequently, that the market should develop an easier tone was to be expected. At the opening the situation was most discouraging. The attendance of buyers was as large as on any day of late, but in view of the heavy supply there was a general holding off for lower prices, and the forenoon was well advanced before any considerable number of cattle had crossed the scales. Toward noon, at a reduction from Tuesday's prices of 5@10c, trade picked up, and from 11 o'clock until 3 trading was brisk, a large number of cattle changing owners between those hours. The quality was an improvement on the recent average. There were more fat cattle than have been seen in the yards on any previous day of the season, and the reported sales show a higher average of prices. For export cattle there was a well sustained inquiry, and for extra beeves, such as are taken for the English market, there were buyers at as good figures as were paid on the day before. About 400 head were thus disposed of at $5.00@5.35. Among the prominent sales were 26 head averaging 1,594 lbs, at $5.25, by H. E. Mallory & Bro., and 14 head averaging 1,551 lbs, at the same price, by Gregory, Cooley & Co. A lot of Iowa-fed Montana cattle were sold by Rosenbaum, Bass & Co. at $4.75. The demand was chiefly centered in good to choice grades, and the bulk of the day's trading was at $4.30@4.90. Stockers were in demand at $3.00@4.00, and butchers' and canners' stuff at $2.60@4.00. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.00@5.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.70@4.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.85@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.65@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
45	1,565	$5.35	47	1,247	$4.55
18	1,224	5.00	35	1,241	4.62½
31	1,499	5.12½	14	1,177	4.62½
32	1,450	5.25	33	1,163	4.50
14	1,551	5.25	36	2,164	4.45
26	1,594	5.25	17	1,266	4.40
16	1,457	5.15	13	1,138	4.50
15	1,462	5.05	19	1,083	4.35
47	1,391	5.00	13	1,039	4.35
48	1,417	5.10	68	1,161	4.35
39	1,500	5.00	35	1,114	4.30
62	1,383	4.90	51	1,294	4.07½
34	1,312	4.90	17	1,206	4.25
46	1,383	4.90	11	1,282	4.20
18	1,395	4.90	37	1,034	4.12½
68	1,346	4.90	17 cows	1,158	4.00
15	1,348	4.75	16	1,174	4.10
16	1,356	4.80	19	1,175	4.05
51	1,350	4.85	12	1,128	3.75
15	1,329	4.85	21	940	3.65
31	1,379	4.80	43 stocks	978	3.75
35	1,300	4.75	32	1,009	3.55
29 Mont'a	1,510	4.75	11	1,069	3.50
33	1,324	4.75	15 stocks	806	3.40
19	1,359	4.75	19 cows	981	3.40
20	1,302	4.80	22	997	3.30
47	1,314	4.75	22	996	3.25
17	1,215	4.75	12	940	3.20
29	1,350	4.75	11 cows	1,022	3.25
57	1,405	4.70	15	931	3.15
14	1,191	4.70	18 cows	941	3.00
18	1,281	4.70	14	891	3.00
17	1,198	4.65	15	934	3.00
17	1,219	4.50	24	983	2.85
19	1,240	4.62½	13	1,051	2.85
16	1,334	4.70	18 cows	915	2.75
55	1,196	4.60	11 cows	970	2.75
18	1,284	4.60	13 b. and s	920	2.60
10	1,093	4.50	18 cows	892	2.35
15	1,160	4.50			

HOGS—The receipts were more liberal than for the previous days of the week, but there was a good general demand, and prices ruled firm at a further substantial advance. Opening sales were barely 5c higher than Wednesday's prices, but later there was a further advance of 5c, common to choice bacon grades selling up to $3.75@3.95, and poor to choice heavy to $3.65@4.15. The extreme range of sales was $3.00@4.15, with the larger part at $3.75@3.90. Skips sold at $3.00@3.50. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows, and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
51	290	$4.15	60	203	$3.85
72	243	4.10	72	195	3.85
62	283	4.10	119	192	3.85
65	239	4.00	30	155	3.85
41	252	4.00	70	303	3.85
32	246	4.00	44	284	3.85
77	224	4.00	53	185	3.85
65	195	3.95	71	163	3.85
21	223	3.95	34	274	3.75
38	223	3.90	59	170	3.75
50	284	3.90	77	179	3.75
30	188	3.90	26	207	3.75
127	180	3.90	06	180	3.75
73	203	3.85	61	215	3.80
78	221	3.87½	46	185	3.80
60	212	3.85	69	290	3.80
46	245	3.85	29	270	3.80
32	163	3.85	77	203	3.80
66	218	3.85	47	249	3.80
67	202	3.85	56	144	3.70
54	185	3.85	30	295	3.70
67	241	3.85	21	175	3.70
30	232	3.85	28	327	3.65
56	244	3.85	49	172	3.65
55	200	3.85	25	282	3.65
71	211	3.80	33	253	3.60
70	294	3.80	77	129	3.55
65	219	3.80	33	193	3.50
84	165	3.80	49	152	3.45
74	200	3.80	43	180	3.45
117	176	3.80	39	143	3.45
98	155	3.80	22	129	3.40
78	161	3.80	34	139	3.35

SHEEP—There was a brisk demand, and the market was firm and a shade higher. The quality of the offerings was good, and most of the trading was at prices above $4.25. An extra flock, averaging 153 lbs, sold at $6.00,—the highest price paid thus far during the present season.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
91	84	$3.75	49	124	$5.60
131	109	4.80	97	99	4.87½
40	91	4.90	238	110	5.40
163	153	6.00	152	126	5.75
96	90	4.50			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—CATTLE—Strong and higher; shipping and butchers' grades, good to choice heavy steers, $5.00@5.40; do light, $4.65@4.90; native butchers' steers, $3.50@4.75; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.50; corn-fed Texan, $3.25@4.65; other grades unchanged; receipts, 1,900; shipments, 500.

HOGS—Active, firm, and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3.50@3.75; packing, $3.40@3.80; butchers' to select heavy, $3.80@4.10; receipts, 4,500; shipments, 3,400.

SHEEP—Strong; demand exceeds supply; common to fair, $3.25@4.00; good to choice, $4.50@4.85; fancy, $5.00@5.25; receipts, 500; shipments, none.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 270; no trade in beeves; good Western dressed, 7½@8c; shipments, 700 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,800; market dull and firm; common to choice sheep, 5½@6¾c; about 50 spring lambs, $5.25@6.25 per head; shipments, 300 carcasses mutton.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,500; market firmer; fair Western offered at $4.25.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports receipts, 252; shipments, 164; market good; native shippers, $4.00@4.85; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.80; native cows, $2.50@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 935; shipments, 602; active and higher; fair to choice packing, $3.30@3.60; light shipping, $3.00@3.25.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 966; market firm; demand active; good steers generally unchanged; common stock lower; shippers' steers, good, $4.80@5.30; butchers' steers, $3.85@4.50; stockers, $3.25@3.50; oxen, $4.25@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,000; fair demand; unchanged; no lambs offered.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,485; fair demand; market without decided change; feeling weaker on Yorkers.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common, $2.90@3.45; light, $3.50@3.80; heavy, $3.90@3.95; selects, $3.95@4.10; receipts, 1,600; shipments, 153.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, April 3—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d@10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 11d@9s 2d; spring, 7s 8d@8s 2d; white, 8s 10d@9s 4d; club, 9s 3d@9s 8d. Corn, 4s 5d@4s 6d. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 33s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Bacon—Cumberlands, 25s 6d; short ribs, 27s; long clear, 27s; short clear, 27s. Beef—Prime mess, 74s; India mess, 77s; extra India mess, 88s. Cheese—Choice, 44s. Shoulders, 22s. Tallow—Prime city, 35s 9d. Lard, 33s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 55s; Western, 50s. Hams, long cut, 20-lb average, 37s.

LONDON, April 3.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmer; fair average red winter, 45s. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Very little demand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 8d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 6d; No. 2, 4s 5d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 33s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—COTTON—Market easier at 5 15-16@6⅛d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,500.

PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 33s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 27s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 8s 6d@8s 9d.

LONDON, April 3.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 8s@8s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 3.—PETROLEUM—22¼d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 3.—GRAIN—Influenced largely by Western reports of unfavorable weather for crop and farming interests, and a somewhat firmer tenor of cable advices, wheat values advanced sharply on winter grades, in most instances ½@1c per bu, and on spring, in the option line, about 1c per bu, which had the effect of checking operations; at the close the general market was tame, and on winter grades weaker, though sellers were not disposed to make important concessions; No. 2 Chicago spring in store for export at $1.05; 57,000 bu rejected spring at 77½@79c; 24,000 bu to arrive, prompt shipment from Chicago, at 77½@78c. Corn quoted generally ¼c per bu higher on restricted offerings, and moderately active movement, closing tamely. Rye very quiet, but quoted steady; 2,000 bu No. 2 Western went at 58½c. Oats a shade higher, and generally strong at an improvement, on livelier inquiry; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 5,000 bu at 32c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products very quiet; little alteration as to prices; mess pork for early delivery in light demand, closing at $10.62½ for new, and $9.40 for old. Cut meats in request at about steady prices. Bacon steady, but quiet; long clear quoted at 5⅛c. Western steam lard has been slow of sale for early delivery at barely steady prices; forward delivery less active, closing weak, including for May, $6.62½@6.65, and June, $6.70@6.72½; July, $6.77½@6.80.

TALLOW—Moderately active; prime, 6 9-16c.

SUGARS—Raw in fair demand; Cuba muscovado at 6¼@6⅜c for fair to good refining; refined in moderate demand at former rates.

WHISKY—100 brls at $1.05¼; market steady.

FREIGHTS—Business in all lines very dull, but rates varied little; grain movement quite seriously impeded by a further sharp rise in values; for Liverpool, 2,300 brls through freight on private terms, quoted at 2s asked; 2,700 pkgs provisions at 20s@22s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 3.—COTTON—Unsettled at 11@11⅛c; futures buoyant; April, 11.16c; May, 11.26c; June, 11.40c; July, 11.56c; August, 11.67c; September, 11.48c.

Flour—Nominally unchanged; very moderate demand; receipts, 10,000 brls.

Grain—Wheat—Moderate trade; receipts, 141,000 bu; rejected spring, 77½@79c; ungraded do, 97@98c; No. 3 spring, 95c; No. 2 spring, $1.05; ungraded winter red, $1.08@1.14; No. 3 do, $1.11¼; No. 2 do, $1.15½@1.16; No. 1 do, $1.16¼; ungraded white, $1.12@1.13½; No. 2 do, $1.11@1.12; No. 1 do (sales, 29,000 bu), at $1.13¼@1.13½. Rye dull; No. 2 Western, 58½c. Barley quiet but steady; malt dull and nominal. Corn moderately active; receipts, 60,000 bu; ungraded, 44@45c; No. 3, 44½@44¾c; steamer, 45c; No. 2, 45¼@45½c. Oats stronger; receipts, 33,000 bu; No. 3 white, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 do, 33¾@34c; mixed Western, 31½@33c; white Western, 35@36½c.

Hay—Quiet but steady.

Hops—Dull and unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 6⅛@6¼c. Molasses demand fair and market firm. Rice quiet but steady.

Petroleum—Quiet but firm; united, 79¾@80⅛c; crude in bulk, 5 brls at 7¾@8¼c; refined, 9⅝c.

Tallow—Steady at 6½@6⅝c.

Resin—Quiet and unchanged.

Turpentine—Higher at 32c.

Eggs—Firmer; Western, 12@12½c.

Provisions—Pork quiet but steady; mess, $9.40@9.60 for old; $10.62½ for new. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, 5¼c; short clear middles, 5½c. Lard steady; prime steam, $6.62½.

Butter—unsettled; Western, 5@29c.

Cheese—Weak; Western, 2@8½c.

Whisky—Steady at $1.05½.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—Flour—Higher; in good demand; double extra fall, $4.45@4.55; treble extra fall, $4.60@4.80; family, $4.85@4.95; choice, $5.05@5.25.

Grain—Wheat strong and higher for cash, but slow; millers withdrawing; excited and higher for future; closed lower and weak; No. 2 red fall, $1.06½@1.06¼ cash; $1.07½@1.05¾, mostly $1.06⅝@1.06¾, April; $1.06⅝@1.08⅜, closing at $1.06⅞, May; $1.06½@1.06⅞, closing at $1.06⅛, June; No. 3 do, $1.02; No. 2 spring, 89c. Corn moderately active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 33@33¼c cash; 34@34¼c May; 34⅞@35c June. Oats active and a shade higher; No. 2, 26c cash; 25⅞c bid May. Rye moderately active and higher at 48½c. Barley dull and unchanged; no sales.

Whisky—Steady at $1.04.

Provisions—Pork firmer at $10.45@10.50 cash; $10.65 June. Lard higher; $6.35. Bulk meats stronger, slow; clear ribs, $4.90 cash; $4.85 April; clear, $5.00. Bacon higher; clear ribs, $5.40@5.45 cash; $5.35 April; $5.40 May; clear, $5.50@5.55.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,000; barley, 3,000.

Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, April 3.—Flour—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, $4.50@4.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@7.00. Rye flour unchanged.

Grain—Wheat in moderate demand; No. 2 red Western, in elevator, $1.14. Rye quiet and steady; Western, 56@57½c. Corn firmer; Western rejected on track, 40@40½c; do steamer, 41½@42c. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 30@31c; white do, 31½@33c.

Provisions—Firmer. Mess pork, $10.25@10.50. Hams—Smoked, $8.50@9.25; pickled, $7.25@8.25. Lard—Western tierces, $6.75@7.00.

Butter—Firmer; New York State and Bradford County, Penn., extras, 20@21c; Western Reserve extra, 16@18c; do good to choice, 10@15c.

Cheese—Sluggish; Western creamery, 7@7½c; do good, 6½@7c.

Petroleum—Dull and nominal; crude, 8⅝c; refined, 9⅝c.

Whisky—Steady; Western, $1.06.

Receipts—Flour, 2,100 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 98,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 5,500 bu; barley, 4,500 bu.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, April 3.—Flour—Steady and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.14½; No. 2 Western red, spot and April, $1.13¼@1.12¾; May, $1.14¼@1.13⅝. Corn—Western firm; Western mixed, spot and April, 43¾@43⅞c; May, 44¼c; June, 44½c bid; steamer unchanged. Oats steady and quiet; Pennsylvania and Western white, 32@32½c; do mixed unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged.

Hay—Steady and unchanged.

Provisions—Firm, without change.

Butter—Scarce, steady, and unchanged.

Eggs—Dull, weak, and lower; 11½@12c.

Petroleum—Dull at 7⅞@8¾c for crude; 9⅛@9¼c for refined.

Coffee—Strong and unchanged.

Whisky—Dull and nominal.

Freights—Unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 2,620 brls; wheat, 53,700 bu; corn, 99,600 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 428 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 143,800 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, April 3.—Flour—Inactive and firmer.

Grain—Wheat strong; opened ⅜c higher; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.01; No. 1 Milwaukee, 98c; No. 2 do, 93c; April, 91c; May, 96c; June, 97c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 80c; No. 4 Milwaukee, 71½@73½c; rejected, 64c. Corn higher; scarce; No. 2, 35c. Oats higher; No. 2 fresh, 24½c. Rye higher; scarce; No. 1, 46½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 spring fresh, 61c; April, 57c.

Provisions—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet; new, $10.40. Prime steam lard, $6.40.

Hogs—Dull and unchanged at $3.50@3.90.

Receipts—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 275,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., April 3.—Cotton—In good demand; ⅛c higher.

Flour—Demand fair and market firm.

Grain—Wheat scarce and firm at $1.03@1.07. Corn quiet but firm at 36½@38c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; 29@32c. Rye dull and neglected. Barley quiet at 95c.

Provisions—Pork strong at $10.25@10.40. Lard stronger at $6.30@6.50. Bulk meats steady at $3.65, $4.85, and $5.10. Bacon quiet and firm at $4.25, $5.37½, and $5.62½.

Whisky—Steady at $1.02.

Butter—Steady and unchanged.

Linseed Oil—Steady and unchanged at 65c.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., April 3.—Cotton—Strong and higher at 10⅜c.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat firmer; red and amber, $1.00@1.04. Corn in good demand; white, 38c; mixed, 37c. Oats—Demand fair; market firm; white, 32c; mixed, 29c. Rye steady at 54c.

Hay—Firmer at $8.00@10.50

Provisions—Pork higher at $10.37½. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, $7.25; do keg, $8.25. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 3⅝c; sides, 4⅞@5⅛c. Bacon stronger; shoulders, 4⅛c; sides, 5⅜@5⅝c; sugar-cured hams, 8¾@9½c.

Whisky—Nominal at $1.02.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., April 3.—Grain—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts the past week 52,169 bu; shipments, 95,379 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, $1.00; April, 98½c; No. 3 cash, 93c; April, 95c. Corn—Receipts the past week, 43,505 bu; shipments, 146,058 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 28¼c; April, 28½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, April 3.—Molasses—Dull and lower; ordinary quoted 9@11c; prime, 11½@13½c; choice, 15@16c.

Provisions—Pork firmer; held for choice old, $9.62½; new, $11.25. Sugar-cured hams dull and lower; canvased, 8@9½c, according to size. Others unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, April 3.—Grain—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.04½@1.05. Corn steady at 34½@35c. Oats steady at 27@28½c.

Provisions—Bulk shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 4⅞c. Lard, $6.37½. Hams, $7.00@8.00.

Hogs—Steady at $2.25@3.80; receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,600.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., April 3.—Flour—Dull.

Grain—Wheat higher and quiet; extra, $1.05¼; No. 1 white, $1.04¼; April, $1.04; May, $1.05⅝; June, $1.05½ bid; milling No. 1, $1.01, nominal.

Receipts—Wheat, 24,946 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 32,645 bu.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, April 3.—Grain—Wheat—Moderate demand; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.05; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, $1.13. Corn steady; No. 2 old Western, 47c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, April 3.—Grain—Wheat dull and nominally unchanged.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., April 3.—Grain—Wheat dull; amber Michigan, May, $1.08¾; June, $1.09¼; No. 2 red winter, April, $1.08; May, $1.08¾; June, $1.09⅝. Corn quiet; No. 2 May, 37¼c; No. 2 white, 37¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 27⅝c.

PEORIA.

Peoria, April 3.—Highwines—Nominally unchanged at $1.02¼@1.02½.

BOSTON.

Boston, April 3.—No market.

COTTON.

Galveston, April 3.—Cotton—Strong; middling, 10⅜c; low middling, 10⅛c; good ordinary, 9⅜c; net receipts, 365 bales; exports coastwise, 80; sales, 772; stock, 25,826.

New Orleans, April 3.—Cotton—Strong; middling, 10½c; low do, 10⅛c; good ordinary, 9⅜c; net receipts, 780 bales; gross, 1,237; sales, 5,000; stock, 213,079.

Memphis, Tenn., April 3.—Cotton—Firm; offerings light; receipts, 834 bales; shipments, 3,220; stock, 44,234; sales, 1,150; exports, 400; spinners, 750; middling, 10⅜c.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—Cotton—Strong and higher; middling, 10⅜c; low middling, 10⅛c; good ordinary, 9⅜c; sales, 755 bales; receipts, 900; shipments, 1,600; stock, 20,540.

DRY GOODS.

New York, April 3.—Business continues fair with cotton goods commission houses, but woolen goods remain sluggish; cotton goods remain firm, and several additional makes of brown and bleached cottons slightly advanced by agents; prints in moderate demand and steady; dress goods selling well; large quantities of silks are being offered at auction; foreign dress goods in fair request.

PETROLEUM.

Cleveland, O., April 3.—Petroleum—Firm; standard white, 110 test, 8c.

Oil City, Pa., April 3.—Petroleum—Market opened excited and weak, with sales at 81¼c, declined to 79⅞c, advanced to 80⅜c; declined and closed at 79⅝c; shipments, 40,000 brls, averaging 34,000; transactions, 250,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 3.—Petroleum—Quiet; crude, $1.00 at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9⅞c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

Wilmington, April 3.—Spirits Turpentine—Firm at 28@28½c.

MARINE NEWS.

THE NEW CLASSIFICATION.

The new hull register of the Association of Lake Underwriters has been distributed among the agents representing the insurance companies, and—to use a forcible slang phrase—it has provoked "a terrible kick" from many vessel-owners, who consider that they have been unjustly and outrageously treated in the classification of their crafts. One owner who had been permitted to see how his own and others' vessels had been rated declared that it was a terrible slaughter and an outrage; and that was but a sample of the opinions generally expressed.

It is estimated that vessels representing 60,000 or 70,000 tons have been thus suddenly dropped from the grain-carrying class and placed in the lumber fleet, which has too much tonnage for the business.

Complaints are numerous, loud, and deep about this new classification. Vessel-owners who are affected by it—and there are very few who are not—assert in bitter terms that the inspection was made in the winter, when the vessels were covered with ice and snow, and their fitouts were stored away, so that an impartial investigation was not possible, and that the companies interested in the inspection gain largely by it; vessel-owners that insure in a certain company they have favored, whether they deserved it or not, and vessels that have been classed down should not have been.

It is also reported that the Northern Transit propellers have been rated down, so that there is every probability of a vigorous protest from their owners.

There is some talk of legal proceedings in connection with the classification, and it has been suggested that a test case be made and submitted to the courts to determine whether the insurance companies have any lawful right to make such a classification of a man's vessels, and thus decreasing the value of his property without consulting him, and then publishing it so that almost any person so desiring can see the rating and valuation of the vessels so classified.

Last spring there were similar complaints about the "Inland Lloyds Vessel-Register," and the Inspector-General, who had gone behind the returns, put some vessels down whose owners forced him to put them up again.

On the other hand, it is said that the classification was fairly made, and the condition of those vessels that have been dropped a peg warrant the rating as made. Craft that have not been repaired have been lowered a half in their rating, and in a few instances, where repairs and rebuilds have been made, the rating has been increased a half.

There is every likelihood that the new classification will engender much ill-feeling, and result in bitter attacks on the authors of it.

Hull insurance is 4c on A vessels and 6c and 7½c on B's.

THE LATE BLIZZARD.

The northeast gale of Wednesday, which was accompanied by a blinding fall of snow, was a severe one, and a small fleet of lumber-hookers got caught in it, and were pretty thoroughly shaken up, and their decks, spars, and rigging covered with snow and ice. Fortunately, no serious casualties occurred, at least so far as has been ascertained. Vessels that left this port Tuesday and Wednesday were driven back, and several of them dropped anchors outside and rode out the gale. Very early Thursday morning the weather turned colder, and Jack's hardships were increased. The sea continued heavy yesterday, and the wind veered around to the west and blew hard, but craft outward-bound sailed away.

The schr Frankie Wilcox lost part of her deck-load of ties and posts during the blow when off Grosse Point. She reached this port yesterday.

The scow Milton slipped both anchors and ran back.

Capt. Napier, of the tug O. B. Green, went out yesterday to tow the schr Felicitous in, but her windlass was so firmly frozen that she could not take her anchors up, and the tug was compelled to leave her. She is from Manitowoc.

The schr C. C. Barnes arrived yesterday from Grand Haven with lumber, and also the schr Rosa Belle with a similar cargo. Both experienced heavy weather.

A small schooner was seen standing off Hyde Park yesterday with some of her canvas set. She had evidently been caught in the storm.

The scow I. M. Hill came up the west shore, and experienced a rough passage.

The stmr Manitowoc arrived from Manitowoc and Milwaukee yesterday on her first trip of the season, and left again for the same ports.

The scow Moses Gage ran into Milwaukee Wednesday, and escaped the worst of the blizzard.

THE SEAMEN'S UNION.

The Chicago Seamen's Union held a large meeting last evening at Bohemian Hall, on West Taylor street, near Canal, the place being filled to its full capacity by the members. President Richard Powers conducted the proceedings. It was expected that the matter of fixing the rate of wages would come up for disposal, but it was decided to postpone it for one week. The business of nominating candidates for officers of the organization to be voted for at a future meeting was discussed and the names presented. The offices to be filled for the ensuing year are President, two Vice-Presidents, Financial Secretary, Recording Secretary, and fifty Trustees. The Chicago Union now numbers over 3,000 members, and they manifest the greatest interest in the election of officers and the business affairs of the organization. There are two other candidates for the Presidency, but it is quite probable that Mr. Powers, who has so successfully conducted this large Union, and aided in organizing similar bodies in Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Oswego, will be re-elected. Before adjourning the President took occasion to say that neither himself, as the representative, nor the Union had taken any active part in furthering the election of Mr. Harrison, and he attended the Kinzie street meeting for the sole purpose of obtaining information upon the Ship bill. The Union passed a vote of thanks to The Tribune for its fair and impartial reports of matters relating to their affairs.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukee, April 3.—No disasters, resulting from the storm on the lake yesterday, have been reported as yet. The stmr Sheboygan left for Chicago at a late hour last night. The stmr Flora also departed for Grand Haven, but returned again this morning, having found the sea too heavy for a safe run across the lake to Grand Haven.

John N. Wasson, United States Consul at Quebec, has written a letter to the customs authorities of Milwaukee, bearing date March 24, to the effect that the schr City of Manitowoc, formerly of Racine, has been sold to D. and H. Maguire, of that city, and duly registered there. The vessel is consequently now a foreign bottom.

PORT NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The schr Glad Tidings goes to Ahnapee to-morrow for ties for this port; card rates.

The splendid yacht Idler will come this way as soon as the St. Lawrence River and the lakes are open.

The schr Levi Grant is at Miller Bros.' dry-dock for an overhauling, and the Perry Hanna is at the same place receiving a new centreboard box.

Mr. Junior Smith, the Buffalo Board of Trade Weighmaster, was in the city yesterday, and left for Milwaukee. He reports the ice solid outside of Buffalo harbor when he left, with a very slim prospect of an early breaking up.

The organization of the Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters is still perpetuated. At the late annual meeting the following officers were elected: President, Wiley M. Egan; Vice-President, Jonathan Goodwin; Secretary and Treasurer, H. C. Ranney; Executive Committee, A. R. Atkins, J. Goodman, and C. W. Elphicke.

Messrs. Skeel and Halsted, of this city, have purchased the schr Telegraph from John Enright of Toledo, for $3,100. She is a B1, is said to be in good shape, and will be brought here and put in the lumber trade. Muskegon parties are here looking after vessels for the lumber trade, with a view to purchasing, and several Chicago men are making inquiries for craft, designing to buy if they can do so on favorable terms.

ELSEWHERE.

Wheat charters have been made at Toledo at 3¼c per bu, to Buffalo.

Capt. Charles Hamilton, of Buffalo, has bought the bark Harvey Bissell for $6,000, cash.

The stmr St. Joseph left Detroit last evening for Alpena and way ports—the first boat of the season.

Annie Craig is the name of a new steamer lately launched at Port Burwell, and intended to run between Port Dover and Port Roman.

Saginaw Bay was covered with hard blue ice, except along a portion of eithershore, and the *Chronicle and Tribune* of the 2d inst. says that the bay will not be free from ice in two or three weeks.

SEED-TIME.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Minnetonka, Hennepin Co., April 3.—Have not commenced sowing. The ground is very dry beneath the surface. Great lack of rain the past season. Wheat mostly sold. Frost not out of the ground.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Clear Water, Wright Co., April 3.—Seeding well under way. Area of wheat will be increased. The ground in good condition. One-fourth of the old wheat on hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kandiyohi, Kandiyohi Co., April 3.—Subsoil very dry. No moisture has penetrated it for a year. Light showers have prevailed for a week, but have only moistened the surface; wells are drying up; marshes are dry, and the situation critical. Frost out of the ground enough for seeding. Area will be increased 10 per cent.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Redwood Falls, Redwood Co., April 3.—Frost only out enough for seeding. Have made slow progress. The acreage will be increased.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Nicollet, Nicollet Co., April 3.—Farmers busy as bees. Have again resumed sowing. Area will be increased 5 per cent. Where last year's wheat crop was burned off, the ground is as mellow as an ash-heap. Eight per cent of the old wheat on hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Easton, Faribault Co., April 3.—Sowing wheat in earnest. More sown than ever. Ground in good order. Five-eighths of the wheat gone. Frost coming out fast.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

La Verne, Rock Co., April 3.—Ground very dry. Have had only a slight rain. Area of wheat will be increased 20 per cent. Just enough spring wheat for seed.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Topeka, Kan., April 3.—The monthly report of the State Board of Agriculture, made up of statistics furnished by local correspondents in all localities, and showing the condition of the crops, etc., is just completed and ready for the press. Returns from sixty-two counties place the condition of winter wheat at an average of 95 per cent. About half the counties are put at from 5 to 10 per cent above the general average, and few of the others fall below 80 per cent. Wheat that was sown early in the fall is in excellent condition everywhere. That which was sown late in the fall, especially on sandy soil, is at a standstill for want of rain, but a copious rain within the next two weeks will insure a very fair crop, though something below last year's average. Spring wheat that was sown so as to make its appearance before the present dry and chilly weather has withered to some extent, but it is thought that most of it will still grow and make perhaps a two-thirds crop if rains occur soon, say within ten to twelve days.

The ground is in splendid condition for plowing, and a much larger area of corn than usual will be planted. The weather is strangely cold, with keen northwest winds, and grass and foliage are uncommonly backward.

The emigration to the State is far larger than has ever been known before, careful estimates placing the arrivals at over a thousand a day.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Omaha, Neb., April 3.—Dry weather has no detrimental effect upon the crops whatever. The farmers have about finished sowing wheat, and have nearly completed sowing oats. A general feeling of confidence prevails among farmers. The outlook for abundant crops is very favorable. The increase in acreage of grain will be between 25 and 30 per cent. The weather is very favorable for the putting in of crops, as we have had two rains recently. In Saunders County there will be more wheat and corn than last year. In Colfax County the increase in the acreage of wheat will be from 50 to 75 per cent; 25 per cent increase in Platte, Butler, and Merrick Counties. The increase in Buffalo County will be 100 per cent. Large increase in Dawson County. Fifty per cent increase in Lincoln County, and so on throughout the State, especially in the South Platte counties. The increase in acreage will be very large.

There will be a great deal more corn planted this year than last, and the same may be said of rye and barley.

New settlers are pouring into the State very fast, and breaking-up land and putting in big crops. If the season proves favorable, Nebraska, in proportion to the population, will lead all the agricultural States in the abundance of her harvests.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Jerseyville, Jersey Co., April 3.—The recent rains are bringing out the winter wheat all right. All the oats are sown. Ground in fine order.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Westfield, Clark Co., April 3.—Winter wheat coming out first rate. Ground mellow and in good order. Commenced sowing oats. No increase in the acreage.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Catlin, Vermilion Co., April 3.—Winter wheat splendid. Ground in good order. Sowing oats.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kalamazoo, April 3.—Frost all out of the ground, but too wet and heavy for plowing. No seed has been sown yet. Winter wheat in fine order.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Defiance, Defiance Co., April 3.—Ground too wet to work. Winter wheat in fine condition.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Wilton, Muscatine Co., April 3.—Wheat is nearly all sown; ground in excellent order. Some oats in. One third of the old wheat in store.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dell Rapids, Minnehaha Co., April 3.—Frost is all out. Farmers pushing their seeding with great energy. Area of wheat will be increased.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Co., April 3.—Nothing done yet. Will be a week before we can sow.

Switch-Engine Chickens.

Augusta (Ga.) News.

A hen at the South Carolina Railroad yard, in this city, took a notion a few days since to lay her eggs in the tender-box on Bob Hubbard's switch-engine, and, notwithstanding that veteran's views to the contrary, she persisted in getting her work so far advanced that it was deemed prudent to let her "lay." After depositing, as she thought, the usual complement of fresh eggs in order to go into the spring-chicken business, she finally settled down to her work, and is now daily sitting on her nest. She never leaves the engine only occasionally when it stops in the yard, and then only for a few moments, to fly off, pick around and stretch herself. The engine is in constant use, and crossing and recrossing the city daily, pulling long trains of cars. The engineer has fitted her up with a nice, comfortable cotton nest, and before long expects to have a whole lot of steam-engine chickens.

Heine's Last Hours.

Paris Correspondence San Francisco Call.

Henry Heine said: "I am a German nightingale, that has built its nest in Voltaire's wig." Before expiring, he asked the Doctor to let him smell some fresh flowers. "How beautiful Nature is!" said he, inhaling their perfume with his last breath. It may not be generally known that Heine was eight years bed-ridden from a spinal affection, complicated with paralysis of the eyelids. When he could see nothing, he asked his sofa to be rolled on the balcony, looking on the Champs Elysees, so that he could "hear Paris."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

HOW SPLENDID!

New York World.

The master goes into the sleigh,
He helps the maid within;
With jingling bell and lusty neigh
The good horse makes a din;
The good horse with a bound's away,
He clears the road like sin.

The maiden sayeth but a word:
"How splendid!" she doth cry.
Her voice above the storm is heard
As swiftly on they fly.
They do not know how it occurred—
That kiss—nor ask they why.

Now silence falls upon the pair,
So filled with joy's their cup;
The only sound that stirs the air
Is when he says, "Git up!"
Or when a gurgle here and there
Denotes he takes a sup.

PARIS NEWSPAPER WIT.

New York World.

In the new ballet at the Folies Bergere, "Les Vins de France," some of the danseuses appear clad in vine leaves. "I hope the piece'll run till autumn," says the graceless X. "Why?" "Because then leaves have their time to fall."

A keen man of business sends his son—a chip of the old block—on a trip round Europe, charging him to note his impressions of the different cities he visits. From Madrid the young man writes: "The river, the Manzanares, is always dry. No money in the milk biz."

Worthy Magistrate—"What! a man can be cruel enough to maltreat his lawful wedded wife and even to hurl her a plate at the head?" Prisoner—"But, your Honor, do you know my wife?" Worthy Magistrate—"I have not that honor." Prisoner—"Then just you go slow."

A prisoner who firmly expected that he would get his deserts and be sent up for life is astonished to hear the jury fix his term of imprisonment at two years. "Two years only!" he exclaims in delight; "ah, then, gentlemen of the jury, may Heaven do likewise unto you a thousand-fold!"

A nephew (in Normandy, of course) assists at the reading of his uncle's will. "'And to the servant who shall close my eyes I will and bequeath,'" reads the notary. "Does it say 'who shall close my eyes'?" asks the heir-at-law. "It does." "Then the bequest is void. The old cuss only had one eye."

Mlle. R. is of a naivete few common. Some one to her was recounting yesterday that he came from the Court of Assizes, where they had condemned to ten years of travels forced a woman who had suffocated her unique child. "What a chance all the same," said Mlle. R., "that I did not have a mother like that!"

"That's a mighty nice cane you have." "I should think it was. You gave it to me; don't you recollect?" "Yes, and I'm almost sorry I didn't keep it for myself." "Well, tell you what I'll do; I'll sell it back to you. What did you pay for it?" "Eight francs, but then I got it at a bargain." "Well, seeing it's you, I'll let you have it for fifteen."

A Sergeant of Zouaves had at the battle of Orleans his thigh smashed by a fragment of shell. "Well, my poor fellow," said his Captain, who visited him in hospital, "you must find it pretty lonesome work, being laid up here." "Oh, no, Cap., not at all," was the reply. "I suffer a good deal and that makes the time slip by."

Concerning amnesty: They were telling an old barricader of the pardons just signed by President Grevy, when he cried: "By all means pardon political assassins, but don't run clemency into the ground. If we were to abolish the death penalty, frinstance, how could we get rid of our political adversaries were it necessary to obtain a working majority?" And again: When news was brought to the parricide Perrot of the commutation of his death-sentence to hard labor for life, he exclaimed: "There they go again,—nothing but half-measures."

The unhappy man who had been run over was carried into the police station, where the surgeon examined him and said: "It's a mercy the wheels passed over him as rapidly as they did, for if the carriage had been going slowly there would have been no hope of his recovery,—none whatever." "Precisely," cried the radiant hackman, desirous of backing up this favorable opinion as strongly as possible; "when I saw the gentleman crossing the street a little in front of me, instead of pulling up the horse I just gave him a clip with the whip and yelled, 'Get up there!' and that's how I saved the gentleman's life."

HOW OLD IS THE WORLD?

London Academy.

Geologists, astronomers, and physicists alike have hitherto been baffled in their attempts to set up any satisfactory kind of chronometer which will approximately measure geological time, and thus give us some clew to the antiquity of our globe. It is therefore worth noting that Mr. Mellard Reade, of Liverpool, has lately contributed to the Royal Society a very suggestive paper, in which he endeavors to grapple with the question by employing the limestone rocks of the earth's crust as an index of geological time. Limestones have been in course of formation from the earliest known geological periods, but it would appear that the later formed strata are more calcareous than the earlier, and that there has, in fact, been a gradually progressive increase of calcareous matter. The very extensive deposition of carbonate of lime over wide areas of the ocean-bottom at the present day is sufficiently attested by the recent soundings of the Challenger. According to the author's estimate, the sedimentary crust of the earth is at least one mile in average actual thickness, of which probably one-tenth consists of calcareous matter. In seeking the origin of this calcareous matter, it is assumed that the primitive rocks of the original crust were of the nature of granite or basaltic rocks. By the disintegration of such rocks, calcareous and other sedimentary deposits have been formed. The amount of lime-salts in waters which drain districts made up of granites and basalts is found, by a comparison of analyses, to be, on an average, about 3.73 parts in 100,000 parts of water. It is further assumed that the exposed areas of igneous rocks, taking an average throughout all geological time, will bear to the exposures of sedimentary rocks a ratio of about one to nine. From these and other data Mr. Reade concludes that the elimination of the calcareous matter now found in all the sedimentary strata must have occupied at least 600,000,000 of years. This, therefore, represents the minimum age of the world. The author infers that the formation of the Laurentian, Cambrian, and Silurian strata must have occupied about 200,000,000 of years; the old red sandstone, the carboniferous, and the poikilitic systems, another 200,000,000; and all the other strata, remaining 200,000,000. Mr. Reade is, therefore, led to believe that geological time has been enormously in excess of the limits urged by certain physicists; and that it has been ample to allow for all the changes which, on the hypothesis of evolution, have occurred in the organic world.

LIFE-INSURANCE FOR INVALIDS.

A writer in the Portland (Me.) *Press* proposes a new plan of life-insurance,—a company in which only invalids and weaklings shall be insured. He says: "The robust man shall be shunned, for he is a deception and a snare. You cannot count on him. He is always sure to die when death is least expected. He has been the utter ruin of many strong companies, and the cause of embarrassment and impoverishment to many others. Just when you are counting on his premium for a dividend, he drops off, and you have a policy to pay. The invalid, on the other hand, is tolerably certain to live to a good old age. The sickly youth who promises to die before he is 30 often lives to be 90, and sometimes reaches par,—and is then redeemed, let us hope. Of course, there are exceptions. Once in a while a vigorous young man lives to be old. Occasionally an invalid who is very, very good, dies young. But in general the weakling outlives the other. The trouble with our life-insurance system, as now conducted, is that its managers obstinately work on the assumption that a healthy man ought to live longer than a weakly one. Perhaps he ought, but he doesn't. The facts are against them. Still they go on in the old way, obstinately clinging to their unfortunate theory. They are unable to see what enterprising men in other branches of business have long seen, that the invalid, if well worked, is a mine of wealth. Look at the army of doctors he supports. Look at the great drug-shops he has built. See the fortunes he has made for the owners of patent-medicines. What a help he is to the fruit-trade, and to the people who put up jellies and other 'delicacies for the sick.' The only man he does not assist is the undertaker. That worthy loses great sums in interest while waiting for him, and sometimes goes into bankruptcy with a large stock, shopworn and out of style, on hand. In face of all these facts, the actuaries go on in their blundering way insuring the strong and refusing the weakly. They do not perceive that the robust man has his head turned by the possession of a great capital of health, and goes and squanders it. He does not appreciate its worth. It came to him without effort on his part; perhaps he inherited it, and he regards it lightly,—lightly come, lightly gone. The invalid guards his little store, husbands what strength he has, lives frugally on his narrow income of health, and takes good care not to touch the principal. Sometimes he does not use all the income, but puts by a little year by year, accumulates a surplus stock of vitality, and when old has a substantial capital of health to live upon. Here's to the invalid! May he live long and prosper!"

THE SMALL BOY IN A NEW ROLE.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

Prof. C. R. Richtel, the inventor of the flying-machine, and the originator of some seventy other patents, has lately constructed two wonderfully ingenious mechanical tricks, for the purchase of which several celebrated magicians are now negotiating. As the tricks are intended for stage exhibition, we can best describe them by taking a view of the effects as they appear to a person in front of the foot-lights. In trick No. 1 the rising of the curtain discloses two tea boxes suspended in the air, apart, at a sufficient inclination forward to admit of a view of the interior when the lids are removed. This simple condition of affairs having been noted, the magician produces a small boy and places him in one of the boxes, showing previous to doing so that both boxes were empty. Then the lids are removed again and one box appears, filled with vacancy, and the other, more or less, with small boy. There can be no doubt whatever as to which box the boy is in or as to the emptiness of the other box, when at a sudden "presto" and smiting of palms the rope suspending the hitherto empty box tightens, the other rope becomes slack, and the magician smilingly announces that the boy has passed from one closed box to the other, and, lifting the lid, shows that such is the case. While the audience are wondering how all this could have been done he dismisses the tea-chests and exhibits the second new trick. Bringing out a "magic" table, he knocks off one leg after another, replacing them with feathers, and still the table-top remains where it was before the amputation of its members. Then a boy is placed on the table, and still it doesn't tumble. The boy is supposed to have the power of making the table move at will with his weight upon it,—something as Aladdin of the Arabian Nights used to save railroad fare by his magic cloth,—and the table does actually flit around the stage according to instructions. The tricks will undoubtedly create a sensation when they are placed before the public.

NO TIME FOR SENTIMENT.

Detroit Free Press.

At a furniture-auction on Gratiot avenue, the other day, a widow seemed to be quite anxious to possess herself of a second-hand stand; and the only bidder in opposition was a long-bodied young man, whose team and wagon were hitched across the street. One of the crowd slipped around to him and said:

"I presume you have feelings for a poor widow, who is trying to get along and educate her children?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, then, don't bid against this widow on that stand. I think she suspects that there is a secret draw full of greenbacks in it, and the money will be a great help to her. Remember the widow and the fatherless."

"Two dollars and a quarter!" called the long-bodied young man to the auctioneer.

"What! have you no sentiment!" exclaimed the citizen.

"Mister man, there's a time for sentiment, and a time for buying stands," replied the teamster. "This is no time for sentiment—I bid 20 shillings!"

The widow went a quarter better, and the young man settled her by bidding three and a half. The stand was knocked down to him, and as he placed it in the wagon he said to the citizen:

"I don't want to be the means of afflicting the widder and the fatherless, but business is business, you know. I'm going to pike for home and knock this 'ere stand to pieces, and, if she wants to borry any money, I'll be human about it."

DID CONGRESS EVER ADJOURN FOR THE RACES?

This question is settled by extracts from the letters of Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell, Senator and member of the House from 1801 to 1813, published in *Harper's Monthly* for April. In one of his letters, written to his wife, he says:

Washington, Nov. 8, 1803.—The horse races for the season have begun this day within the Territory of Columbia, and I have been on the turf to behold this great and fashionable exhibition. The ground on which the coursers try their speed is about four miles from the Capitol Hill. For several weeks this time has been anticipated with great expectation. People from far and near throng to behold the spectacle. Particularly from the adjacent States of Virginia and Maryland a multitude of spectators were assembled. The races, though beginning to-day (Tuesday), are to continue until Saturday. So keen was the relish for the sport that there was a serious wish of a number of the members to adjourn for a few days. Having worked so faithfully on the Louisiana business, they said it was high time to rest a little. The Senate actually did adjourn for three days, not on account of the races, you will observe, but merely to admit a mason to plaster the ceiling of their chamber, which had fallen down a few days before. The House of Representatives met and adjourned; but you must not suppose this was done to allow the honorable gentlemen to show themselves on the race-ground—you are rather to imagine that no business was in a due state of preparation to be acted upon. And so, there being nothing to do, these gentlemen went to the place where the entertainment was to be held, to while away the morning and enjoy a few hours' pastime.

QUIPS.

How to mark table-linen—Upset the gravy.

"Oh, go on a track!" is the latest substitute for "What are you giving us?"

An Albany florist is endeavoring to arrange a match between a Virginia creeper and a scarlet runner.

"What's the man yelling at?" asked a farmer of his boy. "Why," chuckled the boy, "he's yelling at the top of his voice."

A bachelor cynic remarks that it is singular how early in life a child gains the reputation of resembling the richest and best-looking of his relatives.

Never use slang. It may not always apply. Listen as A comes into B's room. Says B: "How do you like my new shoes?" A: "Oh, they're immense!"

St. Louis has a store over which there is this sign: "Schlochenhuyser, Maxesteinbeck, Eintendoerffer & Co." This reminds us of the days of old long sign.—*P. I. Man.*

If a man works for a week and gets nothing for his labor he takes it for bad luck and says nothing; but when he spends five minutes in sharpening a lead pencil and the point breaks off he swears like a madman.

An obliging spirit prompted the Jersey farmer who put a two-pound whetstone in every turkey he sent to the New York market. He knew the buyers would find the stones indispensable when it came to carving the fowls.

Times are changed indeed. A man used to be able to pass himself off for a genius by wearing spectacles and letting his hair grow long; but that racket don't work now. The conditions of life are growing harder for the poor man all the time.

An English officer, a nobleman, who is in the habit of speaking to soldiers in an affable manner, was much amused lately when a guardsman said to him, in a hearty and genial way: "I like you, my lord. There's nothing of the gentleman about you."

A member of the rhetorical class in a certain college had just finished his declamation when the Professor said: "Mr. ——, do you suppose a General would address his soldiers in the manner you spoke that piece?" "Yes, sir, I do," was the reply, "if he was half scared to death."

Young America has been always noted for its inquiring mind. One of the many budding Presidents was told the other day by his "school-marm" the story of William Tell's famous shooting feat. The only comment the boy made upon the story of the patriotic parent was, "Who ate the apple afterward?"

One Sunday night Prof. H—— was sitting in his front garden, when a newsboy said to him: "Professor, did you ever think of the beautiful lesson the stars teach us?" "What is your opinion," said the Professor, desirous of information, "of their teaching?" "How to wink," said the urchin, and went his way.

"Things," quoted David, "are not what they seem." "Of course not," commented Sadie, "the sewing-machine seams, but everybody knows the machine isn't the shirt it seams." And then nobody said anything for a long time, and David made some remark about people who couldn't appreciate sentiment.—*Burdette.*

A short time ago a little boy went with his father to see a colt. He patted the colt's head and made quite a fuss over it, until finally the stable-man told him to be careful that the colt did not turn round and kick him. When the little chap went home his mother asked him what he thought about the colt. "I like him pretty well," was the reply. "He's real tame in front, but he's awful wild behind."

Mamma—"Look, Regy, at the pretty white cow that gives us the nice white milk." Little boy—"And does the pretty brown cow give us the nice brown coffee, ma?"—*Judy.*

Episode in high life: Lady Kerosine de Colza—"I cannot tell you how pleased I am to meet you here, Dr. Blenkinsop, and especially to go down to dinner with you." Dr. Blenkinsop (an eminent physician, much pleased)—"You flatter me, I am sure, Lady Kerosine!" Lady Kerosine—"O no! It's so nice to sit by somebody who can tell you what to eat, drink, and avoid, you know!"—*Punch.*

A FAMOUS SOCIETY.

History of the Roman Arcadia of Which Leo XIII. Is a Member.

Rome Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Pope, as it is well known, has been a member of Arcadia for many years. Arcadia is the celebrated literary Roman Society that was founded in this city at the end of the seventeenth century. Its first meetings were held in the Palazzo Riario, now Crosina, Lungara; inhabited then by Christina of Sweden. That Queen was its first patroness. The members of the Society originally were the learned men who formed the literary court that assembled around that remarkable woman. The first meeting was held on the 24th of January, 1656, over 200 years ago. The celebrated jurisconsult, Gravina, was one of the first officers of Arcadia, and drew up its beautiful table of laws. The main end of the Society was the study of moral philosophy, and poetry was afterwards added. The first President was the distinguished Crescimbeni. He wrote a history of the Society, as well as many other literary works. When the Queen of Sweden died in 1689, the Academy became an independent society. Its meetings were sometimes held in the Farnese Gardens on the Palatine, then in the Giardino Guinasio, on the lonely and beautiful Aventine; it was at that time the places of meeting took the names of Bosco Parraiso and Arcadia, and the Society continued the custom, still adhered to, of imposing Greek poetical names on its members in conformity to the first pastoral idea.

The first meeting of Arcadia as an independent society was the 5th of October, 1689, on Monte Janiculum, in the classic garden of the Convent of St. Pietro, in Montorio, under the shadow of Tasso's oak, a beautiful locality. The new constitution of the Society was republican, and its chief officer, Crescimbeni, was no longer called President, but Custode Generale, and his name in Arcady was Alfesibeo Cario. The office of Custode is elective; its duration is an olympiad; at the end of every four years the Custode is still re-elected or a new one chosen. Our first Custode, Crescimbeni or Alfesibeo, became celebrated in the literary circles of the eighteenth century all over Europe.

In 1726 Arcadia left its beautiful grounds of Tasso and went to its present locality on the Janiculum, the fine garden and palatial building which were given to the Society by the King of Portugal, John V. The beautiful gateway of the Bosco Parrasio on the Janiculum and the handsome building now used by Arcadia were designed in 1836 by the distinguished architect Azzurri, uncle of the well-known Cavaliere Azzurri, Professor of St. Luke, and one of the leading Roman architects of our day. The Bosco Parrasio is used only for spring, summer, and autumn meetings; the winter city home of Arcadia is in the Palazzo Altemps; there are the library and hall in which the public adunanze are held.

Why the Wedding Was Broken Off.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Some time ago a prominent business gentleman of a neighboring town belonging to the Hebrew faith lost his wife. The disconsolate husband resolved to take unto himself another partner. His brother was in New York, and with due care and diligence selected for the groom a lady whom he thought would be agreeable to his brother. They were personally strangers, but a family connection existed. The courtship was done by proxy, and the lady's consent obtained. The would-be bridegroom wrote to the lady to come to Macon and be married. She replied that she would be here on the day appointed. On Friday evening she came, accompanied by two relatives. Magistrate M. R. Freeman was summoned to tie the knot. The bride, as the ceremony was about to be commenced, asked where her future lord intended to reside. When told that he lived in the country she protested and insisted that the man who claimed her hand must live in a city. She was begged to consider the matter, and the ceremony was deferred until Saturday evening. When Saturday evening came the bride still hesitated, and just as she was about to consent the groom refused to have the ceremony performed. The gentleman is in middle life, and the young lady is in the bloom of youth and attractive. She will return to New York and he will go back to his home.

"Town-Gossip."

Detroit Free Press.

I was recently reminded of an episode of the convival days of a gentleman who is now one of Detroit's staid and industrious business men. With a young friend he had lingered late in the hall where the beverage of Gambrinus is quaffed by a merry crowd. In the small hours of morning the young gentleman accompanied his friend to his home, where the two entered the family billiard-room and proceeded to punch the balls with a recklessness that only beer can inspire. In the effort to count an imaginary "run" the "string" was torn down, and great was the racket thereof. Paterfamilias had been tossing uneasily in his bed, and at this juncture appeared at the door in his night costume. Mistaking the white robe for the apron of one of the waiters at the place they had just left, the young guest, to the horror of the son, called out in an authoritative tone:

"Two (hic) beers, and be qu(hic)ick."

Just here the game was drawn, and so is the curtain.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

ITS WONDERFUL MERIT

HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED

By Physicians, Druggists, The Public, The Press, The Centennial Medical Jury, The French Medical Jury, and the Highest Authorities Everywhere.

The highest and only medals of merit given for rubber plasters were awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters by the medical jurors at both the Centennial and the Paris Expositions. Physicians everywhere prescribe and indorse them as a great improvement on the common, slow-acting porous plaster and all similar articles.

Dr. J. W. Thompson, (One of the Philadelphia Jurors), "Prefer them to all others." "Use them in my practice."

Dr. E. Deyo, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. "Best plaster in use." "Always gives satisfaction."

Dr. A. Wooley, Warsaw, Ind. "I prescribe none but these."

Dr. J. W. Gully, St. Louis, Mo. "I have prescribed them with great success." "Truly a wonderful remedy." "One of the few advertised articles not a humbug."

Infirmary for Women and Children, Louisville, Ky. "The members of our Staff speak in the highest terms of your plasters."

Chemical Gazette, N. Y. "Unquestionably an improvement on ordinary porous plasters."

ASK ANY PHYSICIAN.

We intend that the public shall become thoroughly familiar with the great virtue of this really wonderful remedy, and we recommend any one who is disposed to doubt our statements to consult some reliable physician in his own locality, our assertions will thus be confirmed by those in whom you have confidence.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

Is specially recommended for the following diseases and ailments.

Rheumatism, Lame and Weak Back, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stubborn and Neglected Coughs and Colds, Female Lameness and Weakness, Lung and Chest Difficulties, Kidney Diseases, and All Local Aches and Pains.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 25 cts.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes! Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago, & 107 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo. N.B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc. LADIES AND GENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ADMITTED BY ALL THAT STEVENS, the Photographer, over Hershey Music Hall, opposite McVicker's Theatre, makes the best Card and Cabinet Photographs in the city (especially Children's Pictures).

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
*a*Omaha Night Express	†9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	†9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
*a*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*9:15 a m	*3:10 p m
*a*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	*6:30 a m
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail	*8:00 a m	§4:00 p m
*b*Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	*7:45 p m
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§9:00 p m	§6:45 a m
*b*Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*6:30 p m
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
*b*La Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
*b*La Crosse Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
*b*Winona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
*b*Winona & New Ulm	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
*b*Marquette Express	§9:00 p m	§6:45 a m
*a*Lake Geneva & Rockford	*4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
*b*Fond du Lac, via Janesville	*4:45 p m	*9:55 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & Mendota Express	*7:25 a m	*7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	*7:25 a m	*7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	§9:20 a m	§4:10 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	*3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	*3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	10:35 a m	1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	*4:30 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:30 p m	*6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	†9:05 p m	‡6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	†9:05 p m	‡6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	†9:05 p m	‡6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr'ss	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	†1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

* Saturdays and Thursdays only. † Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	*3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 a m	*7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	*9:00 a m	*7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington Fast Expr's	*9:00 a m	*3:35 p m
& Keokuk Express	§9:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	*9:00 a m	*3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	*3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	*7:55 a m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	*4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 p m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a m	*6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:50 p m	§6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	*8:30 a m	*6:45 p m
*a*Cairo & Texas Express	§8:50 p m	§6:30 a m
Springfield Express	*8:30 a m	*6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§8:50 p m	§6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*8:30 a m	*6:45 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§8:50 p m	§6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	*3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:30 p m	*6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*7:00 a m	*6:55 a m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	*‡6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*8:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
Fast Line	†9:10 p m	‡6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*8:50 a m	§5:40 a m
Fast Line	§9:40 p m	*7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	*7:35 a m	*7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*†10:20 pm	‡5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	*8:40 a m	*8:10 p m
" Night Express	§8:00 p m	§7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*9:40 a m	*8:00 p m
" Night Express	§8:00 p m	§7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	*9:00 a m	*4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§7:30 p m	§7:15 a m

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1879.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. David H. Bailey, the Vice Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death on the 26th of January, 1879, at Shanghai, China, of I. H. Armstrong.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it; 25c per box.

GRAY'S REMEDIES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

The Great English Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

Before Taking. After Taking.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

VANSCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents who will supply druggists at proprietors' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

PHAIR.

A Remarkable Murder-Case in Vermont.

Postponement of an Execution for Two Years.

The Hanging of the Convict Finally Set for To-Day.

Efforts of His Counsel to Secure Him a New Lease of Life.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WINDSOR, Vt., April 1.—The history of the career of John P. Phair, the convicted and condemned man who has been an inmate of the Vermont State Prison for four years past, is one of more than the usual nature of such criminal histories. Phair, when quite a youth, was a resident of the City of Vergennes, and was the oldest of three children, the parents being of humble but honorable parentage. The two sisters were brought up to an honorable life, and to-day are among the best people of the communities in which they and their families reside. John seemed to take to a criminal career, and, when about 19 or 20 years of age, was arrested for burglary, and eventually brought up in the Vermont State Prison for a term of years for the above-named crime. While in the prison, Phair did not seem to improve much. He served his sentence to within a brief period of the expiration of it, when he was released. From that time forward, Phair seemed to be industriously at work at his trade as a machinist, until, in the month of June, 1874, he again came into public notice through the newspapers, he having been arrested

FOR THE MURDER OF MRS. ANNA FRIEZE,

a woman of questionable and notorious reputation, residing at Rutland, Vt. From the time of the discovery of the dwelling of Mrs. Frieze being on fire, on the morning of June 14, 1874, about 6 o'clock, Phair, who was known to be an intimate acquaintance of the woman, turned up missing. When the alarm of fire was sounded, the house was in flames; and, when the firemen reached the premises, a ghastly sight they saw. In the bedroom were the charred and mangled remains of a woman. The entire lower portion of the body was burned almost to a crisp; her throat was cut from ear to ear; and fourteen stabs, as if made with some sharp-bladed instrument, were found upon the breast and upper portion of the body. The firemen got the body from the building, but life was extinct; and the community was shocked to ascertain that a murder of the most foul description had been perpetrated, and that the assassin had applied the torch to the house, hoping thereby to forever conceal the crime of murder.

The last person seen with Mrs. Frieze was John P. Phair. The officers and detectives soon went to work to unfathom the mystery and bring the perpetrator to justice. Suspicion fell upon Phair, and his whereabouts were unknown, he having suddenly left Rutland on the 4 a. m. train, bound Bostonward, on the morning of the fire, although Phair had been gone from Rutland fully two hours before the fire and murder were discovered. The detectives in Boston were advised to look for Phair, but without success. Phair, two days after the murder, was discovered retracing his steps toward Rutland, and, while on the train near Rutland, was arrested for the murder and the arson. He stoutly denied the charges, and told the officers making the arrest that he had been to Boston, and then to Providence, to seek employment, but was unsuccessful.

HIS MOVEMENTS IN BOSTON WERE TRACKED,

and a man answering to his description was found to have been a guest of the Adams House, and, after his departure, a half-shawl was discovered in the room which this man had occupied. The shawl was the property of the murdered woman, Frieze. Further searches in Boston soon brought to light that a man answering Phair's description had pawned some jewelry and a pair of opera-glasses. The name signed to the pawn-book was in the same handwriting as the name upon the Adams House register, and the same name the man had assumed,—his assumed name being "E. F. Smith, St. Albans, Vt." After these discoveries were made, and the entire property at the pawnbrokers' recognized as that of the murdered woman, Phair was approached in jail at Rutland, and gave to the officers a sample of his handwriting, and then was requested to write the name of "E. F. Smith, St. Albans, Vt." Phair, in a clear hand, without any apparent nervousness, wrote the name; and it resembled (as experts testified at the trial) the same names written upon the hotel-register and the pawn-tickets. The Town of Rutland offered a reward of $2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. The detectives had, by most persistent efforts, woven a net of evidence about Phair,—although circumstantial (beyond the testimony of the pawnbrokers and hotel-clerk from Boston who identified Phair.)—which proved, as near conclusively as anything could be proven, that Phair committed the murder, took the property to Boston, pawned it, occupied the room in the Boston hotel, left the shawl there, and was the man who signed the pawn-tickets and registered himself under an assumed name at the hotel.

PHAIR'S TRIAL FOR MURDER

resulted in his conviction, and subsequently the Supreme Court overruled the legal objections made in his behalf by counsel. Phair was sentenced to be executed April 6, 1877. The law of Vermont relating to capital punishment, requiring that the prisoner shall serve twenty months at hard labor in State Prison, and four months of solitary confinement thereafter, until the day set for execution, Phair was accordingly sent to Windsor Prison to serve out his sentence until the day for execution. While in prison he still more solemnly asserted his innocence, and devoted his spare time to writing out

A STATEMNT,

which providentially, more than anything else, saved his life for two years. TRIBUNE readers remember this most romantic circumstance. Twenty-four minutes before the time set for the drop to fall, April 6, 1877, Gov. Fairbanks gave him four weeks' reprieve upon the strength of alleged newly-discovered evidence in the prisoner's favor. A subsequent reprieve for two years was given him,—both of these reprieves being the persistent work of two well-known New-England newspaper-gentlemen,—Messrs. E. C. Carrigan, of the Boston *Globe*, and E. M. Smith, of the Boston *Journal*. From April 6, 1877, to the present day, every effort imaginable has been made to get Phair saved from the gallows. His counsel appealed in vain to the last session of the Legislature; hundreds of petitions from all over the State, aggregating in round numbers over 16,000 signers, praying that Phair's case should be reopened and a new trial granted, proved unavailing; and to-day the prisoner's last hope but one has vanished. This last hope is a writ of habeas-corpus, which his counsel are seeking to obtain.

THE LEGAL KNOTS IN PHAIR'S CASE

have been numerous and perplexing to the Judges. When Phair's counsel went to Chancellor Redfield, at Montpelier, last Friday, they went there with the following plea of the prisoner, and, by the counsel present, the claims of the prisoner were presented. They will be read with interest by the public, and I give THE TRIBUNE an exclusive abstract.

A bill in equity was prepared by Phair's counsel quite recently, praying the Chancellor to enjoin the Sheriff of Windsor County from hanging Phair on the 4th of April, 1879. The bill set forth that the prisoner believed that the Sheriff of Windsor County intended to take his life by virtue of a warrant issued for that purpose, which was to be executed on his body on the 6th day of April, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m. The orator further states that, in his belief, this is the only authority held by the Sheriff. By the amended statute of 1872, it is provided that the Sheriff shall execute his warrant on the body of the therein-named person at such place, day, and hour as are specified in said warrant, unless it is found that the sentence of the therein-named convict has been commuted by the Legislature. Phair's sentence was not commuted; but, a few moments before the time set for execution, on April 6, 1877, Gov. Fairbanks, by his constitutional powers, reprieved Phair for four weeks, and subsequently issued another reprieve for two years, until April 4, 1879; since which time no new warrant has been issued by the Court. The penal statute governing cases of execution, it appears, is defective, and provides no way for the executing of a warrant after the Governor's reprieve,—that official, contrary to practice in other States, having the power of reprieve, but not the power of issuing a warrant. The orator further argues that the Sheriff was commanded (as is the case) to execute him April 6, 1877, according to the statutory provisions of the State of Vermont. This the Sheriff failed to do; and the question turns upon the construction of remedial and penal statutes; and it is asked whether the written right of reprieve of the Governor implies the right of

REVIVING AN OBSOLETE WARRANT.

The orator further argues that, if the statute provided that the Sheriff should stay the execution if he found said orator's sentence commuted or respited, the warrant would be valid; but, as the statute is silent on the question of reprieve, it is concluded by the orator that, by this defect, an injunction should be granted until some remedy may be reached by Legislative enactment. Many legal authorities claim that it is a civil action; that there is no remedy in law, but that there is in equity. It is not proposed to fine, hang, or incarcerate the Sheriff of Windsor County, but simply to prevent encroachment upon civil rights. The question is one of the most novel ever discussed, and has no precedent in English or American practice. Phair's counsel further argue that the authority for the proceeding of habeas corpus is based upon the law of England, found in Hale's Pleas of the Crown, first and second volumes, where it is provided that, after a reprieve, the condemned, before execution, must be brought into court and a new order there issued for his execution. The Supreme Court of Vermont, which recently denied Phair's petition for a new trial, failed to bring the prisoner into court and issue a new warrant, as provided by law.

As I have before stated, these legal points and knotty technicalities were ably presented to Chancellor Redfield a few days ago; but the prayer of the prisoner

WAS REFUSED,—

the Chancellor ruling that the prisoner could be executed to-day under the old warrant. I have it to-day from reliable sources that counsel for Phair still have in reserve another "point," and propose to apply for a writ of habeas-corpus to-morrow, or Thursday. All New England is agitated over the case. By hundreds Phair is considered innocent of the murder; by many it is argued that he may be guilty, but not proven so, and is a "victim." But the best of opinion goes to substantiate the finding of the jury who tried him, and the justice in the sentence of the law as imposed upon Phair.

The crime has been thought by some to have been committed by a woman, an inmate of the Frieze dwelling. This woman's name is Brooks, and, although she may have some knowledge of the crime, evidence is not forthcoming to prove it; consequently, all attempts to hold her have failed. She was arrested per forma some weeks aso, but was soon liberated. In all human probability John P. Phair will be executed here, at Windsor, next Friday; and thus will end the last act in one of the most remarkable and romantic murder cases in the history of crime.

FRANKLIN.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mad Dogs.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 2.—In three successive issues of your paper we read of children being bitten by mad dogs. What is our Mayor about that he takes no measures for the protection of the lives of these precious ones? I vote an indiscriminate slaughter upon all the brutes found on the street, and a tax of $20 on every man or woman that owns a dog in Chicago.

A MOTHER.

Interest.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AURORA, April 2.—If our law-makers exact a penalty from those contracting to take more than a specified rate of interest, they ought to require an equal amount of those agreeing to pay such rate. A man ought not to be the gainer by making unlawful promises. Let the agreed rate or lawful rate be collectable and paid to the school fund. By this, if there is any propriety in such interference on the contracts, justice would be done and the State be benefited.

J. K. L.

Too Much Conciliation.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The election of the entire Democratic ticket in Republican Chicago on Tuesday is the natural result of the wandering of the Republican party. There are no less Republicans to-day than years ago. The decrease in the Republican vote is attributable to the mismanagement of those who have in late years been elevated by the party to the higher positions in the Government.

The President, actuated undoubtedly by the very best intentions, has conciliated the enemy too much! And unless a different policy is speedily inaugurated the old enemies of the Government will have obtained complete control of all its machinery in 1880. There is no mistaking the signs of the times, and the question is, Can the so-called Republican Administration at Washington be made to realize the situation before it is too late?

The Republican party cannot hope for success while its leading officers lend their influence to the Opposition, as they have done in the immediate past.

REPUBLICAN.

Served Him Right.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Has the Republican party become superannuated? If not, how came the leaders of the party to put up so unpopular a man for Mayor as the defeated candidate? Everybody knew him to be a chronic office-seeker, which should have been a sufficient reason for allowing him to remain a private citizen. His bid for the saloon vote was nothing short of committing hari-kari, not only on himself but on the party that attempted to elect him. It was the most silly and transparent blunder made by any candidate I can call to mind. It not only did not capture a half dozen of the disciples of Bacchus or Gambrinus, but lost him a thousand votes, at the lowest estimate, of the religious portion of the voters who could not and would not vote for a man who took especial pains to commend the desecration of the Sabbath by open rum holes and open theatres which disgrace our civilization. His opponent was too smart not to see the blunder he had made, and by an adroit non-committalism actually secured hundreds of votes of Republicans who believed him to be opposed to the present reign of Sabbath desecration. Hundreds of Republicans voted for Mr. Wright under protest, as I did as a choice of evils. I trust we shall profit by this lamentable result.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

"Vote as You Pray."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 2.—I never prayed that Jerome W. Goodspeed might be elected upon the temperance issue as Alderman, and therefore could not vote for him.

My prayer always embraces the regular nominee of the straight ticket.

Every true man's prayer should be that the Temperance Committee might be so busily occupied ten days previous to election as to allow no time for interviewing.

When any party is burdened with a hobby, it is destined to certain defeat.

If the tender mercies of the temperance devotee will ferment some other time than just prior to election, the party who is its victim will escape slaughter.

"The unkindest cut of all" is to be smothered by one's own friends.

The true inspiration of the Republican party toward temperance, "Lord deliver from mine own friends."

It is truly terrible to listen to the lamentations of how "we taxpayers suffer," as set forth daily at Farwell Hall.

If the temperance tempest could be confined within the limits of the Y. M. C. A., what a blessing!

It is to be hoped that the ardent advocates of temperance are fully satisfied with their work as they read the election returns to-day.

The old Democratic party's success was due to the fact of no scratching of the regular ticket. They allowed no side-issue to switch them off the main track.

While the Republicans are scratching upon a Sunday or temperance question, the others, going solid for their ticket, are sure to win.

It was proverbial of the old Bourbons that, if Satan could secure the nomination, nothing under the sun could hinder his election.

While very many are in doubt as to what the prospective Mayor will do in regard to the Sunday question, let each person for himself "Remember the Sabbath to keep it holy," and the Mayor cannot help enforcing the law.

IAGO.

The Late Richard Realf.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Allow me to justify and certify to the correctness of Mr. Rossitor Johnson's statement in regard to the Mrs. Richard Realf who was the first wife of the lamented poet and journalist. No one who knew the late Richard Realf, who knew his failings and affections, but realizes how terribly true are Mr. Johnson's words. Richard Realf was a man of pure sentiment; he was a genial, whole-souled man of ready wit. Tender as a child and charming as a conversationalist. No one who knew him intimately but realized how terribly the actions of his first wife worked upon his feelings. To those who are familiar with his first marriage, with the divorce and all its attendant results, but know that it wrought a change upon the man, the poet, and the orator, for an orator he was, dignified, cultured, and charming. The divorced wife persecuted him long after the divorce was obtained. Poor Realf never tired to defend himself from her. "I am a crushed man," said Mr. Realf shortly after his divorce to the writer. Frequently to his friends he alluded to the manner in which his divorced wife bothered and pursued him. He spoke of his sorrows only to his intimate friends. I knew Col. Realf, and no truer, no kindlier, no better friend to humanity ever lived. He was the champion of the downtrodden and oppressed, and was ever to be found on the side of right. His friends should care for his widow and fatherless children, and allow nothing to bias them in favor of the Pittsburg woman, who now comes forward and claims that she is the legitimate Mrs. Realf. From her he was legally divorced; she was unworthy of his name; he sought to make her happy,—sought to lead her and bring her up to his high-minded ideas of life and its duties. She was heedless of that love. She had no appreciation of the poetry or sincerity and the real love of his ardent nature. She discarded and sneered at him. Vilified and smirched the name of poor Richard Realf. The Pittsburg *Leader* in its back files, and the *Dispatch* of that city, still contain the records of that sad, sad story. Richard Realf is dead. Let no tongue that maligned him in life rise at this time to claim him as legitimately her own. Let the poor, heart-wrecked, and weary soul rest. Forget of him his failings, but look with shining eyes upon the literary lustre which he has left behind, and remember in charity only the lamented Richard Realf, poet and journalist, gentleman and scholar. Yours very truly,

M. E. DICKSON.

Some Mistakes of Mr. Piggot.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PANA, Ill., April 1.—Mr. James Piggot has discovered some "Mistakes of Ingersoll's," and has announced said "mistakes," as per his discovery, in the "Voice of the People" column of THE TRIBUNE of March 31. After stating what Ingersoll said about the Bible, telling us that God made the universe of nothing, Mr. P. says: "Now, if you take the Bible and search it from end to end, you can't find those words in it, nor anything that would lead you to believe such a thing to be true; but, on the contrary, the very first words of the Bible guard us against such an idea. So, before the writer enters upon a description of the six days' work of creation he tells us when the heavens and earth were created, namely: 'In the beginning.'"

That we cannot find the expression, "created out of nothing," in the Bible is true; but how about "nor anything to lead you to believe such a thing to be true," etc. Let us see. "In the beginning God created the heaven (not heavens) and the earth." Verse 2. "And the earth was *without form*, and *void*," etc. If the writer referred to the earth, after it was created, in this passage, then we have, according to Mr. P.'s reasoning, *nothing*, made out of *something*, for the *earth* in this passage is declared to be "without form, and void." Can you conceive of matter without form; what does "void" mean? A noun here, it means "empty space," vacuum. What kind of an earth would vacuum make? Would not one have some trouble in cultivating such a one? The writer, however, is referring to a time before the earth was formed, and from this earth, formless and void, a real earth was made. If the creation of the earth out of nothing is *not* taught in these two first verses, then the creating of *something* into *nothing* is taught, which involves a recreation back into matter or form. In attempting to expose this so-called mistake of the Colonel's, Mr. P. has fallen into a worse one for his side of the case. Mr. P. says: "One who takes off the glasses he has been accustomed to look through can see at the first reading that this expression, 'In the beginning,' is not included in the 'six days.'" The difficulty with Mr. P. is his solution of the meaning of "In the beginning," etc., conflicts with the statements in verses seven and eight of the same chapter. If heaven were created before the first day, what was the necessity of creating another the second day? "And God called the firmament *heaven*, and the evening and morning were the second day." Thus Mr. P. runs into a contradiction at the very start from which his reasoning will not extricate him, while the Colonel's view of the meaning conveyed carries us through safely, so far as the Bible account is concerned. Discussing from the Bible standpoint versus science, and the Colonel has the better of his critic on the first mistake. But I have trespassed upon your columns more than I intended at the outset. It was to show how easily one could be mistaken while trying to expose the mistake of another.

D. C. MERRILL.

The Duty on Coal.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 3.—There is no doubt but we, as a producing and manufacturing people, should feel more or less interest in the schedule of taxes which the Finance Minister of Canada has advised to be placed on our productions and manufactures. Canada has for many years afforded us an extensive and profitable market, and to have it closed suddenly against us by the imposition of heavy duties is something to claim our attention, if not serious thought. Not least among the proposed taxes is that of 50 cents a ton on coal, both anthracite and bituminous. That this item will call forth more discussion than any other in the Budget we think we are safe in asserting, as very many of the members are determined that such a duty shall not be imposed, while others will make every effort to see it become law. It is not as much as was promised during the election campaign, and consequently there is some dissatisfaction among the more radical of the Protectionists, Mr. Daull, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, one of the coal-producing counties of the Province, threatening to hand in his resignation unless it be raised to $1. There are reasons why the lower provinces of the Dominion should endeavor to impose a duty on all foreign coal. During our Civil War, when coal was bringing enormous prices in this country, companies were formed in New York, Boston, and several cities of the Dominion, together with two very wealthy corporations in the old country, to develop the enormous coal-fields of Nova Scotia. This was found a very profitable investment until, at the expiration of the reciprocity treaty in 1868, our Government placed a duty of $1.50 per ton on their coal, when it was found necessary to look for markets elsewhere. These were not readily obtained, and the consequence is that this industry has suffered very materially during the past few years, and the only hope of its renewal appears to be in placing a tax on all foreign coal coming into their country. This is now recommended for the first time by the Dominion Government, and, naturally enough, the coal-producers of this country are waiting anxiously for the discussion and decision on this item.

The figures, we think, warrant interest on both sides. In 1865 Nova Scotia put into this country 465,194 tons, while last year she was able to find a market for only 88,495. On the other hand, our export to them has been increasing even more rapidly than theirs has been diminishing; for from 162,200 tons in 1865, it increased to 746,516 in 1878. These figures show that it is of some importance to our coal-producers whether this duty be imposed or not. That the members from Ontario will oppose it there is no doubt, for they have always declared that a duty was not compatible with their interests, as very much of the coal used by them and purchased from us was anthracite, which was not produced at all in the Dominion; but, whether hard or soft, they found it much more convenient to get their coal from us than from the lower Provinces, the St. Lawrence being closed for many months and there being no rail communications with the principal mines of Nova Scotia. They also say that they can get it cheaper, as was fully demonstrated last year, when the lowest and accepted tender secured by the Grand Trunk Railway was from this side of the line, it being 25 cents per ton less than the lowest from any part of the Dominion. The closing of the St. Lawrence will make it necessary for them to buy and house their winter coal in the summer, and this they also put forth as an argument against duty. It is therefore pretty certain that there will be strong opposition to this item even from members of the Government.

But, should the duty be imposed, will it of necessity shut out our coal? We think not. For with our great railway facilities for transportation we believe we can pay 50 cents a ton and still supply our neighbors with coal to their satisfaction and our profit. Time, however, will tell.

K.

The Niceties of French Law.

A Paris journal says: A gentleman is stopped on the street at midnight by a thief. Drawing a pistol from his pocket he forces the man to walk quietly before him to the station. Arriving there he tells the Chief what has occurred.

"Very well," replies that officer, "but have you permission to carry arms?"

"No, sir."

"In that case I must put you under arrest."

"But without the arm which I happened to have I would probably have been assassinated."

"That is possible, but the police ordinance exists, and it is necessary that it be obeyed."

"Is it allowable to carry arms which are not deadly?"

"Certainly."

"Then look at my pistol. It has no hammer. To oblige a friend I was going to take it to a gun-shop to have it repaired."

"Oh, if I had only known," cried the thief.

THE COURTS.

Mr. Jenkins and His Spouse Still Fighting It Out.

Some Interesting Criminal Cases Before Judge Blodgett.

A Dispute About E. S. Smith's Effects—Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

The Appellate Court filed an opinion yesterday in the notorious case of Jenkins vs. Jenkins which has been before the public in various aways for the past ten years. Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins was married to John Jenkins in 1867, and, failing to live happily, filed a bill against him in 1869 for a divorce for cruelty. This was, however, dismissed by her, and she went back to live with him until 1872, when she filed another bill on the ground of cruelty, which the Court dismissed. A third bill was filed in 1874 on the ground of cruelty and adultery, on which she obtained a decree, but it went to the Supreme Court, and was there reversed and remanded. While it was pending, after the reversal she filed a bill for separate maintenance under the act of 1877. She obtained a decree, and an appeal was taken to the Appellate Court, where the decision of the Court below was reversed yesterday, on the ground that the Court below erred in excluding evidence tending to show Mrs. Jenkins was not without fault in living apart from her husband. It seems after the case was reversed in the Supreme Court, she offered to live with her husband again, but he ordered her out of his house, along with her "too zealous and meddlesome friend," Mrs. Smith, as the Court termed the latter. On the trial of the present suit in the Court below, the defendant offered to prove that his wife did not come back to live with him, but to make a disturbance, but the Court excluded the evidence. The Appellate Court, Judge Murphy delivering the opinion, held that this was error. One of the material facts to support the case was that she was "without fault" in living apart from her husband, and this evidence was offered to prove she was not faultless. For that reason the decree of the Court below would be reversed and the cause remanded.

E. S. SMITH.

Emma J. Lawrence filed a bill yesterday against Robert L. Lyon and Rhoda Thompson to foreclose her mortgage lien for $1,600 on certain property of the late Ezekiel S. Smith. She states that in May, 1878, Smith borrowed of her $1,600, and turned over to her all his books, maps, papers, furniture, book-cases, etc., in the house Nos. 617 and 619 West Van Buren street to secure her for the loan. After his death on the 22d ult. his executors forcibly seized and carried off a good portion of this property, and refuse to recognize complainant's rights. She therefore files a bill asking for an account for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the property, and for a decree that it may be sold to satisfy her claim.

DIVORCES.

Sarah Gibson says her life has been made miserable by the drunken habits of her husband, Robert Emmett Gibson, and she asks the Court to let a ray of light stream across her pathway by granting her a divorce from him.

ITEMS.

The will be a general call of the common law docket of the Circuit Court, commencing April 28.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

The trial of George C. King, indicted for passing a counterfeit $100 bill, was concluded yesterday morning in the United States District Court. The evidence adduced in support of the charge was entirely circumstantial, consisting of the most part of a letter received by King from a man down East, telling him to get the bill changed, retain $25, remit the rest, and keep mum about it. King went to the Post-Office and got a money-order for $75, but the officials afterwards discovered, or thought they did, that the bill was counterfeit, and ordered the payment of the order stopped. King was sent for, and told very fully just how he got the bill and all the attendant circumstances, and his story bore the impress of truth, nearly every one believing him to have been an innocent agent. There was considerable dispute at the time as to whether the bill was actually a counterfeit, several of the Sub-Treasury people at first declaring it to be genuine, and a number of bank people holding to the same opinion. Subsequently it was definitely decided that it was bad, and the Grand Jury returned an indictment against King. The trial confirmed the previous opinion of unprejudiced people that King didn't know that the money was bad, and that he was an innocent party all through, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty,—in all probability a most righteous one.

NO CASE.

George Harrison, who was arrested last fall at the Rush Street Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward for alleged illegal voting, was on trial yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett. The evidence showed that Harrison went up to the polls with a piece of paper in his hand, apparently with the intention of voting; that he was out of his proper precinct and that he gave an assumed name: but not that he even attempted to vote, although that was presumably his object. Judge Blodgett instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, remarking that, even if the defendant had voted, there was nothing to show that he had voted for a member of Congress and thus brought himself within the jurisdiction of a Federal Court. It would appear that the parties who procured Harrison's arrest were altogether too fast, and that what they ought to have done was to have waited, let him offer his vote, challenge it, take it away from him and refuse to have it accepted, and then arrest him for attempting to cast an illegal vote. Had they done so they would have had some evidence against him. As it was they had none, and Harrison, after lingering in jail for five months, was acquitted.

MARRYING AGAIN.

A rather curious case was on trial before Judge Blodgett in the afternoon, being that of Ann Manning, alias Gallagher, indicted for drawing a pension after she had remarried. The evidence showed that her first husband, Edward Manning, had been a soldier and drew a pension on account of his disability, which was continued to his widow. But after his death she went out to work, and at one place—Mrs. Farrington's—Ann represented that she was married, and was allowed to have her husband, Edward Gallagher, come and live with her, and earn his board by doing chores around the house. She admitted to her mistress that she was married. Two other witnesses also testified that she had worked with them, and represented herself to be married, and she told one that if the pension authorities found out she was married they would make trouble. Only one witness, Gallagher himself, was sworn for the defense, and he testified that he was never married to Mrs. Manning, though he admitted having slept in the same room with her at Mrs. Farrington's. He testified that there was no bed in the room, and that Ann slept on a pile of rags, but after much circumlocution, and with much reluctance, he admitted that he slept on the same pile with her. The case was not concluded, but will be resumed to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company filed a bill yesterday against the Illinois Fence Company, Frank Swan, C. F. Swan, and A. H. Swan, to restrain them from infringing its patent for wire barb fences.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Oswell A. Bogue and wife, J. M. Retter, J. M. Dandy, Assignee, and C. F. Remick, to foreclose a mortgage for $10,000 on part of Block 49, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14, bounded as follows, beginning on the west line of Reuben street and south line of Park avenue, being the northeast corner of Lot 10, Block 49, thence south along the west line of Reuben street fifty feet, thence west on a line parallel with the south line of same block 125 feet to a fourteen-foot alley, thence north on a line parallel with Reuben street fifty feet to Park avenue, thence east along the south line of Park avenue 125 feet to the place of beginning.

Charles H. Smith and John Hewitt filed a bill against William S. Ryburn, E. A. W. Hunter, and Byron P. Moulton to restrain them from infringing a patent for lightning-rods, granted June 22, 1869, to H. W. Farley.

BANKRUPTCY.

A third dividend-meeting will be held April 15 before Register Morris in the case of Leander Rockwell.

Discharges were issued to Stephen B. Scace, A. L. Crocker, and Thomas Wilson.

The Assignee of the Winnesheik Insurance Company states that among the Company's assets are about 125 judgments, aggregating $4,000, which he has recovered against divers parties on premium notes, etc. The Marshal's fees in each case are about $15 or $20, but the Marshal has consented to accept $2 in each case, or $250 in full settlement of his charges. The Assignee thinks he could not even collect $250 net of these judgments, and, as Frank W. Morrison has offered to take them off his hands and release him from payment of these costs, he asks that the offer may be accepted. A rule was made on all interested to show cause why such compromise should not be made.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of James M. Bryant.

The second dividend meeting in the case of Beers & Wadsworth was continued to the 8th inst.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Amariah A. Dewey.

A final dividend meeting will be held at 2 p. m. in the case of Hans Linderman.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Amoskeag Savings Bank began a suit yesterday against Andrew J. Griggs to recover $3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Village of Evanston filed a petition to ascertain the damages for opening a street through the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 41, 14.

Nancy J., Washington M., and John Q. Wills filed a bill against Edwin Rogers and E. A. Clark to prevent the furniture in No. 31 Aldine square from being sold under a chattel mortgage dated Jan. 1, 1879, given to the defendants to secure the payment of $660 with usurious interest.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal calendar.

THE APPELLATE COURT—72, Dingmer vs. Dencer; 75, Mann vs. Empire Fire-Insurance Company; 76, Wright vs. C. & N. W. R. R. Company; 77, Troutman vs. Hills; and 78, Lunberg vs. Mackelhauser. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—663, 679, 685, 738, 739, 740, 743, 744, 745, 747, 749 to 805, inclusive, except 756, 768, 772, and 785. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 732, Pemberton vs. Williams, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—No call. No. 26, Libby vs. Coolbaugh, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—100 to 107, inclusive, except 104. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Peremptory call of motions for new trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No call. Set case 1,808. McBean vs. Fox on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—882, Schumer vs. Mersch.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 24, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—August Wetzel vs. Ernst and Elise Putscher, $155.40.

JUDGE GARY—Carsten Koester vs. August Rombach, $26.55.—A. N. Ritzinger, Receiver, vs. Gottlieb Wurster, $1,075.—C. M. Hotchkin et al. vs. Mary H. and George C. Robinson, $297.66.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Mima Stegmiller vs. Maurice R. Bontree and J. M. Getman; verdict, $45.—John Lyle King vs. Alex Henderson; verdict, $200, and motion for new trial.

COMETARY.

Brorsen's Comet Now Visible with a Telescope.

New York Times, March 29.

Brorsen's comet is now visible in the western sky with a good telescope of three or four inches aperture. It comes to its perihelion on the 30th inst., and will reach its greatest brightness about the middle of April, though even then it will probably not be bright enough to to be seen by the naked eye. It is now moving slowly toward the northeast through the constellation of Aries, rather too near the horizon at present for satisfactory observation, but everyday improves its position. In the telescope it shows as a small round mass of hazy light, much brighter at the centre, though without any definite nucleus, and fading out at the edges so gradually that it is impossible to determine its diameter with much accuracy. It would be a fair estimate to put it between three-quarters of a minute and a minute of arc, which, at its present distance, would correspond to a diameter of from twenty-five to thirty thousand miles,—between three and four times that of the earth. It has a faint tail about a quarter of a degree, or half a million of miles, in length, consisting of a single straight pencil of light, considerably narrower than the diameter of the comet's head, and streaming backward in a direction opposite to the sun. At least this is the appearance with a telescope of about ten inches aperture. It is possible that a larger instrument might show the tail wider as well as longer. This kind of a tail, though not unprecedented, is unusual in the case of comets approaching the sun. Ordinarily, the tail, even where the narrowest, is wider than the whole diameter of the comet's head, and is brighter at the edges than in the centre, seeming to be formed of matter swept off from that portion of the comet's surface most directly exposed to the solar rays, carried arround the edge, and driven to the rear by some repellant force of a nature not yet perfectly ascertained, but emanating from the sun. Opinion, however, seems to be crystalizing more and more into the belief that the repulsion is a true electric phenomenon, depending upon the sudden approach of one electrified body—the comet—to another—the sun—similarly electrified.

We have not yet seen any statements as to the spectrum of this comet, we presume simply because it has been too faint and badly situated. At one of its former appearances, eleven years ago, it was examined by Mr. Huggins, and the spectrum was found to be peculiar, and different from that of any other comet observed before or since, the difference lying in the position and appearance of the three bright bands which characterize it. All comets except this, so far as hitherto observed, show a spectrum which seems to correspond precisely with that obtained from incandescent carbon gases; but Mr. Huggins' observations of this one do not fall into line at all. It is, perhaps, possible that in the then existing state of spectroscopic observation that some error may have crept in; at any rate, the result needs either confirmation or correction. A priori, it would have seemed improbable that different comets should all show the same spectrum, for they seem to come to us from widely different parts of space, and there is no evident reason for their resembling each other at all. Since, however, so many have been found really to resemble each other in spectroscopic characters, it becomes an interesting and important problem to ascertain whether or not there are exceptions, and if there are, to investigate the peculiarities of origin and constitution to which they are due.

This comet belongs to the class of periodic comets, so-called, with a time of revolution of very nearly five and half years. It was first discovered by Brorsen, of Kiel, whose name it bears, in 1846; and since then has made six complete circuits, having been four times observed; in 1851 and 1862 it was unfavorably situated in the sky and was not seen. At its nearest approach to the sun—its perihelion, as it is called—it comes within about 59,000,000 miles, well within the orbit of Venus. The other extremity of its long ellipse lies outside the orbit of Jupiter at a distance of 536,000,000 miles. On the present occasion the comet, when nearest to the earth, which will be in May, will be about 60,000,000 miles from us, though, on account of its increased distance from the sun, it will then be less brilliant than in the middle of April, when some 10,000,000 more remote. One would naturally suppose that this comet ought to have been seen before 1846, if it were then moving in its present orbit. Probably it would have been. On examining the matter, by tracing back its motion of 1842, it appears that it was then very near the great planet Jupiter, and the computation of D'Arrest, who investigated the subject in 1895, indicate that previously it had been moving in an ellipse, whose perihelion was at a distance of about 140,000,000 of miles from the sun, and quite beyond the reach of terrestrial observers. A second faint comet also is now due in the constellation of Ophiuchus—Temple's comet of 1867, which has a period of almost exactly six years. It was observed in 1873, and ought now to be in sight again, or at least to make its appearance very soon. Its perihelion passage occurs May 10.

Singular Imposition.

A singular case of imposition was brought before the magistrate at Devizes, in England, the other day. The landlady of a public house, who had died, was about to be buried, when a well-dressed man entered the house and was at once recognized by some persons present as the son of the deceased, Charles, a carpenter, who had left home and had not been heard of for eight years. The man on being told that his mother was dead was overcome with grief, and insisted upon seeing her body. The coffin was accordingly opened, when he flung himself across the body and wept bitterly, and had to be forcibly dragged away. He spoke to persons present, and gave satisfactory answers about things which happened ten years ago,—such as working in an adjoining carpenter shop,—and conversed with a cousin of the missing man about a visit which he had paid him in Bermondsey. Black clothes were borrowed for him and he attended the funeral as chief mourner, and wept piteously over the grave. On returning to the inn, however, he borrowed some money and got drunk, and, being no longer able to act his part, it became known that he was a perfect stranger. He was then given into custody. When charged before the Magistrate with obtaining money by false pretences, he said that he was a vocalist and low commedian, accustomed to "little performances" in public houses, and, finding the Wiltshire people very gullible, he could not resist "coming Lord Audley" over them. The Magistrate dismissed him with a warning.

Australian Gold.

The gold production of Victoria, Australia, last year was only 755,754 ounces, being a falling-off from 1877 of 44,000 ounces, or between 5 and 6 per cent. The decrease in the yield of the Victorian mines for a long series of years has been constant and considerable. In 1870, for example, the product was 1,222,798 ounces, which shows in the interval a diminution of 467,000 ounces, or more than one-third.

CATTLE-TRANSPORTATION.

Text of the Bill Introduced in the United States Senate.

A Scheme Which Has Grown Out of the Eveners' Agitation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The scheme upon which the Railroad Companies and the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are said to have agreed, is represented in the following bill, introduced by Senator McPherson, which will prove of interest to Western dealers in and shippers of cattle:

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That Sec. 4,386 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the whole section and inserting the following:

"SEC. 4,386. No railroad company within the United States, whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals are conveyed from one State to another, or the owners or masters of steam, sailing, or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one State to another, shall confine the same in vehicles, railroad-cars, boats, or vessels of any description for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading the same for rest, water, and feeding, for a period of at least seven consecutive hours, unless prevented from so unloading by unavoidable causes. In estimating such confinement, the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting roads or lines of transportation from which they are received shall be included.—It being the intent of this section to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon contingencies hereinbefore stated."

That Sec. 4,387 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the whole section and inserting the following:

"SEC. 4,387. Animals so unloaded shall be put into pens, and shall be provided with an abundance of good sound food, and properly watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or, in case of his default in so doing, then by the railroad company, or persons operating any railroad, or owners or masters of the vehicles, or boats, or vessels transporting the same, at the expense of the owner or person in custody thereof; and such company or persons operating the said railroad, owners, or masters, shall, in such case, have a lien upon such animals, for food, care, and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals for such purpose."

That Sec. 4,388 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the whole section and inserting the following:

"SEC. 4,388. Any company or persons operating any railroad, or owner or custodian of or person having control over such animals, whose duty it may be to perform any of the duties mentioned in either of the two preceding sections or the two following sections, who shall knowingly and willfully fail to comply with any of the provisions thereof, or who shall knowingly violate any such provisions, shall be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $500: *Provided, however*, In all cases when animals in transit from one place to another be transported in cars, boats, and other vessels in which said animals do have daily proper food and water, the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply: *Provided further*, In no case shall animals be confined in cars for a period longer than sixty consecutive hours, without unloading the same for rest. And it shall be the duty of all railroad companies, or persons operating any railroad within the United States, to give cars loaded with live stock the right of way over all other trains except passenger trains."

That Sec. 4,389 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the whole section and inserting the following:

"SEC. 4,389. The penalty imposed by Sec. 4,388 shall be recovered by any person who will sue for the same, by action of debt or information, in any court having jurisdiction, with full costs of suit, which shall include all costs and necessary charges which he shall or may have expended or incurred in and about or for the purpose of the suit. It shall be the duty of all United States District Attorneys to prosecute at once all violations of this section and the three preceding sections and the next section, which shall be brought to their notice or knowledge by any resident of the United States making the complaint, and the same shall be heard before any Circuit or District Court of the United States holden within the circuit or district in which the violation of this act has been committed, or the person or corporation resides or carries on or has his or its place of business. And it shall be the duty of all United States Marshals, their deputies and subordinates, to take cognizance of any and all violations of the three preceding sections and of the next section which may be brought to their notice or knowledge upon oath or affirmation of any person or persons, and shall immediately report the same to the United States District Attorney having jurisdiction, who shall immediately proceed to prosecute the same as herein provided."

That Sec. 4,390 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the whole section and inserting the following:

"Sec. 4,390. Any person or corporation entitled to a lien under Sec. 4,387 may enforce the same by a petition filed in the District Court holden within the district where the food, care, and custody have been furnished, or the owner or custodian of the property resides; and the Court shall have power to issue all suitable process for the enforcement of such lien, by sale or otherwise, and to compel the payment of all costs, penalties, charges, and expenses of proceedings under the provisions of this and the four preceding sections. The word 'State' in such sections shall be held to include the Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia; and the words 'owner' and 'person' shall be held to include corporations as well as individuals; and the knowledge and acts of agents of and persons employed by corporations in regard to animals transported and in the custody of such corporation shall be held to be the knowledge and acts of such corporations.

"And any railroad company, or person operating any railroad, or the owners or masters of the vehicles, or boats, or vessels transporting any cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals, which shall have been carried on any line or lines of transportation in the Dominion of Canada, in estimating the twenty-eight consecutive hours beyond which animals, as provided by the four preceding sections, shall not be confined without unloading for rest, water, and food, as aforesaid, shall compute the consecutive hours such animals shall have been confined in transportation in Canada, and on knowingly failing to do so, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the penalties therein mentioned.

"And any railroad company, or persons operating any railroad, or the owners or masters of the vehicles, boats, or vessels subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whose line of transportation forms a part of, or is connected with, any line of transportation in the Dominion of Canada, in making any contract for the transportation of animals aforesaid, whether such transportation be wholly or partly in the United States, shall be subject to the provisions of said sections; and if any such company, owner, master, or person shall knowingly bring into, assist, arrange, or provide for bringing into the United States, for consumption or otherwise, any of the animals aforesaid, which have been transported in said Dominion without having been there unloaded for rest, watering, and feeding, except as herein provided, shall be liable to the penalties provided in Sec. 4,388.

"All fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected under the provisions of this and the preceding sections shall inure, one-half to the complainant and the other half to the United States.

"And the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to appoint a skilled Agent at each of the ports in the United States from which live-stock and dressed animals are shipped, whose duty it shall be to inspect all animals designed for export, and, if found in good health, to give the owner or shipper a certificate (in such form as said Commissioner shall direct) stating that said animals were in good health at the time of shipment from said port; and said Agent or Inspector shall be entitled to and receive such compensation (not more than $1,500 per annum) as shall be fixed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, to be paid from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however*, That the Commissioner of Agriculture may prescribe, by regulation, such reasonable fees for inspection as he may deem just and equitable, to be paid by the owners of cattle exported under the provisions of this act."

The Famous Porcelain Tower.

The celebrated Porcelain Tower near Nating, China, is described by a traveler, who says:

In the quiet evening we made our way out of the city by the south gate, through a well constructed tunnel, and stood upon an eminence whose surface was a mass of debris consisting of broken brick, tiles, and plaster several feet thick. This was all—all that was left of that which, for its historical beauty, the ingenuity of its construction, and its great cost, took rank with the wonders of the world,—the famous Porcelain Tower. It must have been very beautiful in its perfection, if we accept the statements of its various historians, who differ so little in their account that one does for all. From them we learn its form was octagonal, nine stories high, tapering as it rose to the hight of 261 feet from the ground, the circumference of the lower story being 120 feet.

The body of the pagoda was of brick, but its face was composed of porcelain tiles of many colors. Each story formed a kind of saloon, through which ran the spiral staircase leading to the summit, and whose walls were covered with small gilded idols resting in niches, the entire apartment richly painted and gilded. Each story was defined by a projecting cornice of green tiles, from whose points gilded bells were hung.

The roof was laid with copper, and above rose a mast 30 feet high, capped by a golden ball and coiled about an immense band of iron, appearing like rings from below. The base of this shaft was an iron ball formed of two halves, the outer surface of which is magnificently embossed. I say is, for one half rests where it fell, the only tangible thing in the mass of ruins. The other half, weighing 12 tons, being broken by the fall, was recast into a temple bell.

Standing before the half which is left, we query who were they that fashioned this beautiful casting, worthy the hand of a master? Whose writing and inscription embellished its face, unlike any Chinese workmanship? Whose skill was great enough in A. D. 1430 to place a ball of iron 36 feet in circumference weighing 24 tons, upon a pedestal 261 feet high? This ball was the receptacle of various treasures calculated to ward off evil influences, among which were "night shining jewels," pearls, books, gold, silver, thousands of strings of cash, satin, silk, and priceless medicines.

The number of bells on the structure was 152, and the interior was illuminated by several hundreds of lamps, while the exterior required 128 to light it. It took nineteen years to build it, and cost $3,313,078.

Of all this, not one story rests on the other, lightning, fire, and war have laid their hands upon it, and it fell, its final destroyers being the Taeping rebels about twenty years ago. It stood in the grounds of a Buddhist monastery, which fell at the same time a prey to the fanaticism and rapacity of the invaders. One work of art within the grounds escaped destruction,—a pure white marble tortoise, bearing upon his back a perpendicular tablet with an inscription. This with one solitary priest keeps watch and ward over the ruins of bygone glory.

MAIL-ESPIONAGE.

The Supervision of Foreign Mails by the German Government—What Mr. John Swinton Knows About the Espionage Established by Bismarck.

New York Graphic, April 1.

On Saturday last we received the following dispatch from a correspondent in Washington:

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A matter of considerable importance with regard to the relations between this country and Germany is about to be laid before Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, and his handling of it may bring him to the attention of the public in the same manner that William Learned Marcy won popular approval by his action in the affair of Martin Koszta, and Daniel Webster added fresh laurels to his name by his famous Hulsemann dispatch. The matter to which I refer relates to the right of American citizens to send postal matter to the representatives of the United States in Germany. According to the Postal Convention of Berne, the German Government reserved to itself the right to retain, inspect, or destroy incendiary, immoral, or seditious documents passing through its mails from other countries. But it is alleged that under this provision the German Government has interfered with letters between suspected persons in America and their friends in Fatherland. It is said that it has even sequestered and destroyed letters containing money, and, moreover, has had the assurance to pry into the correspondence of American Consuls and agents in Germany before delivering these letters to the persons to whom they were addressed. It is understood that this matter will be officially presented to the State Department and made a Cabinet question. A powerful organization exists throughout the country which will endeavor to bring the matter to the arbitrament of diplomatic correspondence. Mr. John Swinton, of your city, is mentioned as being one of the persons aggrieved by the action of the German Government, and it is said that his case is to be brought before the State Department by the Post-Office Department, which will act upon information received from Postmaster James, of your city.

Upon the receipt of the above dispatch a representative of the *Graphic* was sent to ascertain from Mr. Swinton the accuracy of these statements. Mr. Swinton was found at his residence, No. 124 East Thirty-eighth street. At first he was reluctant to have anything to say concerning the matter through the press. But eventually he said that the statements were true; that he intended to ascertain whether there could be free speech in Germany. His address at Chickering Hall one evening last February had naturally excited much attention among the naturalized citizens of the United States from various countries of Europe. A proof of this could be found in the fact that this address, which was denunciatory of the gag laws pressed upon Germany by Prince Bismarck, had been translated into German, French, Bohemian, and Spanish, and copies of it had been sent by naturalized American citizens to their friends in their respective native countries. Mr. Swinton said that he had reason to believe that every copy of the address which had been sent to Germany had been seized by the Detective Police Department of the German Post-Office, through the direct orders of Bismarck. "We had known," said Mr. Swinton, "for some time that the police were stopping private letters from suspected persons in New York. Out of twenty letters which were sent and marked for the purpose of definitely ascertaining this fact, really decoy letters, only three were permitted to reach their destination. Oddly enough, one of the three which were allowed to pass was from Justus Schwab to his father; that was delivered. This may have been an oversight, or perhaps the officials suspected that it was a marked and decoy letter, and for this reason allowed it to reach its destination." Mr. Swinton said that he was in earnest in this matter; and, understanding that documents going through the German office had been thus overhauled, examined, and suppressed, he had prepared and sent to every American Consul in Germany a copy of his speech at Chickering Hall, with a request that the Consul should inform him of its receipt. As yet he had received no intimation that any of these had been delivered, although the acknowledgment of their receipt should have reached him long before this time. At least one of the Consuls to whom he had sent this document was his personal friend, and the receipt of the letter accompanying the copy of the speech, which was mailed on the 26th of February, had not yet been acknowledged. Here Mr. Swinton gave the representative of the *Graphic* the following correspondence, which sufficiently explains itself:

NO. 124 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1879.—MY DEAR SIR: I leave with your office guardian, Mr. David Nelson, twenty-four packages for the mail, to be posted by him after the delivery of this note to you. The packages are addressed to American Consuls in Germany, some of whom are my friends or acquaintances, and they contain printed copies of the remarks recently made by me in Chickering Hall, of this city, upon the new pro-slavery measures of the German Government. I have reason to believe that a portion of the mail matter sent from this country to Germany since the passage of the October laws has not been delivered by the postal authorities of Germany, and I presume that if the present packages were mailed to German subjects none of them would be delivered.

But I do not suppose the German Government will attempt to interfere or will be allowed to interfere with the right of communication between an American citizen resident in the United States and the representative of his Government resident in Germany. I do not understand that any such power is given to the German Government by the Berne Postal Convention, and I presume there can be no question of my right to transmit these packages through the mails with the assurance of their proper delivery.

If I am in error upon any point here referred to, be so kind as to advise me, and oblige yours truly,

JOHN SWINTON.

Thomas L. James, Postmaster at New York.

To this he received the following reply from Postmaster James:

FEB. 26, 1879.—DEAR SIR: Mr. Nelson has handed me your letter and the packages. The latter will be forwarded by the German steamer to-morrow. Very truly yours,

THOMAS L. JAMES, P. M.

John Swinton, Esq.

"I intend," said Mr. Swinton, "whether I do or do not receive answers to the letters and documents I have addressed to our representatives in Germany, to press this matter still further, and to send copies of my speech to every member of the Reichstag, and one copy to the special ecclesiastical friend of Prince Bismarck, the Rev. Joseph Thomoson, in order to see whether even he will be permitted to have an honest judgment of his idol and model statesman laid before him. It does seem to me," said Mr. Swinton, warming up with his subject, "that if Jackson were President, and Daniel Webster or William L. Marcy were Secretary of State, and the German Government should refuse to allow me to communicate with the Consuls or Ministers or other representatives of my Government abroad, something would be heard and done about it. What Mr. Hayes may do under the circumstances is more than I can say. But a strong protest from any one representing the American Government against the violation of the mails in a matter affecting the rights of American citizens in any part of the world would certainly attract considerable attention. By the way, some money sent by myself to a friend in Germany has never been heard from. It is believed that letters coming from suspected parties in America to Germany are taken to a private cabinet, opened, read, and if found, in the opinion of the officials, innoxious, are resealed and forwarded to their destination. But if otherwise, they are either destroyed or retained. No word, whatever, has been heard of this money which I sent to my friend in Germany. Bismarck, perhaps, might be convicted of petty larceny as well as of other crimes."

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 27, 1877.—*Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.*—DEAR SIR: Your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have cured me of the worst form of chronic liver complaint of ten years' standing. I had tried every physician of whom I could hear, and every remedy that was recommended, but gradually grew worse, until I could hardly move around. I did not expect to live thirty days, but, thanks to your remedies, I am now well and strong. Yours truly,

MANLY MAXIM.

The best and cheapest in the world. Dr. Bull's cough syrup costs you only 25 cents, and if it does not cure your cough you can get your money back.

VOLUME

SPRING G

MAN

BROTHE

GRAND

SPRIN

OP

WILL TAKE

Thurs

April

WHEN WE WI

ELEGA

PARIS

COSTU

WITH THOSE O

MANUFA

ALS

Spring Do

Wraps,

Real C

Hair

TOGETHER WI

IANT AR

FINE NOV

IN

SILKS, S

DRESS G

&c., &c.

TO WHICH THE

CHICAGO AN

ARE MOST COR

VITED.

121 & 123

NEW PUBLI

The King'

By the DUC D

Being the Secret Correspond

Diplomatic Agents f

Now Ready in T

PRICE,

From the Londo

"The work deals with a

Louis XV., already suspected

time, and officially confirmed

successor, but which is now

light. That episode consists

matic action carried on by L

of his Ministers, and for ends

them. It is hard to fancy a

improbable. The autocratic

mere whim had only to be s

make policies, chose to enga

if he were perforce driven t

nels for the indulgence of his

underground proceedings wh

in two admirably written vol

to the jealously-guarded reco

Office, as well as to his own f

cestor was a chief agent in

been able to illustrate thor

terious chapter in history."

HISTORY

Russo-Tur

By EDMUN

Author of Franco-German W

States, with about 300 Ill

Battlefields, Sieges, etc.

be Completed in Two Vol

If not for sale by your Boo

paid, on receipt of price.

Cassell, Pette

596 BROADWAY

EDUCAT

HARVARD U

Admission Examination

Examinations for admissio

liminary and entire), the La

the Medical School, and the

Chicago, Ill., on June 26, 27,

m. on June 26.

These examinations, whic

held in Cambridge, are free

the above departments of th

others upon payment of a fe

Persons who propose to pa

requested to inform the Secr

ty, Cambridge, Mass., of th

and to address him for furth

The Admission Examinat

be held at Chicago each year

ing the last Wednesday in Ju

The precise place in this ci

nations will be held will be

Tribune and Journal of June

ALLEN A

The spring term opens Apri

little boys and girls to enter t

where they will receive the

pupils also received into any

of the school. Able and

Professors. IRA W. A

President, 863